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THE SPICES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL COCHIN-682016

NIGERIA

The export market in Nigeria is extremely difficult, volatile and frustrating. To quote the Financial Times of September 30, 1980 "Nigeria is not the easiest country in which to do business. The climate, the traffic, the power cuts, the lifts that either do not work or for which there are long queues the telephone system, the complex regulations affecting foreign investments, foreign investors and the employment of expatriates, the paucity of reliable and up to date economic and commercial information, and above all the snail-pace progress of official decision making-all these add up to a formidable list of frustrations and obstacles with which the foreign businessman has to contend'. However, Nigeria is exceptionally rewarding for the right companies. The right companies in this case mean Indian oompanies that are big, and are also prepared to think big. This is a market full of risks for the small exporter who will find the time and investment necessary to penetrate this market beyond his capacity, and it will be advisable for the small exporter with limited capital and limited patience to stay away. On the other hand, there are some Indian companies of repute and standing who have through effort and perseverance and careful cultivation of this market, done notably well.

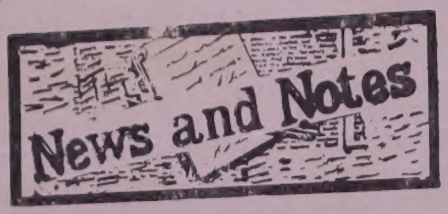
Crude oil accounts for 90% of the country's foreign exchange earnings, over 80% of the Government revenue and over 40% of GNP. But many of our companies have become seriously inhibited and put off from the Nigerian market not only because of dealing with unscrupulous importers and partners but because there is almost no hope of transacting any business through correspondence (and such business will be highly risky for the exporter) and because of the long delays and high expenditure necessitated by frequent personal visits, which will prove to be absolutely essential. Furthermore, in 1978 the Nigerian Government's spending was cut by a third, stiff tariffs and import restrictions were imposed, bank lending was restricted, and imports were made subject to preshipment inspection. Federal Departments and State Governments failed to make payments on time, and delays by the Central Bank in remitting foreign exchange led to enormous delays. During this period, and in previous years, it is estimated that Rs. 14 m. is still "blocked" in the Nigerian banks awaiting remittance to Indian exporters for want of one formality or the other, and Rs. 69m. in bad debts have not been paid by the importers at all.

1979 also saw the completion of a major exercise to increase Nigerian ownership of resident foreign firms. The indigenisation Decree of 1977 required the majority ownership of most commercial and industrial companies operating in Nigeria to be vested in Nigerian hands by December 31, 1978. In certain highly technological and agro-based operations the foreign partner was allowed to retain majority ownership but wholly foreign owned companies were not allowed to continue and the Nigerian Government made it plain that the main purpose was transfer not of assets but of control. Remittable element of professional fees for consultants was reduced to 30% and technical and management fees limited to 3% of the profits after tax. In spite of all this, Indian exporters should look hard at the Nigerian market in the next few years.

Nigeria has a booming economy, which means a sharp demand for exports. The market is not only large but varied in a way which suits our export industry. A wide range of goods, consumer and industrial, is already being exported by India to Nigeria, though in value terms it is not yet high. The High Commission maintain several notes on investment policy, agricultural policy, Indian joint ventures etc which can be supplied separately on request.

The Nigerian Government is committed to the construction of a completely new capital at Abuja in the centre of the country. This would cost anything upto N. 50 b. over the next 25 years. The work has been started already and the expenditure in the 80S will be heavy. Indian firms have entirely neglected this huge project.

(Continued on page 11)



Meeting of pepper exporters in Kuching in Malaysia:

A meeting of pepper exporters of India, Indonesia & Malaysia held in Kuching in Malaysia recently has recommended the formulation and adoption of a code of marketing practice in international market to avoid competition among members of the pepper community.

The meeting convened by the International Pepper Community consisting of India, Indonesia and Malaysia also suggested joint promotional efforts to increase consumption of pepper in the world markets.

In this context, the meeting suggested that there should be regular exchange of information between member countries on production, marketing and export of pepper and that quality control on pepper must be implemented.

These recommendations would be considered by the techno-ecnomic panel of pepper community which is scheduled to meet in Mysore or Bangalore early in 1981.

ST exemption:

Ginger sold between April 1, 1972 and July 28, 1980 has been exempted from payment of sales tax.

An official press note said that the exemption was being given in the light of complaints that double tax had to be paid in this case for both ginger and dried ginger.

The note said that in order to avail of this exemption growers should have documents to show that they sold the ginger to registered dealers.

Cardamom plan okayed:

The Planning Commission has approved a Rs 7 crore development plan proposed by the Cardamom Board for implementation during 1980-85, envisaging increased productivity in cardamom estates and market promotional activities.

Cardamom Board chairman Shri K. Mohanachandran said in Cochin on Thursday (18 12. 80) that though sizeable increase in the existing area under cardamom (93,000 hectares) was not contemplated, there was possiblity of bringing about 5,000 hectares in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tripura under cardamom. Already experimental cultivation was going on in these regions.

He said emphasis would be on increased productity in the existing plantations to raise the production to about 6,000 tonnes from the present 4,500 tonnes. - UNI (Sunday Standard dt. 21-12-80)

Indo-Japan Trade:

Japanese yen credits have financed fertilizer plants at Baroda, Gorakhpur, Kota, Tuticorin, Bhatinda and Panipat; Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant, Cochin Shipard; Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour expansion project etc. Japan has been an important source of industrial technology by way of technical collaborations, constituting about 10% of India's total overseas collaboration projects.

Japan figures among India's leading trade partners; during the calendar year 1979 imports from India (CIF Japan) totalled 1,053.035 million and exports to India (FOB Japan) totalled 779.528 million. Two-way trade was thus 1.832 billion. Chief imports from India are iron ore, marine products (mainly shrimps), gems and jewellery (mainly cut and polished diamonds), garments (chiefly cotton), leather and leather products, coffee, tea and spices; main exports to India were heavy machinery, transportation equipment, steel & its articles, chemicals, synthetic fibres and resins. The Joint India-Japan Business Cooperation Committees meet annually, alternatively in Japan and India; official level trade talks are also held on an annual basis.

Contacts which flourished through the medium of Buddhism have been expanded Japan-India Cultural Agreement signed in 1956; India - Japan Mixed Commission for drawing up exchange programme on an annual basis created in 1973. Programmes cover grant of scholarships, sponsoring cultural troupes, etc. Various Buddhist and other social and cultural associatians maintain contact with counterpart institutions in India.

The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) has had active cooperative research programme with the University of Tokyo and other Japanese research institutes. The year 1976 agreement between Indian National Science Academy and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science provides for exchange of scientists. Scientists of both countries regularly exchange visits. Japanese experts have been closely associated in the field of rice cultivation including experts at International Crops Research Institute for the Semi - Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) at Hyderabad

-(Courtesy: Embassy of India, Tokyo)

CNAN to be split up into three companies:

In line with Government's policy of decentrglising state-owned enterprises, CNAN. The Algerian Shipping Company is to be divided into three new companies with responsibilities for oil and gas, general shipping and passenger shipping.

Import trade regulations in the Netherlands:

In general import licences are not required, because the free-trade principle is explicitly stated in the Dutch Import and Export Law. Exceptions apply only to imports originating from state-trading countries, Hong Kong, Japan, and to the import of goods of unknown origin. In addition, import licences are required for a limited number of products, mainly in the agricultural, steel and textile

sectors. Most imports that require an import licence are free from quantitative restriction or even formally liberalized.

Sweden second in food self-service :

Sweden takes second place in Europe in self-service food retailing. West Germany tops the list with self-service accounting for 97.5 percent of total food retailing, while the corresponding figure in Sweden is 93.6 percent.

The high percentage for self-service makes the design and presentation of the packagings of paramount importance as they will have to do the entire sales work for the product.

Packaging safety :

In Sweden, companies which manufacture or distribute packed foods or packagings have implemented a voluntary agreement called "Normpack" from January 1, 1981. The purpose of this agreement is to promote product safety in food packaging materials in the interest of industry, trade and consumers. This purpose will be achieved by establishing a Swedish norm system and creating a forum for contacts between the public, authorities and industry. Normpack conforms with food packaging legislation in the United States, West Germany and the Netherlands. The agreement, which followed upon several years of studies by Packforsk, the Swedish packing research institute, is seen another proof that industry is listening more attentively and constructively to consumer opinions. -[Newsletter from IMPOD"]

Certificates of Origin to Japanese customs :

Since the Japanese customs require the original (or master) copy of the certificate of origin to be presented to them at the time of import declaration the exporter should arrange to send to the importer the original (or master) copy of certificate of origin issued, rather than any copy thereof.

If a certificate of origin is the one which has been reissued due to the loss etc of the certificate intially issued, the certificate of origin must bear the indication such as duplicate in order to evidence that it has been reissued.

Import duties iu Egypt :

Import duties in Egypt are now payable in Egyptian pounds rather than in dollars. This applies to all imports which left foreign ports for Egypt after June 8, 1980.

Indian Deposit Company in Hong Kong :

A consortium of three nationalised banks, have established the first Indian financial joint venture abroad, i. e., a Deposit Taking Company (DTC) in Hong Kong on October 23, 1980. The consortium comprising of Indian Bank, Bank of Baroda and Union Bank of India would, besides taking deposit, extend credits to third countries and facilitate external borrowing for industrial ventures in India. Each constituent bank of the consortium would contribute equally to a paid up capital of Rs. 4.87 crores.

Directorate of Export Promotion, Andhra Pradesh :

The Directorate of Commerce and Export Promotion. Andhra Pradesh, which had been so far located in premises No. 5-9-259, King Kothi Road, Hyderabad, has been now shifted to a new building bearing No. 6 - 2 - 919/1, (1st Floor). Khairatabad, Hyderabad-500004. (Telephone: 221730; Telegrams: "PROMOTION")

Committee on Agricultural Products :

The Government of India has set up a high powered committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operation, to deal with issue relating to export and import of agricultural commodities. Ministries of Commerce, Civil Supplies, Finance and Agriculture and Co-operation are represented on the Committee.

The main functions of the committee are to work out in detail the various programmes for development of production of the principal export-oriented agricultural commodities, to suggest measures for diversification of export from agricultural commodities, to suggest measures for diversification of export and import policies and programmes for agricultural commodities keeping in view the production, internal availability, prices and other relevant factors.

SCI performance :

Accdrding to reports, the state owned Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) has made a remarkable recovery during the 1979-80 by almost doubling its gross profit to Rs. 866.5 million from Rs 445.5 million in the previous financial year. Although SCI continued to incur losses with nett loss of Rs. 18.5 million during the year ended March 1980, the nett loss in the preceding financial year was a staggering Rs. 370.1 million. Even this loss could have been minimised but for the writing off a loss of total Rs. 16 million on its service on Andamans and Lakshadeep sector It is understood that SCI has made a nett profit of Rs. 90 million in the first half of this year. But the performance in the next six months would depend much on the present Iran-Iraq conflict which has come as a bolt from the blue. The SCI fears that its anticipated net profit of Rs. 180 million during this year may be reduced to half if the war escalates further because this is likely to affect the SCI in two ways. First, it will escalate bunker prices; secondly, there will be a reduction in the quantum of precious oil cargo. The SCI is also planning to acquire an additional tonnage of 2 million d. w. t. during the sixth plan period, which would take the total tonnage of the company to cover 6.8 million d. w. t. In this connetion a proposal to acquire 45 ships (out of which 14 ships are to be built at indigenous shipyards) has already been submitted by the SCI to government.

- (Shippers Digest)

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IN BRIEF

International Consumer Goods Fair in Gothenburg

The above fair starts with two trade days, the 10th and 11th of September 1981 on which days the international section of the fair is open to professional buyers only. From the 12th—20th September the fair is then open to trade and the general public.

More than 22,000 people-trade and the general public visited the fair in 1980 and products from not less than 31 different countries were on display.

The Import Promotion Office for Products from Developing Countries (IMPOD)-a Swedish governmental office under the Ministry of Commerce which the aim is to promote actively imports to Sweden from developing countries, may please be contacted about the assistance to be rendered by them. Their address is IMPOD, P. O. Box 7508, S-103, 92 Stockholm, Sweden.

International Gourmet Food Products Show in U. S. A.

The Western Merchandise Mart, San Francisco (USA) has scheduled to hold two major gourmet food product shows. They are (1) The 5th Internationai Gourmet Products Show, April 26-29, 1981 and (2) The 1st Speciality Food Show, August 31-September 1981.

Further details can be had from Consul (Commercial), Consulate General of India, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, California-94105, USA.

APWA Fun & Food Fair, Karachi

The above fair has been scheduled to be held from 5th March 1981. Details about the fair can be had from consul (Com), Consulate General of India, India House, 3 Bonus Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

In Sudan

Embassy of India, Khartoum, Sudan informs about the new commercial and economic measures being undertaken in Sudan during the past year or so, as follows:

The most important factor which affected Indian exporters, commercial banks, ECGC etc and more so our exports to Sudan as a whole had been the inordinate delay of 18-20 months in the remittance of foreign exchange by the Sudanese commercial banks.

Recently, subsequent to the introduction of the two tier rate of exchange, the payment position has eased and there are now virtually no delays for payment for fresh imports. Indian exporters who have been visiting Sudan in recent weeks have begun to book fresh orders. For the time being, the new situation appears stable, but it would bear watching.

The position in regard to old outstanding amounts on the previous rate of exchange (US$ 1 = LS 0.500), however, remains unchanged. These will have to be pursued.

Seminar on 'Establishment and Management of Joint Ventures Abroad'

Management Development Institute (sponsored by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India) in association with Bank of Baroda has scheduled to hold a seminar on 'Establishment and Management of Joint Ventures Abroad' from February 16-20, 1981 at Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

For any further enquiry about the seminar, please write to Prof. K L. Varshneya, Director, Management Development Institute, Jeevan Tara Building, Gate No. 3, First Floor, 5-Parliament Street, New Delhi-110 001.
(Gram: MANDEVIN';
Telex: 31-4519;
Phone: 322924/322815)

Book - Review

"Directory of Trade between India and the East European Countries"
Published by :
India International Publications, B-116, Neeti Bagh, New Delhi-110049.
Price: Rs. 95/- per copy
Chief editor : Shri Ajeet Cour.

The publishers of "Rupee Trade" have brought out the above publication.

Trade between India and the East European Countries has been so long mutually advantageous and has helped India to increase its export trade. In view of India's growing trade, economic and industrial relations with the countries of Eastern Europe, the publication of such a Directory will be really useful to those who are having trade connections with this part of the world and also to those wishing to develop trade connections with East European countries, since this publication is a consolidated record of all aspects of India's trade with the East European Countries.

"INTERNATIONAL MARKETING MANAGEMENT – an Indian perspective"

By Sarvashri R. L. Varshney & B. Bhattacharya.

Price : Rs. 25/- per copy.

M/s. Sultan Chand & Sons, 4792/23, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110002 have published the above book, the contents of which are mainly about India's foroign trade, international marketing, export procedures & documents, etc. The authors have tried to make a blend of theory and practice, which makes the book very useful.

The book gives a lot of information to exporters, bank officers and also to university students. The new entrepreneurs in the spices export field would be in a better position in making use of this worthy publication.

Basic information for Indian exporters to Canada

Indian exporters ere advised to observe the Canadian Cutoms and other regulations, some of which are given below for guidance:-

1) All packages are required to be marked legibly and must be accompanied by waybills duly filled in,

2) All shipments should carry 'Certificate of Origin' from a competent authority such as the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Export Promotion Council and various other trade organisations/associations.

3) Exporters must indicate in the invoices of goods exported to Canada (a) the country of manufacturer, (b) marks and numbers of packages, (c) fair market value at the time and place of shipment in Canadian currency (C. $1=) and selling prices to the purchaser in Canada. This information is furnished in the M. B. form which must accompany the goods and other documents.

4) Hay, straw or any other raw product is not allowed to be used for packing according to the Animal Contagious Disease Act of Canada.

5) All processed foods, fruits, vegetables or products thereof must conform to the Meat and Canned Food Act of Canada. Such products must be accompanied by an import affidavit in duplicate in the prescribed form which can be obtained from the Processed Foods Export Promotion Council, 105 New Delhi House, 27 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001.

Quantity and Quality

The following further points should be borne in mind while doing business with Canadian importers:-

1) The quality of the material and workmanship should be of a higher order to be acceptable to the Canadian purchasers. Supplies must be strictly according to samples furnished and quantities agreed, making allowance for shrinkage, evaporation, spilage etc.

2) The design and style of Indian manufacturers should be attractive and up-to-date.

3) Canadian importers insist on strict adherence to promised delivery schedules. Indian exporters should, therefore, ensure that proper shipping arrangements are made prior to making a firm commitment. As Canadian parts remain iceboud during the winter, namely, November to April, bulk of Indian merchandise to Canada should therefore, be shipped during the remaining part of the year to avoid additional transport costs.

4) Indian manufacturers/exporters should quote their export price carefully after taking into account their cost of production, incidentals and reasonable profit, as there is an anti-dumping law in this country which prescribes levy of penal duty if the selling price exceeds the Fair Market value of the exporting country. This law, however, applies only to commodities classied as 'Made in Canada'.

Caution

It is advisable to observe some precautions like opening of Letters of Credit by overseas buyers before shipping goods to them. Indian exporters can obtain through Consulate General of India, 325 Howe Street, Vancouver B. C., Canada VGC 1Z7 and High Commission of India, 10-Springfield Road Ottawa, Ontario, K1M 1C9, Canada or any other source a report on the financial standing of the Canadian party before making any commitments to avoid future complications.

In the event of a dispute or any of the Canadian importers declining to take delivery of the consignments after the arrival of the consignments in Canada, for one reason or the other, a prompt report must be made to the above Consulate General with authority to deal and correspond with the parties and the customs authorities concerned. While making such a report, duplicate copies of all shipping documents/invoices etc. should also be furnished to the office of the Consulate General of India enabling it to take suitable action to protect the interest of Indian exporters as far as possible.

— (Courtesy-Consulate General of India, Vancouver)

Regional and branch offices of Export Credit & Guarantee Corporation

BOMBAY:
Cambata Building,
42, Maharshi Karve Road,
Bombay-400020.

CALCUTTA:
Tata Centre, 10th Floor,
43 Chowringhee Road,
Calcutta-700071.

MADRAS:
Sudarshan Building,
Ground Floor,
14, Whites Road,
Madras-600014.

NEW DELHI:
Herald House, 3rd Floor,
5-A, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002.

AHMEDABAD:
T. C. I. Bldg., 2nd Floor,
Behind Handloom House,
Ashram Road,
Ahmedabad-380009.

BANGALORE:
40/1, Kempegowda Road,
Bangalore-560009.

COCHIN:
"Abhivridhi" XXXV/418-B,
3&4, Durbar Hall Road,
Ernakulam, Cochin-682016.

HYDERABAD:
C/o. Directorate of Commerce and Export Promotion,
King Kothi Road,
Hyderabad-500001.

LUDHIANA:
Red Cross Bhavan,
The Mall,
Ludhiana-141001.

PUNE:
103, Punit Apartments,
1st Floor, Narayan Peth,
Pune-411030.

VARANASI:
C/o. Benaras State Bank Ltd., D-52/1, Luxa Road,
Varanasi-221001.

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Around the World

Yemen Arab Republic

India and Yemen have ancient ties since the times of the Yemeni sea-farers who crossed the Arabian Sea carrying goods between India and other Arab countries.

Not only in the past, but in the present days also, India has flourishing trade relations with YAR, with exports amounting to YR 228.4 million in 1979. One among the main items exported from India to YAR is spices.

The Indian community in YAR number about 5.500 today, a dramatic increase from about 300 in 1976. About 60% of the community consists of labourers working with Indian, Yemeni and other foreign companies.

YAR has no Embassy/Consulate in India. Visas may be obtained from YAR Embassies in the Gulf (except Bahrain), Jeddah and Baghdad. Visas can also be arranged by local (Sanaa) agents/sponsors. Visas cannot be arranged locally (Sanaa) by the Indian Embassy in Sanaa.

The following chambers of commerce are functioning at present in Yemen Arab Republic:

1) Chamber of Commerce, P. O. Box 195, Sanaa.

2) Chamber of Commerce, P. O. Box 4029, Taiz.

3) Yemen Chamber of Commerce, P. O. Box 3370, Hodeidah.

Those who are interested to export to Yemen Arab Republic, may write to the above Chambers of Commerce directly, giving detailed particulars of their products and request them to circulate their enquiry amongst their members in the Yemen Arab Republic.

Zambia

It is the policy of the Government of Zambia to encourage importers to import their requirements from international sources which are cheaper and more competitive. In keeping with this policy, a non-discriminatory one column tariff is operative whereby all imports attract the same rate of duty irrespective of the country of origin. The rates of duty are generally not very high except in the case of 'Luxury' products. There is protective tariff for goods manufactured in Zambia. Zambia does not offer reverse preferences. Zambia is a member of the Lome Convention with East European Countries.

A system of import controls is in operation in Zambia and all categories of imports are subject to import licences which are issued every six months by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Foreign Trade upto a limit of foreign exchange quotas fixed for that period. The Bank of Zambia is responsible for the administration of exchange control, with the commercial banks acting as its authorised dealers. Foreign exchange to cover the cost of imports is made available by the importers bank against production of relevant documents, including an import licence for the goods. Zambia is currently experiencing serious foreign exchange problems and this has resulted in a waiting period of nearly 18 months for foreign exporters to realise their proceeds.

Certified customs invoice:- A prescribed customs invoice, a combined certificate of value and origin, is required for exports to Zambia. Copies of this invoice are available with the Shipping Corporation of India and leading handling and forwarding agents in India. Indian exporters should ensure that these invoices are prepared for their exports to Zambia since failure of Indian exporters to comply with this requirement creates difficulties for Zambian importers and spoils prospects of long-term business.

Packing:- With a view to expediting the handling of cargo at Dar-es-Salaam Indian firms exporting to Zambia through the port of Dar-es-Salaam should mark their packages with a 30 millimeter (12 inches) long cross in green colour; these distinctive cross markings are for cargo shipped to Zambia through Dar-es-Salaam only.

Trade Fairs:- There are two major annual trade fairs held in Zambia at Lusaka and Ndola. The fair at Ndola which is an international trade fair and organised at a national level is commonly called the Zambia Trade Fair and is held for 5 days during the 1st week of July. Another fair also for 5 days at Lusaka, is called the Commercial and Agricultural Show, which is held each in early August, with emphasis on Agricultural machinery and products. India has been participating in the Ndola Trade Fair in recent years.

Tanzania

The United Republic of Tanganika and Zanzibar came into being on 27th April, 1974. The country's present name, the United Republic of Tanzania, was adopted on 29th October, 1974. The mainland of Tanzania lies on the east coast of Africa, with Uganda and Kenya to the

north, Zaire to the west and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the south. Zanzibar and Pemba are in the Indian Ocean about 40 km. off the coast, north of the capital, Dar-es-Salaam The Republic is a one-party State which is following a socialist path towards development. Tanzania is a member of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and of the British Commonwealth.

The total land area of Tanzania is 3,43,038 square miles including 1,020 square miles of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. The estimated total population of Tanzania is about 15.8 million of which the vast majority live in rural areas.

Dar-es-Salaam, the capital with an estimated population of 6,00,000 is the seat of government and is mainland. Tanzania's chief commercial and industrial city and main port, Dar-es-Salaam is also the terminus of the Central Line Railway, which runs westward to Mwanza on Lake Victoria and Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika and of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway from the Zambian copper belt.

The climate in the coastal area for most of the year is usually hot and humid. The most uncomfortable period is from December to April when the temperature sometimes exceeds 32°C (90 F) and humidity is over 90%. The coolest time of the year and the best time to visit the coastal area is from June to September, when the temperature drops to between 15 and 21°C (60 and 70 F) with relatively low humidity.

The climate in the inland towns is much better with lower humidity. In Dar-es-Salaam the rainy seasons are usually from March to May and November and December, but these can vary considerably from year to year.

The official languages are Swahill and English but there are a number of tribal languages.

The unit of currency is the Tanzania shilling (sh) which is divided into 100 cents. The Tanzania shilling is at par with the Kenya and Uganda shilling. The current rate of exchange with the Indian rupee is Re.1=1 shilling (June 1980).

The metric system of weights and measures is used and certain specified goods must be packaged in rational metric units.

Thailand

The export offers to Thailand market should be based on C. I F. Bangkok prices, preferably in U S. Dollars. This is necessary because local (Thailand) importers are reluctant to entertain offers based on Ex-factory or F. O. B. indian port prices.

The import regulations in Thailand are quite liberal. There are no restrictions or ban on imports from any part of the world except Rhodesia and South Africa. Thailand does not have trade agreement with any country excepting the USA which enjoys most favoured national treatment with Thailand. Certain items emanating from ASEAN Countries are entitled to 10 per cent direct reduction.

Under the ASEAN preferential arrangements the Thai Government offers an average 10 per cent tariff reduction on import of some 172 commodities from the four other ASEAN countries namely, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines. The import offers include a few items of Indian export interest like spices etc

Italy

Italian import and export trade control is governed by the EEC Community Law. In the year 1979, Italy itself did not impose any special restriction on import.

The Indian exports to Italy improved considerably during the year 1979.

Tea, drugs and spices:-This category of Indian exports only grew by 0.89% despite their large potential. There is still a need for making a marketing effort particularly in package products for tea and spices and in bulk exports for drugs, in particular those drawn from natural sources.

United Arab Emirates (UAE)

This country has a free economy and there are no restrictions on imports. A certificate of origin duly authenticated by one of the Arab Missions in India is to be attached while exporting to this country.

Australia

Generally goods may be imported into Australia without import licence and no restrictions are imposed on payments for imports. The latter normally must be made not earlier than one month before and not later than six months after the arrival of the goods in Australia, consent to longer period is given only where it is established that longer periods are normal commercial practice Import restrictions are imposed for a number of reasons, though not for exchange control purposes. Import controls are maintained on certain goods, mainly for reasons of industry assistance. health, community protections or security or to maintain quality standards.

An invoice is required for all shipments to Australia irrespective of their size or value, although this requirement may be waived for certain consignments of low value

Special customs invoices are no longer required. The invoice must show a description, in ordinary commercial terms, of all goods included in theshipment, as well as the number of packages, their marks and the name of the vessel. Goods such as samples, advertising matter and replacements supplied without charge must be included. The invoice must also show sufficient information to permit calculation of the value of duty, such as: selling price, F. O. B charges and a certificate of value and origin. Goods on consignment must be clearly marked as such on the invoice.

Products including textiles must show on the goods or containers a trade description and the country of origin. ○

Survey of edible wild plants — survival technique project in Sweden

Edible wild plants which could serve as emergency food for isolated military units or in civilian and military disaster situations are currently being mapped by the Swedish National Defence Research Institute (FOA). The survey is part of a large project on survival technique, incuding firemaking, trapping and fishing methods, water purification, hygiene, etc.

With modern man moving away, at a growing pace, from a rustic life in close contact with nature, it is essential to recover as much as possible of the knowledge collected in this field during the centuries. A major portion of the work thus includes literature search in old books where ethno-botanists, explorers, etc., have described how Lapps, Red Indians, and other people have used plants. Since the formation is often vague, it is necessary both to analyse the plants scientifically and to make practical tests. Man can survive shorter periods on his fat reserves but needs sugar to keep fat combustion and brain activity going. The project therefore mainly concerns itself with finding plants with large sugar concentration.

Lichens could be an important emergency food, says FOA project leader Stefan Kaellman. Many species are edible and rich in starch-like substances, including reindeer lichen Iceland moss and peat moss. Beard lichen growing on trees has been used as food by Red Indians. Lichens should be boiled before eating Other plants to be analysed are pine (shoots and inner bark), mushrooms, berries, birch and willow (Vitamin C in young leaves). Sap of broadleaved trees is adundant in sugar, and roots of many marshland plants-easy to find and easy to recover-are rich in starch. Alder bark contains protein, and leaves of willow herb can replace tea

In addition to mapping and analysing plants, the survey studies how they react to such treatment as boiling and drying, how they can be stored, etc. The project will further investigate the use of plants as drugs under primitive conditions, and traditional lore in this field will be evaluated, e. g. willow and meadow-sweet as antipyretics and analgesics, polopody as cough-relieving, resin and lichen as bactericidal, and camomile and dew-cup as anti-inflammatory agents. The FOA is supported by the National Food Administration and the Department of Pharmacognosy, Uppsala University.

—(Swedish Trade News)

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EXPORTS OF SPICES FROM INDIA - PORTWISE

During the Months of October 1980 and October 1979 and during the periods April-October 1980 and April-October 1979.

(Quantity : M. Tons) (Value : in '000 Rupees)

Port/Commodities		October 1980		October 1979		April - October 1980		April - October 1979	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
BOMBAY	Pepper	25.24	403.23	67.49	620.37	498.40	8,192.58	306.98	4,327.54
	Cardamom small	49.12	7,485 09	45 30	9,968.67	568.70	89,443.50	472.94	92,313.47
	Cardamom big	7.97	168.39	3.55	99.33	79.18	1 795.14	47.55	1,212.44
	Chillies	44 23	409.28	8.56	117.07	335.53	2,831.84	307 34	2,619.80
	Ginger	36.27	195.78	362.49	2,225.69	797.01	4,266.25	2,101.01	14,019 69
	Turmeric	580.30	3,282.45	656.45	5,020.17	4 715.89	27,882.29	12,018.63	91,878.81
	Curry Powder	128 78	941.31	109.01	877.38	567.69	4,703.90	534.88	4.338.53
	Coriander seed	143.05	772.30	286.60	950.52	956.12	5,320.60	1,622.65	6,175.99
	Cumin seed	296.96	3,300.86	762.16	8,907.49	4,217.31	47,687.13	10 797.33	1,27,942.04
	Celery seed	246 14	1,149.48	158.42	947.11	1,080.74	5,404.94	1,659.41	10,368 56
	Fennel seed	62 84	489.39	52.37	331.91	679.77	4.822.14	813.42	5 373.62
	Fenugreek seed	319 22	1,286.38	241.30	759.06	1,283.31	4,716.64	2,520.30	8,203.94
	Garlic	337.74	1,326 86	43.31	412.21	1,671.75	8,191 92	901.28	5,874.81
	Cassia	5 84	75.23	—	—	362.94	2,587.59	183.92	736.10
	Ani seed	—	—	—	—	1.60	17.50	—	—
	Nutmeg	2.00	29 00	—	—	2.00	29 00	5.02	18.75
	Tejpat	26 00	46.80	15.57	53 60	168 36	347.47	42 48	102.98
	Misc. Spices	61 08	369.31	47.02	277.36	414.98	3,407.27	533.25	3,039.62
	Oils of Spices	0.05	112.19	—	—	2 28	430.58	0.67	350.08
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	1.00	67.23	0.12	17.70	3.06	404.09
	Total :	2,372.83	21,843.33	2,860.60	31,635.17	18,403.68	2,22,095.98	34,872.12	3,79,300.86
COCHIN	Pepper	563.20	7,248.98	1,282.41	20,654.14	12,827.70	1,87.734.06	8,892.54	1,45,014.10
	Cardamom small	27.90	3,984.34	5.45	827.47	224.65	30,977.62	208.40	34,876.24
	Chillies	108.00	875.98	75 00	796.94	586.85	4.841.03	815.30	7,948 89
	Ginger	594.16	2,703 22	373.14	2,136 26	3,380.72	16,657.42	4,895.90	31,888.94
	Turmeric	95.01	512 65	110.16	818.59	1 441.10	8,431.96	2,562.73	22,149.49
	Curry Powder	39.71	467.18	35.48	395.77	494.08	5.632.67	336.22	3,810.07
	Coriander seed	—	—	—	—	15 65	124.43	3 56	16.55
	Cumin seed	—	—	25.00	282.71	173 47	2,139.67	58.34	741.00
	Fennel seed	—	—	—	—	1.00	17 01	2 00	16.00
	Fenugreek seed	—	—	—	—	11.00	53.74	—	—
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	34.80
	Tejpat	—	—	—	—	4.36	8.30	10.05	13.03
	Misc. Spices	—	—	—	—	6.30	129.90	7.44	107.44
	Oils of Spices	0.43	303 96	0.79	349 46	5.19	1,824.77	9.41	4,397.80
	Oleoresins of Spices	12.00	2,076.96	11.95	1,674 98	65.09	9,783 32	92.69	12,268.18
	Total :	1,440.41	18,173.27	1,919.38	27,936.32	19,237.16	2,68,355.90	17,898 58	2,63,282.53

(Quantity: M. Tons) (Value: in '000 Rupees)

Port/Commodities		October 1980		October 1979		April-October 1980		April-October 1979	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MADRAS	Pepper*	0.20	3.86	0 50	23.45	0 85	30 27	1 00	41 85
	Cardamom small	—	—	—	—	0 05	7 93	10 30	1,417 63
	Chillies	10.50	75.21	5.15	39.98	107.70	645.86	73 35	519 97
	Ginger	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 08	79 18
	Turmeric	36 83	213.08	0.55	10 65	151.98	881 86	132 52	1,043 74
	Curry Powder	37 45	311 09	5 96	58.31	319 60	3 060 65	255 89	2 370 76
	Coriander seed	0.10	0 69	—	—	0.61	5 69	—	—
	Cumin seed	3 70	50 53	—	—	3 85	53 57	8 00	88 41
	Fenugreek seed	0.65	3.36	—	—	0.70	3.60	0 20	0 72
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 00	10 90
	Tejpat	—	—	—	—	4.52	5.78	4 40	6 70
	Misc. Spices	—	—	—	—	0.19	18.69	0 04	0 84
	Oils of Spices	0.13	48.22	1.04	450 38	0 36	301 68	1 73	843 09
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	0.21	36.42	0.32	47.34	0.71	126.47
	(*Dehydrated Green Pepper)								
	Total :	89.56	706.04	13.41	619.19	590.73	5,062 92	501.21	6,547.26
MANGALORE	Dehydrated G. Pepper	—	—	0.71	24.30	—	—	0 71	24 30
	Cardamom Small	—	—	—	—	10.00	1,300.00	31.38	4,708.52
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	—	—	1.40	228.36	—	—
	Total :	—	—	0.71	24 30	11.40	1,528 36	32 09	4,732 82
CALICUT	Pepper	—	—	—	—	3 34	54 47	—	—
	Ginger	—	—	—	—	1.16	6.14	—	—
	Total .	—	—	—	—	4.50	60.61	—	—
CALCUTTA	Curry Powder	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.61	541 22
	Cumin seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.37	144.47
	Misc. spices (safron)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1 kg)	8.98
	Total :	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 98	694 67

(Tuticorin figures not yet received.)

Source : Customs Daily/Weekly Lists (Provisional and incomplete figures.) Subject to revision; (for use within the country only)

(*Continued from page 1*)

The Development Plan which is starting in 1981 is certain to include heavy expenditure on telecommunications, rail road expansion, power stations (thermal and hydro) and airport development. Excellent opportunities exist for Indian companies as consultants, suppliers and sub-contractors But nothing can be done without a sustained presence in this country either through a local agent of known reliability influence and competence, or by extremely lengthy personal visits and

(Continued on page 19)

PRICES OF SPICES IN U.S.A.

(EXTRACT FROM WEEKLY MARKET REPORT DATED 24-12-1980 OF M/s. A. A. SAYIA AND COMPANY, I.N.C., HOBOKEN, N. J. 07030, U.S.A.)

BLACK PEPPER:

15 tons Malabar/Lampong	spot	@ $	.82
15 tons Malabar/Lampong	Jan. ship.	@ $	.82
15 tons Brazilian	spot	@ $	.73
15 tons Brazilian	Jan./ship.	@ $	.74
5 tons Tellicherry Extra Bold	spot	@ $	1.05 ↑

WHITE PEPPER:

5 tons Muntok	spot	@ $	1.02
5 tons Brazilian	spot	@ $	1.00
10 tons Muntok	Jan. ship.	@ $	1.02
10 tons Brazilian	Jan. ship.	@ $	1.00
10 tons Muntok/Brazilian	Feb. Mar. del.	@ $	1.00

CASSIAS:

1 ton Batavia "AA" Cut 2-3/4"/3"/6"	spot	@ $	1.25
10 tons Korintje "A" 3.80 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.93
10 tons Korintje "A" 3 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.91
15 tons Korintje "A/B" 2.75 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.88
10 tons Korintje "B" 2.5 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.84
10 tons Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/SVO	spot	@ $	.83
10 tons Korintje "C ' 2 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.81
15 tons Korintje "C" 1.5 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.80
2 tons Ceylon Cinnamon	spot	@ $	1.27
5 tons Taiwan Cassia	,,	@ $	.42
5 tons Seychelle Cinnamon	afloat	@ $	.63

CLOVES:

5 tons Madagascars	spot	@ $	4.60
5 tons Brazilian	spot	@ $	4.23

GINGERS:

10 tons Cochin	spot	@ $	.48
15 tons Cochin (New Crop)	Jan./Feb. ship	@ $	.47
5 tons Chinese Whole Peeled ‖ 1@55c	‖ 2 afl.	@ $	.50
5 tons Chinese Sliced	spot	@ $	.45
1 ton Jamaican	,,	@ $	1.90

MACE:

2 tons ‖ 2 Siauw Mace Siftings	spot	@ $	1.40

NUTMEGS :

5 tons West India (Whole)	spot	@ $	1.35
5 tons East India	spot	@ $	.98
5 tons East India	Jan. ship.	@ $	.98

PIMENTO :

5 tons Jamaican	spot	@ $	1.07
5 tons Guatemala/Honduras	,,	@ $	.95
5 tons Mexican	spot	@ $	.76

RED PEPPERS:

5 tons Indian Sannams	spot	@ $	.68
10 tons Indian Sannams (New Crop)	Jan. ship.	@ $	.68
5 tons Chinese Fukien Rice	spot	@ $	.83
15 tons Chinese Haiman/Yunnan	spot	@ $	.78
15 tons Chinese Wangtu @82c Chengtu	afloat	@ $	.76
10 tons Pakistan Dundicuts (New Crop)	spot	@ $	.60 ↑
15 tons Pakistan Dundicuts (New Crop)	Jan.	@ $	.55

TURMERIC :

5 tons Alleppey	spot	@ $	.46 ↓
15 tons Alleppey (New Crop)	Feb. Apr.	@ $	.41 ↓
5 tons Haitian	spot	@ $	.40

PAPRIKA :

100 bags Spanish (100 ASTA) New Crop	spot	@ $	1.12½
100 bags Spanish (90 ASTA)		@ $	1.08½
100 bags Spanish (65 ASTA)		@ $	.82
100 bags Spanish (50 ASTA)		@ $	.75
50 bags Hungarian (104ASTA)	spot	@ $	1.00
100 bags Hungarian (80 ASTA) New Crop	..	@ $	.78
100 bags Spanish (110 ASTA)	Jan.	@ $	1.08
100 bags .. (100 ASTA)	..	@ $	1.04
100 bags .. (90 ASTA)	..	@ $	.99

ANISE:

100 bags Spanish (R. O. A.)	spot	@ $	1.39
100 bags Egyptian	..	@ $	1.15
50 bags Chinese Star Anise	afloat	@ $	1.60

CARAWAY :

200 bags Egyptian—spot @ 58c Jan. ship		@ $	.49
100 bags Dutch/Polish	spot	@ $	.67

CARDAMOMS:

5 cases Bleached "AA"	afloat	@ $	12.50
5 cases Extra Fancy Greens	spot	@ $	10.75
5 cases Decorticated	..	@ $	4.10
5 cases Guatemala Mixed Greens	spot	@ $	4.00
5 cases Guatemala Sun Dried	..	@ $	3.90

CELERY :

15 tons Indian	spot	@ $	.39
15 tons Indian	afloat	@ $	.38

CORIANDER :

15 tons Moroccan	spot	@ $	.31
15 tons Rumanian	..	@ $	.28
15 tons Argentine (Recleaned) @30c Chin.	Jan.	@ $	.26

CUMIN:

15 tons Indian @83 c	afloat	@ $	.81
10 tons Turkish @72c Pakistan	spot	@ $	.76

DILL :

10 tons Dewhiskered	spot	@ $	.51

FENNEL:

5 tons Indian (Recleaned) @73c	R.O.A.	@ $	.65
5 tons Egyptian @42c Turkish	afloat	@ $	.40
5 tons Chinese (Recleaned) @.49c	R.O.A.	@ $	.45

FENUGREEK :

5 tons Indian @39c	Israeli	@ $	.41

SAFFRON:

5 lbs. Spanish	spot	@ $	500.00

India Trade Centre at Brussels

The India Trade Centre of the Economic Mission to the EEC has been set up with in the Programme of Trade Promotion sponsored jointly by the European Communities and the Government of India. The decision to set up the Trade Centre was preceded by a specialist study by European consultants commissioned by the EEC. The study recommended that with marginal investment in export promotion, it should be possible to double India's exports to the EEC in five years.

In its conceptualisation the Trade Centre is a clearing house of information to the Indian exporters on the one hand and to European importers on the other. The Centre is expected to bridge any information-gap that may exist, and keep the trade interests on both sides fully abreast of market intelligence. It has been decided to cover specific micro-sectors so that concentrated attention is given to selected commodities and product groups. To begin with, the Centre has five experts to advise the Economic Mission, covering the sectors of textile and garments, jute and coir; leather; engineering products and joint projects and electronics. The Advisers are supported by a group of Research Officers to facilitate in-depth studies and analyses.

Apart from the collection, collation and analysis of market intelligence, the Centre will collect product and design information; standards and specifications including the hygienic and packaging requirements; identification of distribution channels and potential for market tie-ups and outward processing; identification of warehousing requirements for Indian products with a view to expanding and stabilising trade; and investigating possibilities of joint ventures between Indian parties and European manufacturers trading houses in Europe and India, as well as in third countries.

For export market studies, the Centre will utilise the services of European consultants to assist the Advisers in gaining insight into the European market, and in developing contacts.

The India Trade Centre is located at 148, Chaussee de Charleroi, 1060 Brussels, Belgium.

SPICES IN SINGAPORE MARKET

(Wholesale prices of spices during November 1980)

Commodities	Prices per 100 kg. wholesale ex. store in Singapore Dollars	
	8.11.80	29.11.80
Cardamoms White 'AB'	2, 390.00	2,315 00
Cardamom, Wild-Nepal	—	711.00
Cassia China Whole	744,00	810 00
Cassia China Broken	661.00	730 00
Chillies Red No, 1 - China	198.00	198.00
,, ,, No. 2 ,,	182.00	165.00
Chillies Red - India	198.00	182.00
Cloves - Zanzibar	2,066 00	2,133.00
,, - Madagascar	1,984,00	2,017 00
Coriander Seeds - Egypt	116 00	114 00
Coriander Seeds – Indori (No.1) India	223 00	223.00
,, ,, Indori (No.2) India	173.00	165 00
,, ,, Kanpuri	157.00	169 00
Cummin Seeds - India	281.00	281.00
Cummin Seeds - Pakistan	281.00	281.00
Cummin Seeds - Bangladesh	157.00	157.00
Fennel Seeds - China	114.00	116 00
Fennel Seeds - Egypt	132.00	131 00
Fennel Seeds - Pakistan	99 00	—
Fenugreek Seeds (Methi) India	121 00	124.00
Fenugreek Seeds - Pakistvn	99.00	107.00
Garlic White - Taiwan	132.00	—
Ginger dried, bleached - India	207.00	215.00
Ginger dried, unbleached - India	207.00	215.00
Long Pepper - Indonesia	—	405.00
Mace	465.00	465.00
Nutmegs with shell - Seow No. 1	265 00	270.00
Nutmegs without shell 80's	465.00	446.00
Nutmegs without shell 110's	413.00	397.00
Pepper, Lampong Black ASTA f o b 100% ndw	330 00	327.50
Pepper, Muntok White f o b 100% ndw	420.00	420.00
Pepper, Sarawak Black ASTA f o b 100% ndw	315.00	312.50
Pepper, Sarawak White f o b 100% ndw	415.00	415.00
Pepper, Sarawak Special Black f o b 100 ndw	295.00	292.50
-do- 100 nsw	265.00	262.50
Pepper Sarawak Black F A Q f o b 100 nsw	260.00	257.50
Star Ani Seeds	628.00	628.00
Turmeric - Rajpuri	157.00	157.00

(Courtesy : High Commission of India, Singapore)

Visa for West Germany & Portugal:

Indian Nationals intending to visit West Germany will now require a visa. Similarly visa is necessary for Indian Nationals visiting Portugal for more than 4 days.

Course on Strategy in Marketing:

The second advanced residential course on 'Strategy in Marketing' is to be conducted at Goa during February 25- March, 1981, by Institute of Marketing & Management, 62-F., Sujan Singh Park, New Delhi-110003.

Foreign exchange rules liberalised:

The Union Government has announced liberalised foreign exchange regulations for visits to neighbouring countries including Pakistan. The foreign exchange that would be released to any individual visiting the countries has been increased from the present $ 100 to $ 250.

The new travel scheme for persons resident in India Visiting Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Malaysia, Maldive Island, Mali, Mauritius and Scychelles islands has come into force from January 1, 1981. They can avail of this facility once in two years. The new rule will replace the existing regulations governing visits to Mauritius, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

The higher foreign exchange allowance of $ 500 per person once in two years to those visiting other countries than these neighbouring countries including Nepal Bhutan and South West Africa will continue to be given as at present.

Spain: Imports of spices, by spice and by origin, 1974-1978

Quantity (Q): tons
Value (V): Ptas'000

Spice and orgin	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Pepper, whole	1,137	111,720	1 252	118,483	1,248	138,029	1,458	264,513	1,338	229,727
of which from:										
Malaysia	976	96,668	1,181	110 666	1,183	130,289	1,362	246,111	1,181	201 898
India	109	9,432	40	4,392	20	2,518	45	9,019	38	6 044
Singapore	31	3,055	12	1,138	7	687	16	3,082	5	878
Brazil	4	393	—	—	10	1,274	8	1,547	90	16,573
Pepper, ground	29	4,453	13	2,455	23	4.425	31	7,073	37	9,141
of which from:										
United States	24	3,564	6	1,166	17	3,228	28	6,244	19	5,533
United Kingdom	2	584	5	1,059	4	935	1	339	3	1,413
Pepper, total	1,166	116,173	1,265	120,938	1,271	142,454	1,489	271,586	1,375	238 868
Ginger	10	747	9	668	12	1,059	20	2,552	21	3,674
of which from:										
China	8	459	6	310	5	224	4	413	3	390
India	1	43	1	121	1	124	4	364	10	1,704
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	169	—	—
Cardamom	7	2,767	6	2,102	4	1,306	3	4,291	5	6,558
of which from:										
Tanzania	1	255	3	773	2	507	1	1,350	1	1,842
Guatemala	1	334	1	646	1	359	1	1,694	2	3,056
India	5	1,852	1	382	1	402	1	1,241	1	1,659
Capsicum, (chillies)	175	7,942	76	3,802	76	4,093	121	13,636	337	29,795
of which from:										
China	84	2,663	35	1,326	19	1,506	41	2,899	82	7,000
France	—	—	16	718	—	—	—	7	—	9
Kenya	4	386	9	408	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	12	963	5	565	10	320	25	5,429	24	4 076
Pakistan	40	1,364	—	—	35	1,589	39	3,493	174	14,182
Nigeria	15	866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Tanzania	2	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	151	25	1,286
Capsicum, (red pepper)	87	4,358	63	4,006	80	4,844	171	22,850	73	7,933
of which from:										
Dahomey	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	2,528	15	2,137
Australia	5	521	23	1,801	5	357	—	—	—	—
China	10	329	14	557	14	650	32	3,911	17	1,800
Uganda	1	65	13	657	—	—	3	376	—	—
Pakistan	49	1,722	—	—	37	1 818	4	406	15	949
Indonesia	17	1,493	1	109	9	1,243	56	11,304	11	1,853
Tanzaia	—	—	5	329	5	500	—	—	—	—
Egypt	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	2,975	10	488
Spice seeds:										
Coriander	89	1,435	82	1,629	71	2,511	64	4,976	129	8,311
of which from:										
Morocco	80	1,138	74	1,264	48	1,469	31	2,788	57	2,642
United Kingdom	7	255	7	336	6	269	8	889	11	1,740
India	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	22	1,576
Cumin	29	1,942	35	1.947	135	7,707	92	5,946	57	8,194
of which from:										
Turkey	—	—	34	1,754	64	3,628	4	357	9	1,438
Lebanon	22	1,526	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	770
India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	16
Other seeds	163	6,812	93	7,248	138	8,093	1,004	39,343	149	23.046

Source. Ministerio de Hacienda, Direccion general de aduanas, Seccion de estadistica, *Estadistica del comercio exterior de Espana comercio por productos (Madrid)*.

Note: IMF annual par rate,/market rate, according to *International Financial Statistics* (Washington, D.C., March 1979):

US$1 = Ptas 57.688 (1974); Ptas 57.407 (1975); Ptas 66 903 (1976); Ptas 75.967 (1977); Ptas 76.663 (1978).

(Source: "Spice Import Statistics, 1974-1978 of I.T.C.-P.45 &4 C).

Switzerland Imports of spices, by spice and by origin, 1974-1978

Quantity (Q) : tons
Value (V) : SF '000

Spice and origin	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Pepper, whole	796	3 694	777	3,317	735	3'298	679	3,756	753	3,598
of which from:										
Indonesia	298	1,727	261	1,409	269	1,327	268	1,687	302	1,678
Italy	145	231	172	299	97	186	133	274	151	273
Brazil	130	801	142	734	150	728	75	544	114	630
Malaysia	45	253	84	417	115	553	89	559	54	215
Kenya	20	61	30	104	18	57	12	37	7	20
France	31	72	30	82	26	67	22	89	21	76
India	45	199	20	97	—	—	24	173	31	277
Singapore	18	107	14	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper, processed	320	1,734	306	1,557	356	1,853	394	2,120	404	1,952
of which from:										
Hungary	148	745	144	704	148	658	138	624	197	840
Madagascar	52	336	66	325	70	415	83	517	70	403
Yugoslavia	43	227	34	129	44	160	34	133	29	115
Spain	35	140	22	96	14	66	36	148	26	124
Germany, Fed-Rep.	13	135	16	148	23	264	34	339	22	179
France	10	62	12	82	26	154	27	169	18	108
Cardamom, nutmeg and mace, whole	134	1 401	125	1,055	141	874	111	707	122	712
of which from:										
Indonesia	101	1,029	90	732	85	500	76	435	74	330
Trinidad and Tobago	2	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbados	—	—	13	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	42	237	27	160	32	167
Other West Indian countries	15	146	9	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	6	83	7	81	6	58	—	—	8	44
Tanzania	4	53	6	63	2	19	1	18	3	70
Cardamom, nutmeg and mace, ground	4	69	4	41	8	56	20	150	10	79
of which from:										
Germany, Fed-Rep.	—	—	1	13	1	12	3	26	2	22
United States	1	14	1	15	—	—	1	21	1	13
Italy	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cloves	26	360	37	520	39	514	42	692	45	652
of which from:										
Madagascar	15	234	32	460	20	263	11	192	18	250
Sri Lanka	4	46	1	22	3	47	24	359	2	44
Germay, Fed-Rep.	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	2	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21
Indonesia	4	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanzania	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	37	10	139
Vanilla	23	1,019	20	818	24	1,014	34	1,525	28	1,365
of which from:										
Madagascar	20	915	15	709	17	795	26	1,313	23	1,194
Germany, Fed-Rep.	1	20	3	78	4	94	5	135	3	75
United States	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	2	68	—	11	2	113	1	46	1	44
Reunion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Cinnamon, and cassia	127	524	116	453	136	404	147	506	127	348
of which from:										
Shri Lanka	92	368	93	344	90	268	108	371	96	229
China	3	24	10	44	33	88	17	51	—	—
Indonesia	3	23	4	23	—	—	6	24	8	16
Comoros	7	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany, Fed-Rep.	2	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: IMF annual par rate/market rate, according to International Financial Statistics (Washington D C, March 1979)

US$1= SF 2.9793 (1974); SF 2.5813 (1975) SF 2.4996 (1976); SF 2.4035 (1977); SF 1.7880 (1978).

(Source: "Spice Import Statistics, 1974-1978 of I.T.C. -P. 50)

SPICES—PRICES IN INDIAN MARKETS IN DECEMBER 1980

BLACK PEPPER — ALLEPPY

(Prices in Rs. per Kg.)

Week ending	TGSEB	TGEB	MG—1	MUG-1	GL-1	UGL-2
6-12-80	14.80	14.60	14.30	14.00	13.00	12.50
13-12-80	14.80	14.60	14.30	14.00	13.00	12.50
20-12-80	14.80	14.52	14.30	14.00	13.00	12.50
27-12-80	14.00	13.70	13.50	13.00	12.50	12.00

BLACK PEPPER — BOMBAY

Week ending	TGSEB	TGEB	MG-1	MG-2	MUG-1	MUG-2	Light Pepper
6-12-80	32.00/32.25	24.50/25.00	18.00/18.50	17.50/17.75	16.50/17.00	16.00/16.25	—
13-12-80	32.00/32.25	24.00/24.50	18.50/19.00	17.00/17.50	16.00/16.50	15.00/15.50	12.00/12.50
20-12-80	32.00/32.25	24.00/24.50	18.00/18.50	17.25/17.50	16.25/16.75	15.50/16.00	—
27-12-80	31.75/32.00	24.00/24.50	18.00/18.80	17.00/17.50	16.25/16.50	15.75/16.00	12.00/12.25

TGSEB: Tellicherry Garbled Special Extra Bold
TG: Tellicherry Garbled
MG: Malabar Garbled
MUG: Malabar Ungarbled
GL: Garbled Light
PH: Pin Heads

CARDAMOM (Small) — VIRUDHUNAGAR

(Prices in Rs. per kg)

Week ending	AGEB	AGB	AGS	AGS-1	AGS-2	AGL	CS-1 (Seeds)
6-12-80	155/195	130/150	115/130	70/80	60/70	55/65	75/85
13-12-80	155/195	130/115	115/130	70/85	60/70	55/65	75/85
20-12-80	150/190	135/150	110/115	75/80	65/75	50/60	60/100
27-12-80	165/175	130/140	110/120	70/80	60/70	50/60	60/100

AGEB: Alleppey Green Extra Bold
AGS: Alleppey Green Superior
AGL : Alleppey Light Green

CARDAMOM (Small) — BOMBAY

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	AGEB	AGB	AGS	AGS-1	AGS-2	Bleached cardamom	Coorg variety
6-12-80	180/200	160/170	135/145	70/120	65/100	55/85	75/140
13-12-80	190/200	170/185	135/165	110/125	95/105	55/60	75/90
20-12-80	200/225	170/180	145/160	75/125	65/70	70/130	70/140
27-12-80	200/220	170/190	140/160	80/130	60/80	—	—

CARDAMOM (Small) — MANGALORE (Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	CGEB	CGB	CG-1	CG-2	CG-3	CG-4	BW-1
6-12-80	110/115	105/110	100/105	80/100	70/ 95	50/ 70	121/122
13-12-80	110/120	105/115	100/110	90/ 95	80/ 90	50/ 80	115/116
20-12-80	115/120	110/115	105/110	80/105	75/100	55/ 90	100/105
27-12-80	110/115	105/110	100/105	85/100	80/ 95	55/ 80	124/125

Week ending	BW-2	BL-1	BL-2	CS-1	CS-3	Coorg green	Bleachable White
6-12-80	90/ 91	115/116	91/92	110/111	N. R.	68/95	50/ 90
13-12-80	91/ 92	115/116	95/96	121/122	N. R.	60/90	50/110
20-12-80	75/ 80	110/115	90/95	115/120	70/75	70/100	55/90
27-12-80	101/102	121/122	95/96	115/120	N. R.	60/90	50/90

CGEB: Coorg Green Extra Bold
CS: Cardamom Seeds
BL: Bleached or half bleached
BW: Bleached White

DRY CHILLIES

Week ending	TUTICORIN SS (Price in Rs. per Quintal)	TUTICORIN SG (Price in Rs. per Quintal)	VIRUDHUNAGAR (Sept. - Dec. crop) (Price in Rs. per kg.)
6-12-80	525/575	475/500	4.60/5.60
13-12-80	525/550	475/500	4.60/5.80
20-12-80	530/550	475/500	4.50/5.50
27-12-80	540/550	480/500	4.50/5.75

(S S: Sannam Special) (S G: Sannam General)

DRY GINGER (Prices in Rs. per Kg.)

Week ending	ALLEPPEY		BOMBAY	
	Ungraded	Graded	Unbleached	Bleached
6-12-80	6.00	6.50	6.50/6.75	6.50/6.75
13-12-80	5.75	6.25	6.75/7.00	6.75/7.00
20-12-80	6.50	7.00	7.50/8.00	7.50/8.00
27-12-80	6.00	6.50	7.25/7.50	7.25/7.50

TURMERIC (Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	ALLEPPEY	
	Ungraded	Graded (A.F.T Fair)
6-12-80	3.50	4.00
13-12-80	3.50	4.00
20-12 80	3.00	3.50
27-12-80	3.00	3.50

TURMERIC—BOMBAY

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	Rajpuri Finger	Cuddappah Finger	Guntur Finger	Nizamabad Bulbs	Cuddappah Bulbs	Guntur Bulbs	Turmeric Powder
6-12-80	50.5/5 60	—	—	—	—	—	3 40/3 50
13-12-80	4.60 5.00	3.50/3.90	3.75/4.00	4.10/4.40	—	—	3.25 3.50
20-12-80	3 80/4.00	3.40/3.50	3.60/3.70	—	—	—	3.25 3.50
27-12-80	3.50/4.00	3 10/3.30	—	4.50/4.70	3.25/3.50	3.70/4.00	3.25/3.50

MINOR SPICES—BOMBAY

Week ending	Coriander Powder	Coriander Seed-Kanpuri	Coriander Seed-Indori	Fennel Seed	Fenugreek Seed
6-12-80	6.00/6 25	6.51/9.00	6.00/7.25	8.00/10 00	4.25/4.50
13-12-80	6.25/6.50	6.00 6.10	5.70/5.90	8.00/10 00	4.25/4.50
20-12-80	6 25/6 50	5.75/6.00	6 00/6.25	8.00/10.00	4.25/4.50
27-12-80	6.25/6.50	6.00/6.20	5.60/5.80	8 00/10.00	4.25/4.35

	BOMBAY				TUTICORIN
Week ending	Cumin seed	Celery seed	Curry powder	Garlic	Garlic Rs. per Quint a
6-12-80	10 00/15.00	4.80/5.00	4.00/4.25	3.00/3.50	125/140
13-12-80	10 00/15.00	4 75 5 00	4.00/4.25	2.75/3.25	125/140
20-12-80	11 00/14.00	4.40/4.90	4.00/4.25	3 00/3.10	130/140
27-12 80	10 00/15 00	4.25/4.95	4 00/4.25	3.75/3.25	125/130

Source: Offices of the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection
(N. R. — Not reported)

(Continued from page 11)

extensive travel inside the country, since a great deal of project handling and control of development expenditure is decentralised to the 19 individual States of the Federation. In addition, it should be noted that although Nigeria is a very wealthy country, it nevertheless seeks foreign international financial assistance for various projects, especially from World Bank, and Euro-Dollar market.

In the manufacturing sector, plans and projects will be set up in the next few years which will determine the parameters and opportunities of commerce and industry in Nigeria for decades to come, especially since the local manufacturing firms do usually obtain tariff protection or import restriction. Joint ventures have therefore to be seriously considered as a means of protecting and increasing our flow of exports. The automobile parts industry will complement the automobile assembly industry. Downstream opportunities created by the primary industries of iron and steel or oil refining, gas processing and coal production need to be examined. The Japanese are already establishing themselves in glass, asbestos and textiles. Americans are interested in petro-chemicals, LNG and fertilizer plants. Plastics, man-made fibres, castings, steel fabrication and general engineering units should be considered and similarly, ceramics and sanitaryware. For any successful joint venture, the local party or partners have to be selected with the greatest care, since business in Nigeria is an area where commercial and political factors merge and interact very strongly. We have an advantage in that several persons of Indian origin are already in the manufacturing sector and are interested in expansion.

Nigeria needs foreign capital and foreign expertise. The number of Indians by all accounts in this country is increasing rapidly, particularly, in professional fields. Although Nigeria will continue to be afflicted by bureaucratic delays, socially disruptive economic change, low productivity of workers and other problems inherent in LDCs, this is still a market in which both exporting and manufacturing are highly profitable - but for the right Indian companies and those who can take up a challenge for high profitability.

(Courtesy: High Commission of India, Lagos)

Reg. No. 20118/71

Spices News Letter

JANUARY 1981

FOR YOUR REQUIREMENTS OF

ESSENTIAL OILS

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PEPPER OIL
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GROUND SPICES

CARDAMOM POWDER
GINGER POWDER
CUMIN SEED POWDER
PEPPER POWDER
TURMERIC POWDER
CHILLIE POWDER
CURRY POWDER
CURRY MASAL POWDER
SAMBAR POWDER
IDLY CHILLIE POWDER

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INDIA EXPORTS

SPICES NEWS LETTER

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THE SPICES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL COCHIN-682016

Arab Banking System to aid Third World

"The Arab nations are building up a new international banking system to compete successfully with the Euromarkets." This was recently stated by Mr. Obaid Al Mazrouie, Executive Director of the Emirates Commercial Bank.

He told pressmen OPEC wealth was expected to reach one trillion U. S. dollars by 1985. With these funds, Arab Banks would be the richest financial institutions in the world

He further said that the newly created Arab Banking Corporation was expected to become a major factor in international banking and would aggressively pursue corporate accounts in the West.

Mr. Mazrouie said that it was expected that more OPEC lending would bypass the Eurocurrency markets in the future, as the West Asian capital markets become more efficient The developing countries would obviously benefit from the growing OPEC financial flows.

The opening of a West Asia Bank in India would accelerate and improve India's access to the emerging West Asian capital markets.

Measures were being considered to enable Third World countries such as India to diversify their borrowings and to secure a valuable source of international finance

Giving details of the UAE Bank which had started functioning in Bombay from 9th December 1980, he said that the Bank was incorporated in the UAE in May 1975. It ranked among the top five banks in the country (authorised capital -60 million dirhams-one dirham is equivalent to Rs. 2/-) In the year 1979, its total assets exceeded 785 million dirhams-an annual increase of 30 per cent.

Process for fractionation of red chillies

Central Food Technological Research Institute has developed a process for physical fractionation of red chillies into their components: seeds, pericarp rich in dessepiment (inner sheath). It is the dessepiment which contains a high concentration of capsaicin, the chemical compound responsible for the pungency of chillies.

Separation of the parts of chilli by this process has made it possible to produce three products from chillies, namely, oil from the seed amounting to 19 per cent of the seed weight; a natural red colour virtually free from capsaicin, from the pericarp; and colourless oleoresin, containing 20-25 per cent of capsaicin from the dessepiment. There is good demand for such highly pungent oleoresin in foreign markets

In contrast, the oleoresin extracted from whole chillies, according to customary practices, has very low pungency as it contains only about 3 per cent capsaicin; it has, moreover, a deep red colour which diminishes the value of the product.

Production of natural red colour from chillies assumes significance in view of the proposed ban on use of synthetic colours in the country from April 1981.

The process of chilli fractionation has been demonstrated on a pilot-plant scale, and sizeable quantities of capsaicin-rich pericarp and seeds have been supplied to interested parties.

Entrepreneurs interested in the commercial exploitation of the process may approach the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi.

-(CFTRI Newsletter)

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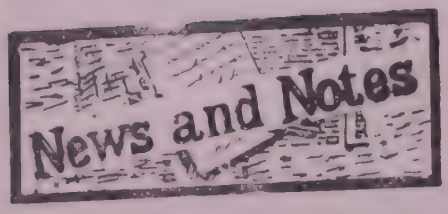

Cocoa processing plant starts production

A 200 kg. per day capacity plant for cocoa processing, set up by Mysore Foods and Farm Products Private Limited, Bangalore with CFTRI know - how and expertise, went on stream early September. The plant produces cocoa mass that is used as an ingredient in confectionery and bakery products, chocolate and ice creams. The quality of the cocoa mass produced by the firm and now marketed is as good as any other commercially available products. All the equipments used in the plant are made in India. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore provided assistance in the setting up of the plant and in its commissioning and operation.

Flavour recovery unit for fruit juices

Preservation and storage of fruits and vegetables has been receiving continuous attention of the researchers at CFTRI. In this context, the Institute has been engaged in studies on the concentration of fruit juices, which reduce the bulk and makes long distance marketing easier. However, during concentration, fruit juices lose their flavour, which is a desirable attribute.

- (CFTRI Newsletter)

Cardamom Board's marketing office in Bahrain

The Cardamom Board has opened an office at Bahrain. Shri D. Khemani, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce has been appointed as the Trade Promotion Officer at Bahrain.

The Trade Promotion Office, Bahrain will maintain regular contacts with the Governments, importers and consumers of cardamom in the Middle East Countries. He will be responsible to pass on timely information to the Cardamom Board about the price trends in these markets for Indian cardamom. He will also undertake suitable promotional measures in the region to educate the importers and consumers about the high quality standards of Indian cardamom. He will also play a vital role in exploring new markets in these areas and developing the existing ones. It is expected that the Bahrain office of the Cardamom Board will help substantially to boost the export of Indian cardamom to that region.

Indian exports to US touch a billion mark

Indian exports to the United States touched US$ 1 billion mark during the fiscal year 1979-80, as against US $ 986 million recorded in 1978-79-an increase of 12%. Some of the major commodities which registered increase in exports during 1979-80 over the previous-year included jute, engineering goods, shell fish, tea, spices etc.

Business visits to USSR

According to the Embassy of India, Moscow,—for reservation of accommodation for business visits into the USSR, it will be economical if the accommodation is booked through the nominated agents of V/O INTOURIST in Delhi or other stations in India where these agents are located. Some of these agents are Sita Travels, Mercury Travels etc. The charges for accommodation booked by the Embassy in Moscow can be as much as double of the charges to be paid for accommodation vouchers to be bought in India. The accommodation voucher of "Business 1st Category", bought in India, enable entitle the visitor to free transport from airport to hotel and back as well as the use of a free vehicle for three hours per day during his stay.

The duration of the sray in any city of USSR should be well planned and accordingly paid for in India. In case of any extension in stay after arrival in Soviet City, the rates are much higher.

Occasions have arisen where visitors have landed USSR with Indian Rupee Traveller Cheques without specific endorsement for USSR. This can cause problems and sometimes the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade insisted on a guarantee being given by the Embassy. A little care in this regard to ensure that the traveller cheques are endorsed for USSR would avoid a lot of inconvenience to the visitor.

This information is applicable to those visitors who draw their allowances from the Reserve Bank of India and does not apply to Government Delegations to whom allowances are disbursed by the Embassy on the basis of Government sanction.

Spice Oleoresin plant commissioned

An oleoresin manufacturing plant set up by M/s. Shree Vyankatesh Spices at Nagpur with the financial assistance of Maharashtra State Financial Corporation and with CFTRI technology and expertise has been commissioned just recently.

The unit has a capacity to process one tonne red chillies per day into high quality oleoresins. It can also handle other spices including cardamom, ginger, pepper and turmeric.

The unit is now ready to manufacture and supply oleoresins to domestic and overseas markets.

-(CFTRI Newsletter)

Passport checking formalities simplified

Effective 1st November, 1980, the system of N. O. C. stands withdrawn, so is the Emigration Counter at Airport. All Indian Passports will henceforth bear a stamp either "Emigration Clearance Not Required" or "Emigration Check Required".

Indian Passport Holders bearing stamp "Emigration Clearance Not Required" are free to go abroad at any time. Only those with "Emigration Check Required" will be required to go in for certain formalities before they travel.

Issue of Prepaid Ticket Advices favouring foreign guests

Reserve Bank of India, Central office, Exchange Control Department, Bombay - 1 has granted general permission to Air India for issuing Prepaid Ticket Advices (PTAs) favouring foreign guests visiting India at the invitation of Export Houses holding blanket exchange permits either under RBI Scheme or ITC Scheme. Eligible Export Houses may, therefore, approach Air India for sending PTAs favouring their foreign guests. Air India has been advised to observe the following conditions:

(i) Air-India should verify that the intended travel by the passenger for whom FTA will be issued is in connection with export promotion of the Export House asking for the PTA; (ii) PTAs should be issued only against written requisition from the concerned Export House under proper signature and against payment from the Export House *by cheque or draft* on a bank; (iii) The Export House should complete the dummy 'P' form and cite a reference to the number and date of RBI blanket permit issusd under the RBI or ITC scheme in column 8 thereof; (iv) This facility should be extended early to the foreign guest and in *no* circumstances to his/her spouse or children; and (v) PTAs should be non-endorsable and no exception should be made without prior authorisation of Reserve Bank.

Vehicle width adapts to containers

Maximum permissible width for vehicles on Swedish roads has been increased from 250 cm to 260 cm under a recent government decision.

This means an adaptation to the internationally accepted measures for containers, principally ISO - containers and EUR-pallets, which measure 240-250 cm and need some further space to be fastened on the lorry flats.

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I, M. BALARAMAN NAIR hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sd/-

Dated: 25-2-81

Signature of Publisher

Around the World

Australia

Australian market is very competitive and some effort and regular visits are essential to establish most products in the market and to maintain sales. It is important also to keep in regular contact with importers and to study the changing requirements and preferences of the market. Although the population and industry are concentrated in the south-east corner, products rarely can be sold thoughout the country just from one city. The bigger agencies and distributors, particularly in Sydney and Melbourne often can provide countrywide sales representation and distribution.

Businessmen should support visa application with brief explanation (on letterhead) of the purpose of the visit. One passport photograph is required.

(Source: "Export Markets at a glance - AUSTRALIA" published by the Silk & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council)

Sweden

The aim of Sweden's trade policy has traditionally been a world-wide elimination of customs duties and other trade barriers, a free trade comprising not only Western Europe but the entire industrialized world as well as the developing countries. In keeping with this pattern, Sweden has consistently sided with efforts to liberalize world trade and has kept its own tariffs at low levels.

Raw materials are nomally admitted duty-free and the tariffs on imported semi-manufactures are relatively low.

The Swedish tariff level on finished goods ranks with the lowest in the world. In regard to farm produce, the practice for a number of commodities is to levy special import charges instead of import duties. Quantitative restrictions are applied to imports in exceptional cases only.

Venezuela

Indian business representatives going to Venezuela should have their health certificates, including valid yellow fever innoculation, ready before approaching Venezuelan Embassy in India for visa. Any visitor entering Venezuela under "Business" visa is required by Venezuelan law to secure tax clearance from the Venezuelan Finance Ministry prior to his departure. Without such a certificate, he is not allowed to leave the country. There are, however, some authorised tourist agencies who also undertake to arrange such a clearance against some payment. The visitors should, therefore, keep adequate provision for such expenditure For official and semi-official delegations, courtesy visas can be obtained from the Venezuelan Embassy in New Delhi through Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. In that case, this problem is naturally avoided.

Indo-GDR Agreement:

India and GDR have recently concluded a new long term Trade and Payments Agreement (1981-85) and the trade protocol for 1980-81.

The new Trade Agreement has come into force with effect from January 1, 1981.

The Agreement is substantially on the pattern of the existing Trade Agreement and stipulates the continuance of the trade between the two countries in non - convertible Indian Rupee.

The trade protocol for 1981 envisages an increase in trade turnover in 1981 of the order of 28% as compared to the levels planned for the current year.

Besides exports of various traditional commodities like tea, coffee, pepper, deoiled cakes, jute manufactures, semi-tanned hides and skins, iron ore, etc., a number of engineering and non-traditional items like machine tools, hand tools, sanitary fittings, finished leather, shoe-uppers etc have been included in the protocol for exports to GDR. A major breakthrough has been achieved in the supply of about 2 million pairs of shoe-uppers worth about Rs. 19 crores to GDR in 1981.

GDR has been India's preferred source of supply for mauriate of potash, cinematographic films, printing machinery ships and machine tools.

Besides continuing the import of these items in the next calendar year, the protocol envisages the import of some other major items like steel and steel products, diesel generating sets, urea, optical and scientific instruments and organic and inorganic chemicals

Indo-Singapore Trade

The total trade between India and Singapore in 1979 amounted to S$708.9 million compared with S$809.7 million of the similar period last year—a drop of S$100.8 million or 12.4%. The trade was in favour of Singapore as in last year. India's share of Singapore's global trade in 1979 was 1.1%.

India's exports to Singapore in 1979 totalled S$218.7 million recording an increase of S$30.6 million or 16.2% compared with S$188.1 million of last year. India's imports from Singapore in 1979 amounted to S$490.2 million, a decrease of S$131.4 million or 21% compared with S$621.6 million in 1978.

India's exports to Singapore have increased over the years but its share in Singapore's total imports is insignificant—about 0.6% in 1979. Singapore being essentially a free port there are no trade barriers. Only a very small number of items are subject to import tariff. Singapore is also an entrepot centre and the market is highly competitive in which everybody can compete freely. Therefore India's exports to this market would depend on its ability and on how well it can compete with its competitors. As the pattern of Singapore's entrepot trade has changed with regional distribution of machinery, industrial components and transport equipment India's future strategy for Singapore, therefore, should be to concentrate on non-traditional items without in any way undermining its efforts to export traditional items.

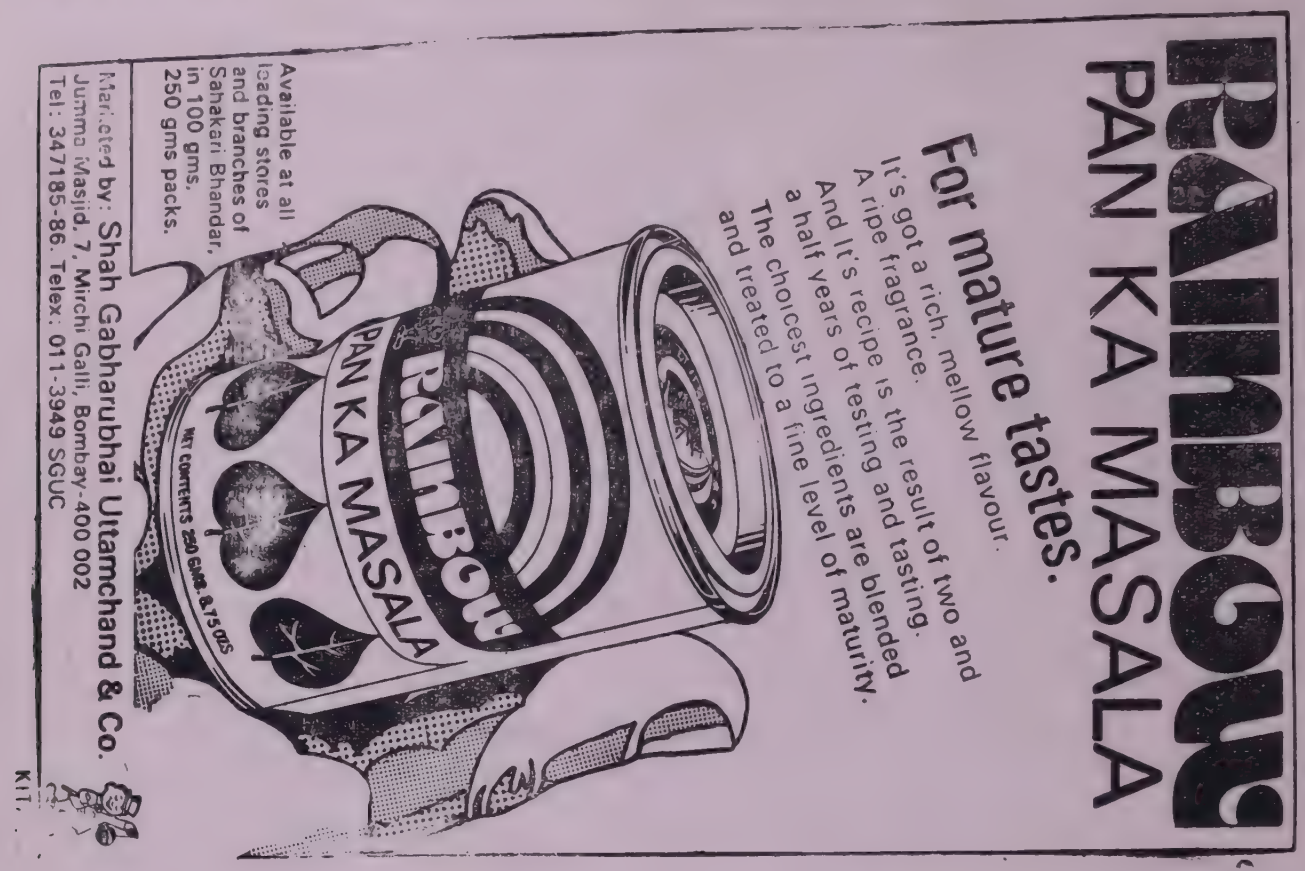
The item 'Spices' (S$25.1 million) was one among the main items of India's exports to Singapore in 1979.

WORLD VALUE OF RUPEES

Country	Unit & Currency		TT Selling rates (Rs.)	TT Buying rates (Rs.)
Australia	As$	1	9.4445	9.3363
Austria	As Sch	100	57.9891	57.2025
Bahrain	Dinar	1	20.9884	20.8183
Bangladesh	Taka	100	48.5390	48.1457
Canada	Can $	1	6.6773	6.5984
Egypt	Egp £	1	11.3160	11.2243
France	Fr Frc	1	1.7745	1.7508
Hong Kong	HK $	1	1.5489	1.5310
Indonesia	Rupiah	100	1.2709	1.2606
Iran	Rial	100	—	—
Italy	It Lira	100	0.8432	0.8332
Japan	Jap Yen	100	3.9809	3.9264
Kenya	K. Shilling	1	1.0450	1.0366
Kuwait	Dinar	1	29.0708	28.8427
Malaysia	ML $	1	3.6020	3. 557
Mauritius	Rupee	1	0.9965	0.9885
Nepal	Rupee	1	0.6614	0.6561
Netherlands	D Glde	1	3.7781	3.7312
Pakistan	Rupee	1	0.8062	0.7997
Singapore	Sing $	1	3.8290	3.7792
Spain	Sp. Pt	100	9.8898	9.7808
Sri Lanka	Rupee	1	0.4431	0.4415
Sweden	SW Kr	1	1.8382	1.8128
Switzerland	Sw Frc	1	4.5499	4.4938
Tanzania	Tn. Shilling	1	0.9939	0.9856
Thailand	Baht	100	38.9926	38.6030
U. K.	£	1	19.2234	19.0313
U. S. A.	US $	1	7.9200	7.8250
U. A. E.	Dihram	1	2.1542	2.1367
U. S. S. R.	Rouble	1	11.8031	11.7074
W. Germany	DM	1	4.1058	4.0555

These are the rates supplied by the Bank of Tokyo Ltd., New Delhi, and quoted on January 7, 1981. (These are only indicative.)

"ALL EXPORT ENQUIRIES ARE SOLICITED"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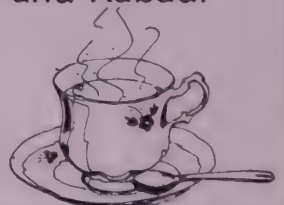

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Solar Barn

The National Industrial Development Corporation, a government undertaking, has successfully demonstrated its commercial solar barn for tobacco The corporation has received many enquiries from tobacco farmers and manufacturers on its solar barn which, it claims, has reduced the cost of curing tobacco by more than 50 per cent compared to the conventional coal or wood fired barns.

The solar barn has been installed at the Central Tobacco Research Institute at Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh. The corporation authorities are expecting a great deal of demand from tobacco farmers for such solar barns from the next tobacco season. Encouraged by the success of tobacco solar barn, the corporation is now turning its attention to developing a solar dryer for tea. Preliminary estimates have shown that about 80 per cent energy in curing the tea leaves can be saved by using the solar dryers.

The corporation at present has two other solar dryers-one at Ludhiana and another at Gauhati. It is now designing its first multipurpose commercial solar grain dryer to be installed at Alattur, in Palghat District of Kerala. It will also be the biggest, with a capacity to dry 30 tonnes of grains per day. It is likely to come up by the end of next year.

The need for developing a multipurpose solar dryer has arisen following the experience gained by the installation of the first two dryers which have impelled full use of any installed dryer to improve its commercial viability. An owner of a solar dryer will not like to keep it idle after processing one crop, explains an official of the corporation.

NIDC will also be designing and installing the first solar dryer in the country for commercial use by a private enterprise running a sugar manufacturing factory at Daurala in Meerut District. It will be used to process the bagasse.

Another solar dryer will be set up in Tripura, by the first week of January next.

NIDC, however, feels that even though there is considerable interest in the country on utilisation of solar energy, individual entrepreneurs have not yet evinced sufficient enthusiasm in the establishment of solar dryers in spite of the advantages of lower direct cost of drying and better quality of the products dried. The established solar models have remained "more of an innovative curiosity than the expected pace-setters", the official said.

This, he added, was mainly because of the generally higher capital cost of the solar devices and the belief that such devices could only work intermittently So far, higher stress had been laid on development of solar devices for domestic and agricultural sectors, both of which do not have surplus capital to invest in the solar devices

Investigations on prospective users of the technology developed have shown that there is likely to be a substantial scope for the use of solar energy in continuous process industries such as bulk processing of agricultural products, drying of parboiled paddy, millwet bagasse, cardboard laminates, plywood, pharmaceutical products, curing of tobacco, coffee, pepper and processing of tea.

0—0

LIST OF PRICED PUBLICATIONS
of the Spices Export Promotion Council

	Name of Publication	Price Rs. Ps.	Postage Rs. Ps.
1.	Report of the International Seminar on Pepper (held at Cochin- 12th & 13th March 1976)	50 00	6 55
2.	Directory of Importers of Spices (Revised-1978)	20 00	4 55
3.	Directory of Exporters of Spices (Revised-1978)	20 00	4 55
4.	Exotic Recipes with Indian Spices (big size)	10 00	4 55
	—do— (small size)	1 25	1 00
5.	*Agmark grade specifications (Printed Folders):		
a)	Black Pepper & Ground Black Pepper	5 00	1 00
b)	Cardamom & Cardamom seed	5 00	1 00
c)	Ginger & Ginger Powder	5 00	1 00
d)	Turmeric & Turmeric Powder	5 00	1 00
e)	Chillies & Chilli Powder	5 00	1 00
f)	Coriander seed, Fenugreek seed, Fennel seed, and Celery seed & their powders	5 00	1 00
g)	Curry Powder	5 00	1 00
6.	Special issue of 'Indian Spices' journal on Asia Fair	3 00	0 50
7.	'Indian Spices' (Quarterly) Annual Subscription	15 00	
8.	Spices News Letter (monthly) ,,	12 00	

N. B.:- These publications can be obtained from the Spices Export Promotion Council, M. G. Road, Ernakulam South, Cochin-682016, on prepayment (by money order/demand draft/postal order-in favour of the council) of cost plus postage.

* The Agmark grade specification folders are available to members of the council at a concession-rate of Rs. 2/- each.

EXPORTS OF SPICES FROM INDIA - PORTWISE

During the Months of November 1980 and November 1979 and during the periods April-November 1980 and April-November 1979.

(Quantity : M. Tons) (Value : in '000 Rupees)

Port/Commodities		November 1980		November 1979		April - November 1980		April - November 1979	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
BOMBAY	Pepper	37.60	570.13	46.68	698.55	536.00	8 762.71	353.66	5,026.09
	Cardamom small	172.65	29,060 15	203.15	44,907.09	741.35	1,18,503.65	676.09	1,37,220.56
	Cardamom big	7.60	157.63	5.10	313.42	86.78	1 952.77	52.65	1,525 86
	Chillies	8 96	87.66	50.46	507.63	344.49	2,919.50	357 80	3,127.43
	Ginger	37.91	242.78	235.16	1,444 00	834 92	4 509.03	2,336.17	15,463 69
	Turmeric	419.84	2,424.45	888.01	6,390.50	5 135.73	30,306.74	12,906 64	98,269.31
	Curry Powder	95 42	675.29	48.03	381.20	663.11	5,379.19	582 91	4 719.73
	Coriander seed	167.34	1,017.95	176.43	689.00	1,123 46	6,338.55	1,799.08	6,864.99
	Cumin seed	358.06	3,946.84	571.16	6,556.72	4,575 37	51,633.97	11 368.49	1,34,498.76
	Celery seed	221 26	1,066.35	278.21	1,623.11	1,302.00	6,471.29	1,937.62	11,991 67
	Fennel seed	94 62	748.86	95.78	636.16	774.39	5 571.00	909.20	6 009.78
	Fenugreek seed	373 35	1,393.35	187.43	730.13	1,656 66	6,109.99	2,707.73	8,934 07
	Garlic	526.11	2,035 24	18.99	189.29	2,197 86	10,227.16	920.27	6,064.10
	Cassia	1.00	12.82	—	—	363.94	2,600.41	183.92	763.10
	Ani seed	—	—	—	—	1.60	17.50	—	—
	Nutmeg	(3 Kgs.)	0 52	—	—	2.00	29 52	5.02	18.75
	Tejpat	35 04	65.36	21.32	47.03	203.40	412 83	63 80	150.01
	Misc. Spices	72.00	467.31	90.27	793.89	486.98	3 874.58	623.52	3 833.51
	Oils of Spices	—	—	0 06	31.19	2 28	430.58	0.73	381.27
	Oleoresins of Spices	0.02	3.07	0.05	6.93	0.14	20.77	3.11	411.02
	Total :	2,628.78	43,975.76	2,916.29	65,945.84	21,032.46	2,66,071.74	37,788.41	4,45,246.70
COCHIN	Pepper	2,563.45	37,716.35	316.55	4,705 54	15,391.15	2,25,450.41	9,209 09	1,49,719 64
	Cardamom small	48 94	6,510.26	22.45	3,948.29	273.59	37,487.88	230 85	38,824.53
	Chillies	87.50	667.03	56.00	554.06	674.35	5 508 06	871.30	8,502 95
	Ginger	237.24	1,187 84	80.36	476 26	3,617.96	17,845.26	4,976.26	32,365.20
	Turmeric	146.07	725.98	32 66	236.00	1 587.17	9,157.94	2,595 39	22,385.49
	Curry Powder	27.93	348.46	51.60	489.35	522.01	5 981.13	387.82	4,299.42
	Coriander seed	—	—	—	—	15.65	124.43	3 56	16.55
	Cumin seed	1.60	66.80	—	—	175 07	2,206.47	58.34	741.00
	Fennel seed	2 25	26.96	—	—	3 25	43 97	2 00	16.00
	Fenugreek seed	7.30	39.85	—	—	18 30	93.59	—	—
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	34.80
	Tejpat	—	—	—	—	4.36	8.30	10.05	13.03
	Misc. Spices	1.40	38.98	3.00	52.93	7.70	168.88	10.44	160.37
	Oils of Spices	0.33	152.31	0.30	176.13	5.52	1,977.08	9 71	4,573.93
	Oleoresins of Spices	14.37	2,002.95	18.56	2,242.62	79.46	11,786 27	111.25	14,510.80

(Quantity: M. Tons) (Value: in '000 Rupees)

Port/Commcdities		November 1980		November 1979		April-November 1980		April-November 1979	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MADRAS	Pepper	—	—	0.20	9.20	0 85	30.27	1.20	51.05
	Cardamom small	—	—	3.10	503 59	0 05	7.93	13 40	1,921 22
	Chillies	—	—	30.00	226.00	107.70	645 86	103 35	746.57
	Ginger	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 08	79 18
	Turmeric	14.94	63.58	30.59	221.30	166.92	945.44	163 10	1 262 04
	Curry Powder	40.20	541.59	55 09	503.31	359 80	3 602 24	310.98	2 874 07
	Coriander seed	—	—	—	—	0.61	5 69	—	—
	Cumin seed	—	—	—	—	3 85	53 57	8.00	88.41
	Fenugreek seed	—	—	—	—	0.70	3.60	0.20	0 72
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	10 90
	Tejpat	—	—	—	—	4.52	5.78	4 40	6.70
	Misc. Spices	—	—	0.07	1 30	0.19	18.69	0 11	2.14
	Oils of Spices	0.01	2.80	0.11	46 49	0 37	304 48	1 84	889 58
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	0.05	9.67	0.32	47.34	0.76	136.14
	Total :	55.15	607.97	119.21	1,521.46	645.88	5,670.89	620.42	8.068.72
MANGALORE	Cardamom Small	10.00	1,125.00	0.46	95.91	20.00	2,425.00	31.84	4,804 43
	Pepper	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.71	24.30
	Oleoresins of Spices	0.60	79.93	—	—	2.00	308.29	—	—
	Total :	10.60	1,204.93	0.46	95 91	22.00	2,733 29	32 55	4,828 73
CALICUT	Pepper	—	—	0.45	8.47	3.34	54.47	0.45	8.47
	Ginger	—	—	0.47	2.92	1.16	6.14	0.47	2.92
	Turmeric			3 06	16.30	—	—	3.06	16.30
	Total .	—	—	3.98	27.69	4.50	60.61	3.98	27 69
CALCUTTA	Cumin seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.37	144.47
	Curry Powder	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.61	541.22
	Misc. spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1 kg)	8 98
	Total :	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.98	694.67

(Tuticorin figures not yet received.)

Source : Customs Daily/Weekly Lists (Provisional and incomplete figures.) Subject to revision; (for use within the country only)

PRICES OF SPICES IN U.S.A.

(EXTRACT FROM WEEKLY MARKET REPORT DATED 30-1-1981 OF M/s. A. A. SAYIA AND COMPANY, HOBOKEN U.S.A.)

BLACK PEPPER :

Trading activity increased as prices hit a *seven* year low. Cheap offers from Brazil combined with a desire to move stocks in New York, created an opportunity to cover delivery positions through July at very attractive levels. Singapore and Indonesia remain uninterested in competing. Malabar for shipment has been reduced but it is still 20c per pound above Brazil. PEPPER requirements for the first half of 1981 should be reviewed.

RED PEPPER :

Pakistan shippers posted higher prices for Dundicuts. They have been the most inexpensive source for CHILLIES in the world and consequently have sold out much of their October new crop. Recent arrivals and afloat parcels may insulate our market through March. SANNAMS are costly and scarce in India. Arrivals of Chinese will take up some of the slack but they will not be cheap.

TURMERIC :

The Alleppey Finger TURMERIC market came alive in India as the "Bulls" there began to chase the "Bears". The February/April new crop has just begun to arrive into the local markets. Estimates of the crop size range from 500 tons to a normal 2000 tons. The carryover is reported to be large. The situation is confused as the farmers withhold stocks waiting for higher prices. Prices in New York are still very reasonable both for spots and deliveries.

PAPRIKA :

The availability in Spain of dehydrated washed pods, suitable to process for export to the United States, is becoming limited. A large proportion of purchases have been low colour. This could lead to a shortage of better grades during the Summer. Hungarian PAPRIKA is just beginning to arrive in quantity.

CORIANDER :

China and Canada are sold out and Argentina has a very small crop. The trade is approaching the large Spring demand relying on arrivals from Morocco and Rumania. With stocks in New York barely adequate, any uptick overseas will be felt here immediately.

BLACK PEPPER:

15 tons Malabar/Lampong	spot	@ $	.78 ↓
15 tons Malabar/Lampong	Feb. ship.	@ $	.80
15 tons Brazilian	spot	@ $	.68 ↓
15 tons Brazilian	Mar./ship.	@ $	.68 ↓
5 tons Tellicherry Extra Bold	spot	@ $	1.05

WHITE PEPPER:

5 tons Muntok	spot	@ $	.99
5 tons Brazilian	spot	@ $	.98 ↓
10 tons Muntok	Feb. ship.	@ $	.99
10 tons Brazilian	Feb. ship.	@ $	.96 ↓
10 tons Muntok/Brazilian	Feb. Mar. ship.	@ $	.95 ↓

CASSIA:

1 ton Batavia "AA" Cut 2-3/4"/3"/6"	spot	@ $	1.32
10 tons Korintje "A" 3.80 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.92
10 tons Korintje "A" 3 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.89
15 tons Korintje "A/B" 2.75 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.85
10 tons Korintje "B" 2.5 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.83
10 tons Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/SVO	spot	@ $	.82
10 tons Korintje "C" 2 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.80½
15 tons Korintje "C" 1.5 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.79
2 tons Ceylon Cinnamon	spot	@ $	1.27
5 tons Taiwan Cassia	,,	@ $	.40
5 tons Seychelle Cinnamon	afloat	@ $	.63

CLOVE:

5 tons Madagascars	spot	@ $	4.55
5 tons Brazilian @ $ 4.10	Feb. ship	@ $	4.00

GINGER:

10 tons Cochin	spot	@ $	.58
15 tons Cochin (New Crop)	Feb./Mar. ship	@ $	.60
5 tons Chinese Whole Peeled ‖ 1@53c	‖ 2 A. R.	@ $	.47
5 tons Chinese Sliced	spot	@ $	.46
1 ton Jamaican ‖ 3	,,	@ $	1.90

MACE:

2 tons ‖ 2 Siauw Mace Siftings spot @ $ 1.38

NUTMEG:

5 tons West India (Whole) spot @ $ 1.30 ↓
5 tons East India spot @ $ .97
5 tons East India Feb. ship. @ $ 95 ↓

PIMENTO:

5 tons Jamaican spot @ $ 1.07
5 tons Guatemala/Honduras ,, @ $ 1.00 ↑
5 tons Mexican spot @ $ .80 ↑

RED PEPPER:

5 tons Indian Sannams spot @ $ .71 ↑
10 tons Indian Sannams (New Crop) Feb. ship. @ $ .70
5 tons Chinese Fukien Rice spot @ $ .83
15 tons Chinese Haiman/Yunnan spot @ $ .78
15 tons Chinese Wangtu @82c Chengtu afloat @ $ .76
10 tons Pakistan Dundicuts (New Crop) spot @ $ .57
15 tons Pakistan Dundicuts (New Crop) Feb. @ $ .57 ↑

TURMERIC:

5 tons Alleppey spot @ $ .44
15 tons Alleppey (New Crop) Feb. Apr. @ $ .43 ↑
5 tons Haitian spot @ $ .40

PAPRIKA:

100 bags Spanish (100 ASTA) New Crop spot @ $ 1.10
100 bags Spanish (90 ASTA) ,, ,, ,, @ $ 1.06
100 bags Spanish (80 ASTA) ,, ,, ,, @ $ .96
100 bags Spanish (65 ASTA) ,, ,, ,, @ $ .82
100 bags Spanish (50 ASTA) ,, ,, ,, @ $ .75
50 bags Hungarian (104ASTA) spot @ $ 1.02
100 bags Hungarian (80 ASTA) ,, @ $ .78
100 bags Spanish (110 ASTA) New Crop Feb. @ $ 1.08
100 bags ,, (100 ASTA) @ $ 1.04
100 bags ,, (90 ASTA) @ $ 99

ANISE:

100 bags Spanish (R. O. A.) spot @ $ 1.39
100 bags Egyptian @ $ 1.10
50 bags Chinese Star Anise afloat @ $ 1.60

CARAWAY:

200 bags Egyptian—spot @ 55c ↓ Feb. ship @ $ .49
100 bags Dutch/Polish spot @ $ .65 ↓

CARDAMOM:

5 cases Bleached "AA" afloat @ $ 12.50
5 cases Extra Fancy Greens spot @ $ 10.75
5 cases Decorticated ,, @ $ 4.10
5 cases Guatemala Mixed Greens spot @ $ 4.00
5 cases Guatemala Sun Dried ,, @ $ 3.90

CELERY:

15 tons Indian spot @ $ .39
15 tons Indian afloat @ $ .39

CORIANDER:

15 tons Moroccan spot @ $ .30
15 tons Rumanian (New Crop) ,, @ $ .28
15 tons Argentine (Recleaned) @30c Chin. Feb. @ $ .26

CUMIN:

15 tons Indian @80c afloat @ $ .79
10 tons Turkish @72c Pakistan spot @ $ .76

DILL:

10 tons Dewhiskered spot @ $ .51

FENNEL:

5 tons Indian (Recleaned) @73c R.O.A. @ $ .65
5 tons Egyptian spot @ $ .42
5 tons Chinese (Recleaned) @ 49c R.O.A. @ $ .45

FENUGREEK:

5 tons Indian/Israeli spot @ $ .39

SAFFRON:

5 lbs. Spanish spot @ $ 500.00

Singapore's Imports of:-

Import from: (1)	1977 Tonne (2)	1977 S$000 (3)	1978 Tonne (4)	1978 S$000 (5)	1979 Tonne (6)	1979 S$000 (7)
Pepper Black Unground						
India	461	2037	100	427	37	94
West Malaysia	2104	8094	4362	15000	3292	10500
Sabah	53	251	64	217	66	226
Sarawak	17051	81967	19686	74594	22345	76321
Sri Lanka Rep.	65	298	40	168	—	—
Thailand	129	468	62	195	102	182
Total including other countries:	19923	93393	24403	90938	25864	87394
Total Re-exports:	21143	102518	32492	130597	29776	105914
Pepper White Unground						
West Malaysia	428	2330	1238	6562	719	3238
Sabah	105	622	69	384	129	642
Sarawak	5446	32119	5742	32514	7056	36102
Total including other countries:	5997	35144	7051	39470	7909	40007
Total Re-exports:	6546	38552	8412	49199	8619	46454
Chillies Dried						
China	4031	10465	3856	10631	5575	13687
India	286	715	1536	3481	2024	4416
West Malaysia	68	62	44	30	6	5
Pakistan	46	75	282	523	303	571
Thailand	15	38	83	152	1	4
Total including other countries:	4583	11708	6004	15376	8017	18991
Total Re-exports:	5766	11210	4990	11570	5933	11190

—[Courtesy: High Commission of India, Singapore]

Denmark: imports of spices, by spice and by origin, 1974 - 1978

Quantity (Q): tons
Value (V): DKr '000

Spices and origin	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Black and white pepper	511	6 119	548	6.032	658	7.596	591	9.228	636	9.636
of which from:										
Malaysia	96	1,005	183	1,773	209	2,130	95	1,413	129	1,547
Indonesia	281	3,399	228	2,474	309	3,494	419	6 308	365	5,739
Germany, Fed. Rep.	25	361	27	414	16	257	4	80	30	499
Brazil	47	622	30	315	55	650	36	580	39	486
Singapore	3	28	16	126	10	97	3	41	10	126
India	23	171	9	40	23	152	11	176	17	170
Cardamom	34	1,084	25	859	36	1,324	26	1,795	28	2,024
of which from:										
Guatemala	22	694	17	599	22	880	20	1.383	21	1,580
India	—	13	—	15	1	20	2	72	2	50
Tanzania	3	77	2	49	6	216	3	205	4	265
Curry powder and paste	68	556	76	592	100	792	104	946	87	849
of which from:										
India	23	188	27	215	30	254	11	117	18	157
United Kingdom	33	206	35	214	51	310	85	684	62	525
Ginger	34	254	25	181	37	326	39	508	49	618
of which from:										
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	2	17	6	65	—	—
China	26	188	17	112	27	196	21	284	6	112
India	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	307

Source: Denmarks Statistik, *Kvartalsstatistik over Udenrigshandelen* (Copenhagen).

Note : IMF annual par rate/market rate, according to *International Financial Statistics* (Washington, D. C. March 1979):

US$1= DKr 6.0949 (1974); DKr 5.7462 (1975); DKr 6.0450 (1976); DKr 6.0032 (1977); DKr 5.5146 (1978).

[Source: "Spice Import statistics", 1974-1978 of I.T.C. - P. 18]

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Auction Prices of Sri Lanka Cardamom during the Month of December 1980

Grades	Week ended 3.12.'80		Week ended 10.12.'80		Week ended 17.12.'80		Week ended 24.12.'80		week ended 31.12.'80	
	Sri Lanka Rs./kg	Indian Rs./kg.	Sri Lanka Rs /kg	Indian Rs./kg.	Sri Lanka Rs /kg.	Indian Rs./kg.	Sri Lanka Rs /kg	Indian Rs /kg.	Sri Lanka Rs./kg.	Indian Rs./kg.
LLG 1	155-189	82-100	150-198	79-105	170-195	90-103	170-195	90-103	150-175	79- 93
LLG 2	105-146	56- 77	102-131	54- 69	100-137	53- 73	100-137	53- 73	90-146	48- 77
LGB	76-112	40- 59	89-107	47- 57	91-109	48- 58	91-109	48- 58	60- 95	32- 50
LNS	70-116	37- 61	70-106	37- 56	72-107	38- 57	72-107	38- 57	35- 76	19- 40

Note: Sri Lanka Re. 1=Indian Rs. 0.5295

(Source : M/s. Bartleet & Co, P. O. Box No. 9, Colombo, Sri Lanka)

New customs valuation code from 1981

The new GATT code on Customs Valuation has been implemented by Sweden and the other Nordic countries from January 1, 1981. The EEC countries and the United States have adopted the code as from July 1, 1980, and most industrialized and developing nations are expected to follow suit.

The main rule of the new code is that the customs value should be based on the purchase price (transaction value). To this price certain costs are added, unless already included, and other costs are deducted in order to obtain the frontier price. As previously, such costs as foreign freight charges, packaging, and insurance will be included in the customs value, while deductions will be permitted for a greater number of discounts than previously.

Discounts deductible according to the GATT code but not according to the Brussels definition include discount for pre-payment, category discount, guarantee discount, and advertising discount. Cash discount will be deductible as previsouly regardless if it has been used or not, but if the percentage rate exceeds 4 per cent the discount can be deducted only if it has been utilized.

Trade procedures in Japan

The Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan recently announced steps to be taken from January' 81 with a view to simplify the customs clearance procedures for imported goods. The steps will be broadly related tp post-import clearance in respect of goods whose clearance requires long time and the setting up of a separate customs clearance route and minimisation of procedures for imports brought in on a regular basis.

In Kuwait

Notice issued by Ports (Public) Authority of Kuwait prohibiting entry of goods having bad packing and casing—

The following are the contents of a Notice issued by the Ports (Public) Authority of Kuwait :

"The Ports Public Authority announces to the importers that goods of bad packing and casing are not allowed to enter as from 1-1-1981.

Import liberalisation programme in Ghana

The Government of Ghana in its effort to streamline the import programme has announced that importers can now import certain specified categories of goods from their sources without approaching the Bank of Ghana for transfer of foreign exchange.

The goods include food items, building materials, industrial spare parts, agricultural inputs, hospital equipment and pharmaceutical and motor vehicle spare parts.

The regulatiion however specifies that any importer who wants to make use of the opportunity will have to apply to the Ministry of Trade for Special Licence to bring in the goods. Goods brought in under the licence for commercial purposes shall be subjected to price control.

Bank of Oman and Emirates Commercial Bank Ltd authorised to deal in foreign exchange

The Reserve Bank has authorised Bank of Oman and the Emirates Commercial Bank Ltd., Bombay (Head Office at United Arab Emirates) to undertake all types of foreign exchange transactions in all permissible currencies. The permission has been given subject to the conditions and obligations stipulated in the Exchange Control Manual and other directions issued by the Reserve Bank under section 73 (3) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 as amended from time to time.

Clove oil distillery in Zanzibar

Zanzibar has concluded an agreement with a French firm, M/s. TECOTEX, for setting up a clove-oil distillery involving an investment of *shs* 40m The project has been financed by the French firm. It is reported that this distillery will produce clove oil for exporting to foreign markets. The process will preserve the heads of cloves which will continue to be sold to traditional buyers.

FAIRS & EXHIBITIONS

4th Annual International Spring Fair at EXPO CENTRE

The above Fair is scheduled to be held during April 9-17, 1981 at Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. This is reported as the most important consumer related products exhibition in the Middle East.

Sarjah Chamber of Commerce and Industry is the sponsor of this exhibition.

For more details, please write to Exhibition Management Co., P. O. Box 1145, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. [Telephones:- 358888, 356779, 356781; Telex:- 68306 and 68630 EXPO EM]

New Zealand International Trade Fair

New Zealand International Trade Fair is scheduled to take place at Auckland (New Zealand) from July 29- Aug. 5, 1981. This Fair is a four-yearly event. It offers a major outlet for display of India's export products. Over 70% of New Zealand's private imports are currently not subject to import licensing. There is, therefore, no quantitative restriction on the entry and display of exempt goods provided normal customs procedures are complied with.

The Trade Fair Authority of India (A Govt. of India Undertaking), Pragati Maidan, L. B. Shastri Marg, New Delhi-110001, on behalf of the Govt. of India (Ministry of Commerce) is organising and would conduct India's participation in the above Fair. Interested firms may contact TFAI directly in the matter.

Singapore Fair

The Singapore Manufacturers Association (SMA) will encourage more companies from abroad to participate in the next Singapore Fair, the ninth in the series due to be held in October, 1981.

It will have exhibitors from all over the world. The objective of the fair is to promote long-term business cooperation between companies in Singapore and those in other countries. Apart from trade, several companies may be interested in investing in Singapore. The exhibition will give them an opportunity to exchange views with local companies.

SPICES—PRICES IN INDIAN MARKETS IN JANUARY 1981

BLACK PEPPER — ALLEPPY

(Prices in Rs. per Kg.)

Week ending	TGSEB	TGEB	MG—1	MUG	GL	UGL-1
3-1-81	12.80	13.00	12.50	12.25	12.00	11.50
10-1-81	12.95	13.15	12.65	12.40	12.00	11.50
17-1-81	13.25	N. R.	12.50	12.25	9.50	9.00
24-1-81	12.90	N. R.	12.15	11.90	9.50	9.00

BLACK PEPPER — BOMBAY

Week ending	TGSEB	TGEB	MG-1	MG-2	MUG-1	MUG-2	Light Pepper
3-1-81	32.00/32.25	24.00/24.25	17.25/17.50	16.25/16.50	15.75/16.00	15.00/15.75	11.75/12.00
10-1-81	32.00/32.50	24.00/24.50	17.00/17.50	16.00/16.50	14.75/15.00	14.00/14.50	12.00/12.25
17-1-81	31.50/32.00	24.00/24.25	16.00/16.50	15.25/15.50	14.50/14.75	14.00/14.25	12.00/12.25
24-1-81	32.00/32.25	24.00/24.25	18.00/18.50	17.00/17.50	15.25/16.00	14.50/15.00	12.00/12.50

TGSEB: Tellicherry Garbled Special Extra Bold
TG: Tellicherry Garbled
MG: Malabar Garbled
MUG: Malabar Ungarbled
GL: Garbled Light
PH: Pin Heads

CARDAMOM (Small) — VIRUDHUNAGAR

(Prices in Rs. per kg)

Week ending	AGEB	AGB	AGS	AGS-1	AGS-2	AGL	CS-1 (Seeds)
3-1-81	160/175	130/145	110/120	70/80	60/70	50/60	80/100
10-1-81	160/175	130/145	110/120	70/80	60/70	50/60	80/100
17-1-81	160/175	130/145	110/120	70/80	60/70	50/60	80/100
24-1-81	160/175	125/135	105/115	65/75	55/65	50/60	80/100
31-1-81	160/175	125/135	105/115	65/75	55/65	50/60	80/100

AGEB: Alleppey Green Extra Bold
AGS: Alleppey Green Superior
AGL : Alleppey Light Green

CARDAMOM (Small) — BOMBAY

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	AGEB	AGB	AGS	AGS-1	AGS-2	Bleached cardamom	Coorg variety
3-1-81	180/210	155/180	130/155	80/130	75/80	55/130	N. R.
10-1-81	190/220	175/185	150/160	140/145	105/115	65/75	80/110
17-1-81	200/215	160/200	140/160	85/140	70/85	50/120	50/130
24-1-81	—	180/200	135/175	90/105	75/90	55/75	N. R.

CARDAMOM (Small) — MANGALORE (Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	CGEB	CGB	CG-1	CG-2	CG-3	CG-4	BW-1
3-1-81	110/115	105/110	100/105	80/100	75/ 95	50/ 75	105/107
10-1-81	110/115	105/110	100/105	85/100	75/ 95	55/ 75	110/112
17-1-81	110/125	105/120	100/115	95/100	90/105	70/100	125/126
24-1-81	115/120	110/115	105/110	90/105	80/100	70/ 95	124/125
31-1-81	155	135	130	120	100	78	115/118

Week ending	BW-2	BL-1	BL-2	CS-1	CS-3	Coorg green	Bleachable White
3-1-81	85/ 87	120/121	90/92	120/122	70/73	60/ 85	55/ 90
10-1-81	89/ 90	110/111	91/92	120/121	N. R.	70/ 98	55/ 95
17-1-81	95/ 96	115/116	95/96	115/116	N. R.	70/100	60/100
24-1-81	95/ 96	116/117	91/92	110/111	N. R.	75/ 90	55/100
31-1-81	90/ 92	112/115	90/93	115/120	70/73	110	75/110

CGEB: Coorg Green Extra Bold
CS: Cardamom Seeds
BL: Bleached or half bleached
BW: Bleached White

DRY CHILLIES

Week ending	TUTICORIN SS (Price in Rs. per Quintal)	TUTICORIN SG (Price in Rs. per Quintal)	VIRUDHUNAGAR Chillies (Price in Rs. per kg.)
3-1-81	525/550	475/500	5.50/6.50
10-1-81	550/575	475/500	5.75/6.75
17-1-81	550/575	480/500	6.50/7.50
24-1-81	570/800	650/700	6.50/7.50
31-1-81	—	—	6.50/7.75

(S S: Sannam Special) (S G: Sannam General)

DRY GINGER Prices in Rs. per kg. **TURMERIC**

Week ending	ALLEPPEY Ungraded	ALLEPPEY Graded	BOMBAY Unbleached	BOMBAY Bleached	ALLEPPEY Ungraded	ALLEPPEY Graded (A.F.T Fair)
3-1-81	7.00	7.50	8.25/ 8.50	8.00/ 8.50	3.00	3.50
10-1-81	7.50	8.00	10.00/14.00	9.00/13.75	3.00	3.50
17-1-81	8.00	8.50	10.50/11.00	10.00/10.25	N.R.	4.00
24-1-81	8 00	8.50	11.00/12.00	9.00/10.00	N.R.	4.00

TURMERIC

BOMBAY (Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	Rajpuri Finger	Cuddappah Finger	Guntur Finger	Nizamabad Bulbs	Cuddappah Bulbs	Guntur Bulbs	Turmeric Powder
3-1-81	3.90/4 00	3.30/3.40	N. R.	N. R.	3.20/3.30	N. R.	3.25/3.50
10-1-81	4.00/4.25	3.30/3 40	3.70/3.80	3.30/3.40	3.30/3.40	3.00/3.30	3.20/3.30
17-1 81	4.25/5.00	3.25/3 30	3.30/3.40	3.20/3.25	3.15/3.20	3.30/4.00	3.20/3.30
24-1-81	4.25/4.50	3.15/3.30	3.10/3.15	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	3.05/3.30

MINOR SPICES—BOMBAY

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	Coriander Powder	Coriander Seed-Indori	Coriander Seed-Kanpuri	Fennel Seed	Fenugreek Seed
3-1-81	6 25/6.50	6.00/6.50	5.50/6.00	8.00/11.00	4.25/4.50
10-1-81	6 00 6 25	5 50 8.50	5 60 5 80	8 00 10 00	4 00 4.50
17-1-81	6 00/6 25	5.50/9.00	5 25/5 50	7.00/10.00	4 00/4.25
24-1-81	6 25 6 50	5 50 7.50	5 50/6.00	8 00 10 00	4.00 4 25

Week ending	BOMBAY Cumin seed	Celery seed	Curry powder	TUTICORIN Garlic	Garlic Rs. per Quintal
3-1-81	10 00/15.00	4 50/4.95	4 00 4.25	2 75 3.00	125,150
10-1-81	10.00/15.00	5 00/	3.80/4 00	2.80/3.00	125/140
27-1-81	10 00/15.00	5.00/5.10	3.75/4.00	2.80/3 00	125/150
24-1-81	10.00/14 00	5.00/5.25	—	2 80/3 10	95/100

Source: Offices of the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection
(N. R. — Not reported)

IN BRIEF

"International Week of Nature"

"International Week of Nature", a fair on herbs and other natural commodities, is scheduled to be held in Paris (France) from 13th to 21st June, 1981. Those interested in participating in this fair may please get in touch with First Secretary (Com), Embassy of India, Paris, France, for further details and assistance.

Local producers protected-(Sanaa)

The Minister of Trade and Supply of the Yemen Arab Republic publicly set fire to 623 cartons of onions, whose import is prohibited according to a Government resolution to protect local producers. On this occasion, 13 cartons of potatoes were also burnt. The value of potatoes and onions destroyed is estimated at Yemeni Rials 25,000.—(Source : FIEO Export News)

Cabinet approves Exim Bank Plan

The Ministry of the Government of India formally approved on 7th January, 1981, the setting up of an export-import (Exim) bank with a paid-up capital of Rs. 50 crores and an authorised capital of Rs. 200 crores which will eventually be raised to Rs. 500 crores. In addition, the Government will initially extend a loan of Rs. 20 crores to the Exim bank at a concessionary rate of interest. The bank will be in the nature of a statutory corporation fully owned by the Government with its headquarters in Bombay. It will take over all the functions of the international wing of IDBI as also the Rs. 115 crores currently outstanding on IDBI Books extended for export transactions and IDBI's present executed guarantees to exporters worth Rs, 150 crores,

UAE to invest in India

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has agreed to invest substantial funds for a large number of joint industrial projects proposed to be set up in India and the UAE in a significant bid to expand economic co-operation between the two countries The UAE has agreed in principle to finance hotels, hospitals and health projects, and a 12-million tonne oil refinery to be set up on the west coast of India. A joint gas-based sponge-iron project will be set up in the UAE. 50% of the investment on the refinery will come from the UAE on product-sharing basis. The UAE has also agreed to step up crude oil supplies to India to 1.5 million tonnes in 1981 from this year's one million tonnes. The UAE will, in addition, consider increased supplies of crude on a long-term basis after the present constraints on oil production in the UAE are overcome.

Machinery import under OGL relaxed

The Government of India has liberalised the conditions governing import of machinery under open general licence. Now, such imports would be permitted even on a deferred payment basis. A notification issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi in this regard has deleted the particular clause under which machinery could not be imported under OGL if deferred payment arrangements were made for the purpose. After this amendment, imports of machinery under OGL could be effected even if deferred payment was involved. This important amendment in the current year's import policy is expected to provide relief to manufacturers in this country, particularly the exporting community.

|0—0|

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CARDAMOM POWDER
GINGER POWDER
CUMIN SEED POWDER
PEPPER POWDER
TURMERIC POWDER
CHILLIE POWDER
CURRY POWDER
CURRY MASAL POWDER
SAMBAR POWDER
IDLY CHILLIE POWDER

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MADURAI-625 020. INDIA.
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THE SPICES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL COCHIN-682016

Commerce Minister stressed need for aggressive export promotion

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Commerce Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee has urged India's exporters to adopt an aggressive role in promoting our merchandise abroad in order to reduce the widening trade gap, which could be more than Rs. 4,000 crore during the current financial year.

Analysing the trends in the export scene during the last decade, the Minister pointed out that although we have increased our export earnings from a modest figure of about Rs. 1,413 crore in 1969-70 to Rs. 6,428 crore in 1979-80, the growth has been erratic.

For instance, in 1974-75, we registered a growth in the neighbourhood of 31% which came down in 1978-79 to only 5.2%.

Referring to the Draft Sixth Five Year Plan, which had envisaged a steady growth of 9% of exports in real terms during the plan period, the Minister said that we must identify the areas of growth potential so far as the export sector was concerned.

In this connection he mentioned about the very high potentialities of the agriculture sector and pointed out that while India was a net importer of foodgrains throughout 1960's and even as late as mid - 1970s, she had now emerged as a net exporter of foodgrains in 1980s.

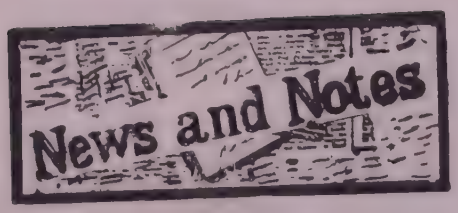
Dry packs for spices

The Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum has evolved a method for dry packing of moist green pepper in polythene bags, eliminating the need for canning and thus effecting considerable economy.

As it is very much preferred in European market, fresh green pepper is traditionally canned or pickled in bottles which, in effect, adds to cost and weight. The improved processing and packing in polythene bags overcome these disadvantages, while at tne same time preserving the freshness of pepper, as also its green colour.

The laboratory has also made headway in some of the other research studies. It has taken up work for improving the present methods of processing and utilization of spices, tree nuts and tubers. The laboratory has developed a drier for curing cardamom. This drier retains the green colour of this spice much better than the traditional flue gas driers now used. On the green colour of this spice depends its pricing in West Asian markets.

-(RRL, Trivandrum)



Export-oriented units' plan has good response

Shri. Mani Narayana Swamy, Chief Controller of Exports and Imports, on Tuesday (3-3-81) stated that the response to the new scheme of 100 per cent export units so far has been encouraging.

Though the scheme came into force in January 1981. fifteen schemes were already cleared by the authorities.

Addressing a seminar organised by the Federation of Indian Export Organisations in Cochin, he said the objectives of the scheme was to step up exports of finished products.

Answering questions raised in the seminar, he said small industries are also eligible for all the concessions under the scheme. In fact there is no limit either upper or lower for the capital cost of the project.

The only regulation is that all the production except marginal rejects should be exported. The value added should at least be 20 per cent, he added.

The machinery as well as raw materials could be imported without paying any import duty. Even canalised or prohibited items could be imported by these units, he said.

Shri. Narayanaswamy thought Kerala entrepreneurs could make use of the concessions to start export industries based on spices and other locally available raw materials also

He pointed out that since the internal market was sizeable, there was no compulsion for the local industrial units to export. The new scheme will help introduction of higher levels of technology also.

He felt that a cluster of small industrial units could be started in one place so that customs inspection and other formalities could be done easily.

In the discussions several suggestions came up like declaring such units as essential services, extending the five-year tax holiday available to free tradeunits to these units also etc.

Sarvashri. T. Tharanath Shet, Chairman, Spices Export Promotion Council, K. Mohana Chandran, Chairman, Cardamom Board, D. Balasubramanian, Chairman, Cashew Export Promotion Council, S. N. Rao, Director, Marine Products Export Development Authority and others spoke.

Shri P. Gangadharan Pillai, President, Federation of Indian Export Organisations presided Shri. Varghese Eapen, Chairman, southern region FIEO, welcomed and Shri. Binoy Kumar, Vice-president of the Federation proposed a vote of thanks.

(Indian Express dt. 4-3-81)

Development of Container Handling

With a view to create better facilities for handling containers, the Government has sanctioned an out-lay of around Rs. 39 crore for development of container facilities and acquiring mechanical equipment for the Container - Terminals at Bombay, Madras and Cochin.

The major portion of the expenditure Viz. Rs. 26 82 crore has been sanctioned for providing a Container-Terminal at Madras. Bombay Port gets Rs. 7.92 crore. Another Rs. 4.5 crore has been earmarked for Cochin.

The Shipping Corporation of India have set 24 container oriented vessels with a total container-capacity of 6733 TEUs and they will be adding 12 more ships with a capacity of 4612 TEUs in the next 24 months. Even with this, the addition to the tonnage capacity will not be substantial and it is very necessary that other shipping companies of India also consider acquiring fully containerised vessels and container-oriented vessels.

In order to facilitate container-traffic, the Government have selected some major ports for special development. Bombay Port has made substantial progress in this regard and is now handling about 6,400 containers a month. It has earmarked two berths for container vessels. The new Nhava Sheva port proposed to be developed will be equipped to handle container traffic. Haldia also has been developed with an eye on container traffic, and it has a capacity to handle 1,000 container per month. Cochin and Madras Ports are also being developed as container ports and they too have great container potential. Tuticorin port has been selected as transhipment point for movement of container traffic from other coastal ports.

IDBI's Bills Rediscounting Scheme extended

With a view to enabling both the sellers and the purchasers of machinery, particularly in the small scale sector, to avail of the facility more conveniently Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) decided to decentralise the work relating to Bills Rediscounting Scheme, says a press release of IDBI.

Accordingly, IDBI undertakes bills rediscounting work with effect from July 1, 1980. This decentralisation enables the discounting banks to lodge with the Office of IDBI, bills of exchange/and promissory notes arising out of sale of indigenous machinery on deferred payment terms and avail

of rediscounting facilities. The discounting banks have been advised by IDBI to comply with certain procedural aspects to enable them to obtain rediscounting facility at this centre.

The Bills Rediscounting Scheme provides for some special concessions for the small scale industrial units which are as follows : (i) The rates of re-discount/discount are lower than the normal rates; (ii) There are no restrictions in regard to the minimum amount of transactions; (iii) Assistance is also available for purchase of indigenous machinery required for setting up a new project.

Since the inception of the Bills Rediscounting Scheme. Bills of the face value of Rs. 10,364.7 million have been rediscounted by IDBI which has benefitted some 1,080 manufacturers etc. of machinery and 3,911 users.

IDBI has been operating its Bills Rediscounting Scheme from April 1965. The Scheme enables the manufacturers of indigenous machinery to promote the sales of the products by offering to the prospective purchasers/and users, deferred payment facilities. Besides the Head Office at Bombay, the rediscounting facilities under the Scheme are at present available at the Regional Offices of IDBI located at Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Gauhati, Madras and New Delhi and Branch offices at Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad and Jaipur.

Cloves-export from Sri Lanka to India

Grade-1 cloves fetched S. L. Rs. 100 per pound at the whole sale market in Colombo on 11th November 1980. These stocks were bought up by shippers and traders for export to India. This high level of prices has been mainly due to the tariff agreement wich Sri Lanka worked- out with India since 1980, recently. Under this agreement, India applies only Rs. 20 per lb. tariff on cloves imported from Sri Lanka, while tariff charges on cloves imported from other sources are an average S. L. Rs. 60/- to S. L. Rs. 65/- per lb. This agreement has given a great stimulus to exporters and cultivators of cloves in Sri Lanka. India takes almost 95% of Sri Lanka's total export of cloves. —(High Commission of India Colombo)

NIO's Solar Dryer for commercial use

The National Institute of Oceanography has developed a handy portable cabinet-type solar dryer 100x50x35 cm in size. The dryer, essentially made for economical drying of fish and other marine products, has also been found to be extremely efficient for drying agricultural farm products. For example, the unit can dry 50 large six coconuts in about 48 hours compared with the traditional sun drying process which takes 7-9 days. The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Goa, Daman and Diu has profitably been using the dryer for drying their various farm products. Other advantages of this solar gadget are: (1) the unit can be dismantled, packed and reassmbled easily, (2) the design of the dryer is quite simple and can be fabricated by semi-skilled workers of rural areas and (3) the raw material for its fabrication is easily available.

0-0

EXPORT PACKAGING

Export packaging is subjected to mainly two types of hazards, viz. mechanical hazard and climatic hazard. Mechanical hazard may be of, due to the following :

1) Compression load.
2) Effect of prolonged vibration.
3) Effect of increased stack hight.
4) Rolling of boxes which is a common feature at Indian and some other developing countries' port.

Climatic hazards may be due to following -

1) Salt spray.
2) Exposer to rain at ports during the monsoon particularly at the time of loading.
3) Sudden changes in humidity.

The hazards in export packaging can possibly be avoided or kept at the minimum if only we adopt the following two measures:

a) Paletization.
b) Containerisation.

With a view to avoid hazards as also the unnecessary troubles in effecting supply against order, exporters have to follow a few *do's and don'ts*.

Do's:-

a) Package must be made in oonformity to the trend in the country for which it is meant, as otherwise wrong handling treatment is possible at the importing countries.
b) Legible marking and use of samples must be made.
c) Only permanent colours preferably pigments and not chalk or colour pencils or acid colours should be used while marking the package.
d) While marking, only metric measure for example KG/Metric should be used.
e) The package must conform to the buyer's order and also the laws of the importing country.
f) Package should be easiiy openable and amenable to easy examination at the customs.
g) Package should be provided with easy handling facility in addition to proper markings for handling.
h) Pacakage should preferably be easily disposable.
i) Marking should be in bold letters. While using metal for identification of package preferably 12 points type should be used.

Don'ts:-

a) Contents of the package must not be disclosed as this would only help pilferage and theft.
b) Old markings must not be there.

—(Courtesy - CAPEXIL Home Bulletin)

FAIRS & EXHIBITIONS

Lagos Exhibition

An exclusive Indian Trade Exhibition displaying a broad spectrum of industrial, engineering and agricultural products was inaugurated in Lagos on January 26, 1981, by the Nigerian Minister of Transport, Mr. Alhaji Umaru Dikko. Nearly 90 leading Indian business firms took part in this Fair which was organised by the Trade Fair Authority of India with emphasis on the display of heavy and light engineering sectors as also consultancy services.

Inaugurating the Exhibition, the Nigerian Minister expressed his great admiration of the strides that the Indian economy had made over the years and hoped that the present level of trade between India and Nigeria would expand manifold in the near future. He acknowledged the technical assistance received from Indian personnel working in Nigeria in the fields of education, agriculture, health, construction, engineering, telecommunications, small scale industries, steel and railway industries. The Minister made warm references to Shri Mohammad Yunus, Chairman, Trade Fair Authority of India and stated "We are happy to have with us a famous son of India who has been in the forefront of India's freedom struggle. He was closely associated with the late Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and also with the present Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi."

Shri Yunus said that time had come for developing countries to find an alternative path to development and not depend too much on others. "Together, we can work to achieve our objectives of peace and prosperity". Shri Yunus referred to Nigeria as the economic giant of Africa and hoped that it would participate in the forthcoming Indian International Trade Fair (November-December 1981) to demonstrate its new vigour.

Shri Mohammad Yunus also met the Vice President of Nigeria, and the Presidential Advisers and Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, Information, Commerce and Industries and External Affairs.

New Zealand International Trade Fair, Auckland

The Trade Fair Authority of India (A Government of India Undertaking), Pragati Maidan, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, New Delhi-110001 will be organising India's participation in the New Zealand International Trade Fair scheduled to take place at Auckland (New Zealand) from July 29-August 5, 1981.

The Fair is a four-yearly event and it is recognised by New Zealand Goverment as a major Trade Fair. The New Zealand Government will make a special provision for issue of import licences for the goods displayed in the Fair. Australia, Britain, China, France, Germany, Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway and Sweden), U.S.A. and Japan would, reportedly, be having National Pavilions at the Fair.

Economy of New Zealand is agrarian and heavily dependent on pastoral and agricultural industries. Expansion of existing units and setting up of new industries for food processing and canning, textiles, car assembly and transport equipment is the mainstay of New Zealand's industrial development. Not only machinery items but manufactured/finished goods are also imported in New Zealand in large quantities. There is, therefore, ample scope to increase India's share of New Zealand market. The market in New Zealand is sophisticated and the New Zealand buyer looks for quality at competitive prices.

(Brief note on New Zealand)

Area: 103,787 sq. kilometers.
Population: 3.1 million.
Capital: Wellington.
Measures : Metric weights & measures.
Currency : NZ $ 1=100 cents. Rs. 7.60 (approx).

Main cities: Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, Hamilton, Denedin.

Major Trading Partners : Australia, UK, Canada, USA, Japan, USSR, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany.

Bucharest International Fair, Bucharest, Romania

The Trade Fair Authority of India (A Government of India Undertaking), Pragati Maidan, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, New Delhi-110001 on behalf of the Ministry of Commerce will be organising India's participation in the Bucharest International Fair to be held from 15th to 23rd October, 1981 at Bucharest (Romania).

The Romanians are attaching great importance to the Bucharest Fair as from 1981 onwards there will be only one fair organised in Bucharest. This will include the profiles of the various special fairs which were being held regularly like the Spring Fair, Chemistry Show etc. This year's Bucharest International Fair is expected to have a large International participation than before.

India's exports to Romania consist mainly of traditional items including spices. In view of efforts being made by both countries to strengthen economic and trade relations and the recent agreement, considerable scope exists for cultivating the Romanian market for India's products.

Around the World

Mauritius

Mauritius, a pear shaped isolated island of volcanic origin, is 61 kilometers in length and 47 kilometers in width with an area of 1850 kms., and a coastline of about 240 kms-mostly fringed with coral reefs. The population of the island was estimated as on 31-12.1979 as 9,54,216.

The Hindus constitute about 52% and Muslims 17% of the population. The Creoles, a mixed race of African origin, constitutes 28%. Some 20,000 French and 25,000 Chinese are also present. The languages spoken are Hindi, French, English Chinese, Creole etc.

Mauritius has no natural resources.

Twelve international airlines connect Mauritius with the outside world.

The Port Louis harbour has very good up-to-date embarking and disembarking facilities. The major towns are Port Louis (the capital), Rose Hill and Curepipe.

Metric systems are in vogue.

Air cargo facilities are available; and concessional rates for cargo are offered for selected commodities. Air India and Air Mauritius have altogether three flights a week between Bombay and Mauritius.

Indian exports to Mauritius have been gradually picking up during the last 8 years; and at present the main items of export include textiles, machinery, drugs and pharmaceuticals, transport vehicles and electrical goods. There is plenty of scope for extending the exports of items like chemicals, textiles, books, sports goods, films clocks, X-Ray films, hospital equipment, transport vehicles, motor cycles, tractors, imitation jewellery, sanitary fittings and fixtures, bicycles etc. A major item of export rrom India during 1978-79 was the supply of rice (about 50,000 tonnes) for which agreement was signed in October 1978. In 1979-80, Mauritius purchased 12,000 tonnes of rice from India. India has also been supplying a fairly large share of the total requirements of medicines and pharmaceuticals of the Government of Mauritius.

Following the economic boon during the last 4-5 years it has not been necessary for Mauritian importers to be concerned about price, and as such the lower prices offered by Indian exporters have not been of much relevance to them. The position, however, is gradually changing, and both the Government and private sectors are realising the need to exercise economy and reduce their import bills.

The total trade is controlled by the Chinese population, which again is not aware of the range and quality of Indian products. Being more familiar with Taiwanese, Japanese, Chinese and other South East Asian products, which are good in quality and low in prices, the Chinese importers have not yet turned to India in any large measure for their requirements.

Qatar

There are three secrets to do business in Qatar, as expressed by the Director-General of Qatar's Chamber of Commerce. They are, "Come, find-out and keep your prices low".

The DG of QCC believes that the reason why Japanese sell goods more than the US goods is because the Japanese business-men visit Qatar regularly. Exporters should visit at least twice a year bringing with them the latest products to be sold in Qatar. Exporter will also win more trade if they invite their Qatar's counterparts to exhibitions and trade fairs in their own countries.

While admitting that trade missions are useful for newcomers to the market, the DG of QCC feels that foreign businessmen have more time for selling, if they travel alone. He says that it is important for exporters to choose the right local agent—someone who is prepared to actively sell the product and who does not expect too much profit for himself.

Further, the DG of QCC explains "Habitually, Qatari traders have tried to reduce prices as much as possible, because just as many people here want to buy cheaply as those who want to spend a lot of money".

The DG of QCC mainly points out that the foreign businessmen need to know Qatari laws. Only merchants with an import licence are allowed to import. Therefore it is not right on the part of the

exporter to try to use a single agent to cover the whole of the Gulf Area. The exporters must produce a Certificate of Origin to prove that their goods do not come from Israel or South Africa. Qatari merchants have been upset when the exporter sends them goods from another country –for example, when a British manufacturer sends goods made in Hong Kong.

While mentioning the public activities of the Qatar's Chamber of Commerce, the Director-General informs that the Chamber offers advice and help to the froreign exporters and their representatives. Every day they arrange some 20 contracts between foreign businessmen and local agents. The Chamber briefs visitors on the common aspects of law within the country relating to the dos and donts of trade. In exceptional cases, the Chamber can sponsor a business-man or even arrange to have his visa extended. In a small country like Qatar a 72-hour visa should give a business-man plenty of time to make his contact unless his arrival is during the week-end.

But, above all, the DG of QCC emphasises "If you want to sell here, you must have regular visits to Qatar to enhance export prospects".

—(Source : Embassy of India-Doha-Report)

Jordan

There is no domestic cultivation of any spice in Jordan. All requirements for local consumption need to be imported. Since Jordanians are traditionally traders and because of Jordan's favourable geographical location there is sizeable trade with neighbouring countries. But of far greater importance is the entrepot trade; considerable quantities of spices, in particular cardamom and cassia, are re-exported to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar. The good port facilities at Aqaba, financial resources, business expertise and an excellent network of roads for vehicular transportation of goods makes Jordan an ideal centre for entreport trading. Realising the gains to be made by engaging in the re-export trade, the Government of Jordan has established a free trade for this purpose.

Black pepper is one of the most important spices consumed in Jordan. Pepper imports both for internal consumption and the re-export trade are likely to increase further. Prospects for Indian pepper will be dependent on competitive offers.

Cardamom is a well-known spice and its usage is widespread in Jordan. Like other Arab countries, cardamom is largely utilised in coffee (Gahwa or Arab Coffee) but the amount consumed are relatively small compared with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Cardamom is normally purchased at the retail level in 10, 20, 50 or 100 grams in polyethelene pouches from spice shops and mini-super markets or general stores.

There are about 20 small-scale grinders who obtain their supplies from the importers/wholesalers and after grinding sell the spices in bulk to the retailers i. e. small retail outlets and mini-super markets. Consumers also often purchase their requirements from the spice shops in the 'Souk' area both in whole or ground form. In the more sophisticated areas of Amman rhere is a definite trend towards consumer packaged spices, both imported and locally packed. (Source : Market Survey of Cardamom and other spices in selected Middle East and North African countries- of ITC).

TFAI Programme

The followings are international fairs/Indian exhibitions included in Trade Fair Authority of India's programme of participation/ organisation of International Fairs/Indian Exhibitions abroad during 1981-82. The intending participants in the Fairs/Exhibitions being organised by TFAI, may send their proposals with complete details, nature of exhibits, space required etc, to the Chief Exhibition Officer, Trade Fair Authority of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, New Delhi for each event separately.

1) Milan International Fair, Milan (Italy)-April, 1981.
2) Indian Fabrics & Garments Fair, Hong Kong-May, 1981.
3) New Zealand Int. Trade Fair, Auckland (New-zealand)- July September, 1981.
4) Budapest International Autumn Fair, (Consumer Goods) Budapest (Hungary) – September, 1981.
5) Bucharest International Fair, Bucharest (Romania) - September 1981.
6) Indian Exhibition, Algiers-(Dates to be fixed likely in Sept. 81)
7) Indian Exhibition, Tehran (Iran)- -do-
8) Ghent International Fair, Ghent (Belgium)-September, 1981.
9) Baghdad International Fair, Baghdad (Iraq) October, 1981.
10) Chilean Annual Trade Fair FISA '81, Santiago (Chile)-October/ November, 1981
11) Pret-A-Porter Feminin Exh. for Ladies Ready-to-wear clothing (International), Paris, France-October, 1981.
12) Annual Salisbury Show, Salisbury, Zimbabwe-August 1981 or Indian Exhibition, Nairobi (Kenya)- Dates to be fixed likely in Nov. 1981.
13) Indian Exhibition in Bahrain-Dates to be fixed likely in Feb./ March, 1982.
14) Indian Exhibition in Mexico, Mexico-Dates to be fixed.
15) Cairo International Fair, Cairo (Arab Republic of Egypt)-March, 1982.

GSP rate of import duty on spices imported into EEC countries

The following is an extract from the Official Journal of the European Communities (dt. 29-12 80) indicating the GSP rate of import duty on spices imported into EEC countries

CCT Reading No	Decription	Rate of duty
09.04	Pepper of the genus 'Piper'; pimento of the genus 'Capsicum' or the genus 'Pimenta':	
	A. Neither crushed nor ground:	
	I. Pepper :	
	b) Other	5%
	II. Pimento :	
	c) Other	5%
	B Crushed or ground:	
	I. Pimento of the genus 'Capsicum'	5%
	II. Other	5%
09.06	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers:	
	A. Ground	3%
	B. Other	3%
09.07	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems)	10%
09.08	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms :	
	A. Neither crushed nor ground:	
	II. Other:	
	a) Nutmeg	Free
	B. Crushed or ground :	
	I. Nutmeg	Free
	II. Mace	Free
09.09	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway and juniper:	
	A. Neither crushed nor ground :	
	I. Aniseed	Free
	II. Badian seed	9%
	III. Seeds of fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway and juniper:	
	b) Other	
	2. Other	Free
	B. Crushed or ground:	
	I. Badian seed	10%
	II. Other	Free
09.10	Thyme, saffron and bay leaves; other spices:	
	A. Thyme:	
	I. Neither crushed nor ground:	
	b) Other	11%
	II. Crushed or ground:	13%
	B. Bay leaves	13%
	F. Other spices, including the mixtures (referred to in Note 1 (b) to this Chapter):	
	I. Neither crushed nor ground	3%
	II. Crushed or ground:	
	b) Other	4%

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EXPORTS OF SPICES FROM INDIA - PORTWISE

During the Months of December 1980 and December 1979 and during the periods April-December 1980 and April-December 1979.

(Quantity : M. Tons) (Value : in '000 Rupees)

Port/Commodities		December 1980		December 1979		April - December 1980		April - December 1979	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
BOMBAY	Pepper	25.28	404.52	89.60	1,007.45	561.28	9,167.23	443.26	6,033.54
	Cardamom small	347.42	49101.06	176.48	33,411.50	1,088.77	1,67,604.71	852.57	1,70 632.06
	Cardamom big	46.61	834.88	6.74	130.55	133 39	2,787.65	59.39	1,656.41
	Chillies	52.33	591.51	53.64	471.38	396.82	3,511 01	411.44	3,598.81
	Ginger	47.77	427.19	217.65	1,472.08	882.69	4,936.22	2,553.82	16,935.77
	Turmeric	1 531.10	6,653.77	3,103.37	22,877 93	6,666 83	36,960.51	16,010.01	1.21,147.24
	Curry Powder	147.18	1,014.09	120.27	1,205.86	810.29	6,393.28	703.18	5 925.59
	Coriander seed	73.87	558.55	199.18	816.39	1.197.33	6,897.10	1,998.26	7,681.38
	Cumin seed	218.41	2,490.37	644.20	7,202.81	4,793.78	54124.34	12,012 69	1,41,701.57
	Celery seed	116.18	558.34	153.11	994.51	1,418.18	7 029.63	2,090.73	12,986.18
	Fennel seed	49.26	426.53	90.80	604 58	823 65	5,997.53	1,000.00	6,614.36
	Fenugreek seed	267.81	1,180.81	524.49	1,727.08	1,924.47	7,290.80	3,232.22	10,661.15
	Garlic	397.17	1,410.94	136.32	1,606.45	2,595 03	1,1638.10	1,056.59	7,670.55
	Cassia	0.52	6.80	—	—	364.46	2,607.21	183.92	736.10
	Ani seed	—	—	—	—	1.60	17.50	—	—
	Nutmeg	—	—	—	—	2.00	29 52	5.02	18.75
	Tejpat	1.00	3.00	—	—	204 40	415.83	63.80	150.01
	Misc. Spices	30.97	241.60	94.77	504.99	517.95	4,116.18	718.29	4,338.50
	Oils of Spices	0.47	194.26	—	—	2 75	624.84	0.73	381.27
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	1.21	85.44	0.14	20.77	4.32	496.46
	Total :	3,353.35	66,098.22	5,611.83	74,119.00	24,385.81	3,32,169.96	43,400.24	5,19,365.70
COCHIN	Pepper	2,040.82	30.016.66	1,849.29	29,274.20	17,431.97	2,55,467.07	11,058 38	1,78 993.84
	Cardamom small	65 40	6,692.73	36.00	6,221.53	338 99	44,180.61	266.85	45,046.06
	Chillies	160.50	1,388.22	42.50	410.32	834 85	6,896.28	913.80	8,913.27
	Ginger	227 21	1,329 98	228.27	1,347.45	3,845.17	19,175.24	5,204.53	33,712.65
	Turmeric	179.40	908 43	12.51	101.07	1,766.57	10 066.37	2,607.90	22,486.56
	Curry Powder	23.61	254.28	264.43	2,802.08	545.62	6,235.41	652.25	7,101.50
	Coriander seed	—	—	—	—	15 65	124.43	3.56	16.55
	Cumin seed	—	—	—	—	175.07	2,206.47	58.34	741.00
	Fennel seed	1.00	10.74	—	—	4.25	54.71	2 00	16.00
	Fenugreek seed	—	—	—	—	18 30	93.59	—	—
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	34.80
	Tejpat	—	—	—	—	4.36	8.30	10.05	13.03
	Misc Spices	—	—	5.50	24 63	7.70	168.88	15.94	185.00
	Oils of Spices	0.35	191.51	0.40	76.35	5.87	2,168.59	10.11	4,650.28
	Oleoresins of Spices	10.59	1,708.93	8.34	1,212.22	90.05	13.495.20	119.59	15.723.02
	Total :	2,708.88	42.501.48	2,447.24	41,469.85	25,084.42	3,60,341.15	20,927.30	3,17,633.56

(Quantity: M. Tons) (Value: in '000 Rupees)

Port/Commodities		December 1980		December 1979		April-December 1980		April-December 1979	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MADRAS	Pepper	—	—	1.60	36.37	0 85	30 27	2.80	87.42
	Cardamom small	—	—	—	—	0 05	7.93	13 40	1.921 22
	Chillies	—	—	6.58	57.27	107.70	645 86	109.93	803 84
	Ginger	—	—	5 00	25.08	—	—	15 08	104 26
	Turmeric	30.64	141.02	45.31	219.53	197.56	1,086.46	208.41	1,481 57
	Curry Powder	35.30	327.37	88 96	740.29	395.10	3.929 61	399.94	3 614 36
	Coriander seed	—	—	0.15	1 53	0.61	5 69	0 15	1.53
	Fenugreek seed	—	—	--	—	0.70	3.60	0.20	0 72
	Cumin seed	—	—	—	—	3.85	53 57	8.00	88 41
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	10 90
	Misc. Spices	—	—	—	—	0.19	18.69	0 11	2.14
	Tejpat	—	—	—	—	4.52	5.78	4 40	6 70
	Oils of Spices	—	—	0.08	83 20	0 37	304 48	1 92	972.78
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	0.76	221.26	0.32	47.34	1.52	357.40
	Total :	65.94	468.39	148.44	1,384.53	711.82	6,139.28	768.86	9,453.25
MANGALORE	Cardamom Small	5 00	415.00	4.00	627.00	25.00	2 840.00	35.84	5,431 43
	Pepper	80.00	1,095.57	—	—	80.00	1.095.57	0.71	24.30
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	—	—	2.00	308.29	—	—
	Total :	85.00	1,510.57	4.00	627.00	107.00	4,243 86	36.55	5,455 73
CALICUT	Pepper	—	—	—	—	3 34	54.47	0.45	8 47
	Ginger	—	—	—	—	1.16	6.14	0.47	2 92
	Turmeric	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.06	16.30
	Total .	—	—	—	—	4.50	60.61	3 98	27.69
CALCUTTA	Curry Powder	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.81	565.11
	Misc. spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1 kg.)	8.98
	Cumin seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.37	144.47
	Total :	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.18	718 56

(Tuticorin figures not yet received.)

Source : Customs Daily/Weekly Lists (Provisional and incomplete figures.) Subject to revision; (for use within the country only)

PRICES OF SPICES IN U.S.A.

(EXTRACT FROM WEEKLY MARKET REPORT DATED 27-2-1981 OF M/s. A. A. SAYIA AND COMPANY, HOBOKEN U.S.A.)

BLACK PEPPER:

15 tons Malabar/Lampong	spot	@ $	.77 ↓
15 tons Malabar/Lampong	Mar./ship.	@ $	.76 ↓
15 tons Brazilian	spot	@ $	.66 ↓
15 tons Brazilian	Mar./ship.	@ $	.65 ↓
5 tons Tellicherry Extra Bold	afloat	@ $	1.05

WHITE PEPPER:

5 tons Muntok	spot	@ $	.98
5 tons Brazilian	spot	@ $	.95
10 tons Muntok	Mar. ship.	@ $	.98 ↓
10 tons Brazilian	Mar. ship.	@ $	.94 ↓
10 tons Muntok/Brazilian	Mar./Apr. ship.	@ $	.94 ↓

CASSIA:

1 ton Batavia "AA" Cut 3"/6"	spot	@ $	1.32
1 ton Batavia "AA" Cut 2-3/4"	afloat	@ $	1.25
15 tons Korintje "A" 3.80 ML/SVO	spot	@ $	.90
15 tons Korintje "A" 3 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.89
15 tons Korintje "A/B" 2.75 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.84
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.5 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.82
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/SVO	spot	@ $	.81
15 tons Korintje "C ' 2 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.79
15 tons Korintje "C" 1.5 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.78
2 tons Ceylon Cinnamon	spot	@ $	1.27
5 tons Taiwan Cassia	,,	@ $	.40

CLOVE:

5 tons Madagascars	spot	@ $	4.45
5 tons Brazilian @ $4.20	Mar. ship	@ $	4.20

GINGER:

10 tons Cochin	spot	@ $	.58
15 tons Cochin (New Crop)	Feb./Mar. ship	@ $	.58
5 tons Chinese Whole Peeled ‖ 1@50c	‖ 2 A. R.	@ $	.47
5 tons Chinese Sliced	spot	@ $	.46
1 ton Jamaican ‖ 3	,,	@ $	1.90

MACE:

2 tons ‖ 2 Siauw Mace Siftings	spot	@ $	1.38

NUTMEG:

5 tons West India (Whole)	spot	@ $	1.30
5 tons East India	spot	@ $	.92 ↓
5 tons East India	Mar. ship.	@ $	.90 ↓

PIMENTO:

5 tons Jamaican	spot	@ $	1.07
5 tons Guatemala/Honduras	,,	@ $	1.00
5 tons Mexican	spot	@ $	.80

RED PEPPER:

5 tons Indian Sannams	spot	@ $	.74
10 tons Indian Sannams (New Crop)	Mar. ship.	@ $	.75
5 tons Chinese Fukien Rice	spot	@ $	.90
15 tons Chinese Haiman/Yunnan	spot	@ $	.78
15 tons Chinese Wangtu Liling/Chengtu	,,	@ $	.76
10 tons Pakistan Dundicuts	spot	@ $	.59
15 tons Pakistan Dundicuts	Mar. ship.	@ $	.58

TURMERIC:

5 tons Alleppey	spot	@ $	.44
15 tons Alleppey (New Crop)	Feb. Apr.	@ $	.42
5 tons Haitian	spot	@ $	.40

PAPRIKA:

100 bags Spanish (100 ASTA) New Crop	spot	@ $	1.10
100 bags Spanish (90 ASTA) ,, ,,	,,	@ $	1 06
100 bags Spanish (80 ASTA) , ,,	,,	@ $	.96
100 bags Spanish (65 ASTA) New Crop	spot	@ $	.82
100 bags Spanish (50 ASTA) ,, ,,	,,	@ $	.75
50 bags Hungarian (104ASTA)	spot	@ $	1 02
100 bags Hungarian (80 ASTA)	,,	@ $	.78

ANISE:

100 bags Spanish (R. O. A.) spot @ $ 1.39
100 bags Egyptian ,, @ $ 1 10
50 bags Chinese Star Anise afloat @ $ 1.75

CARAWAY:

200 bags Egyptian—spot @ 50c
Mar. ship @ $ 45
100 bags Dutch/Polish spot @ $ .59 ↓

CARDAMOM:

5 cases Bleached "AA" afloat @ $ 12.00
5 cases Extra Fancy Greens spot @ $ 10.75
5 cases Decorticated ,, @ $ 4.10
5 cases Guatemala Mixed
Greens spot @ $ 4.00
5 cases Guatemala Sun Dried ,, @ $ 3.90

CELERY:

15 tons Indian spot @ $ .41
15 tons Indian afloat @ $ .42 ↑

CORIANDER:

15 tons Moroccan spot @ $ .30
15 tons Rumanian (New Crop) ,, @ $ .28
15 tons Argentine (Recleaned)
@30c Chin. afloat @$ 26

CUMIN:

15 tons Indian @77 c ↓
Mar/Apr. ship @ $ .72 ↓
10 tons Turkish @70c ↓ Pakistan
spot @ $ .76

DILL:

10 tons Dewhiskered spot @ $ .50

FENNEL:

5 tons Indian (Recleaned) @73c
R.O.A. @ $ .65
5 tons Egyptian spot @ $ .42
5 tons Chinese (Recleaned)
@ 49c R.O.A. @ $ .45

FENUGREEK:

5 tons Indian/Israeli spot @ $ .39

SAFFRON:

5 lbs. Spanish spot @ $ 460.00 ↓

(IMPORTS OF SPICES INTO USA)

Import statistics	1978 Metric tons	1979 Metric tons	1980 Metric tons
Anise seed	489	492	534
Basil	479	484	562 5
Capsicums	3849	3725	4340
Caraway	3089	3587	3102.5
Cassia	7711	9082	9058.5
Cinnamon	886	473	878
Celery seed	2160	2150	2084
Cloves	1145	1321	955
Coriander	4279	3301.5	3881
Cumin	3339	5804 5	3626.5
Fennel	906	1158	1187
Ginger	1848	2287.5	1808
Laurel	393	371.5	359
Marjoram	384	323	304
Mustard seed	32048	26675.5	29456
Nutmeg	2110	2369	2040.5
Oregano	2400	2591	2750
Paprika	5005	5569	3521
Pepper, black	26142	24489	29638
Pepper, white	2382	2756	3194.5
Pimento (Allspice)	843	487.5	735
Poppy	2685	2365	2661 5
Sesame	27256	32108	31580
Turmeric	1986	1540	1550

The 1980 Import Statistics are, as usual, slightly misleading. They do underline the current problems in the PEPPER market. Large inventories here put pressure on spot as well as shipment levels To get a true picture of CASSIA imports, they should be combined with the CINNAMON statistics. Finally, the apparent increase in CORIANDER is not seed but the fresh leaves (CILANTRO) of the plant. They are brought in from Mexico.

—(Courtesy: A. A. Sayia & Company, Inc,. Hoboken, N. J. 07030, USA)

SPICES IN SINGAPORE MARKET

WHOLESALE PRICES OF SPICES DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1980

	Prices Per 100 Kg. Wholesale ex. Store in Singapore Dollars	
	6-12-80	27-12-80
Cardamoms, Green-Sri Lanka	2,975.00	2,977.00
Cardamoms, White 'AB'	2,315.00	2,148.00
Cardamoms, Nepal	710.00	694.00
Cassia China - Whole	810.00	802.00
Cassia China - Broken	711.00	711 00
Chillies Red No. 1-China	231.00	214 00
,, ,, No. 2- ,.	198.00	182.00
,, ,, No 3- ,,	165.00	—
Chillies Red - India	182.00	182 00
Cloves - Zanzibar	2,133 00	2,150.00
Cloves - Madagascar	2,067.00	2,067 00
Coriander Seeds-Egypt	114.00	111.00
,, ,, -Indori (No.1) India	223.00	240.00
,, ,, - ,, (No.2) ,,	165.00	223.00
,, ,, - Kanpuri (India)	170.00	165.00
Cummin Seeds - India	280 00	289.00
Cummin Seeds - Iran	—	314 00
Cummin Seeds - Pakistan	280.00	285.00
,, ,, Black - Bangladesh	149 00	150.00
Fennel Seeds - China	109.00	119.00
Fennel Seeds - India	231 00	280.00
Fennel Seeds - Egypt	124.00	124.00
Fenugreek Seeds (Methi) India	124.00	224 00
Fenugreek Seeds - Pakistan	107.00	99 00
Garlic white - China	107.00	107.00
Ginger dried, bleached - India	215.00	207.00
Ginger dried, unbleached - India	215.00	207.00
Long Pepper - Indonesia	405 00	397.00
Mace	465 00	446.00
Nutmegs with shell - Seow No. 1	275.00	264.00
Nutmegs without shell - 80's	450 00	446.00
Nutmegs without shell - 110's	395 00	385.00
Pepper Lampong Black ASTA f.o.b. 100% ndw	322.50	327.50
Pepper Muntok White f.o.b. 100% ndw	415.00	425.00
Pepper Sarawak Black ASTA f.o.b. 100% ndw	307.50	312.50
Pepper Sarawak White f.o.b. 100% ndw	410.00	420.00
Pepper Sarawak Special Black f.o.b. 100% ndw	287.50	292.50
Pepper Sarawak Special Black f.o.b. 100% nsw	257.50	262.50
Pepper sarawak Black FAQ f.o.b. 100% nsw	252.50	257.50
Star Ani Seeds	660.00	661.00
Turmeric - Guntur	140.00	—
Turmeric- Rajpuri	140.00	118.00

[Courtesy : High commission of India, Singapore]

Canada: imports of spices, by spice, 1974-1978

Quantity (Q): lb'000
Value (V): Can$'000

Item No.	Spice and origin	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
		Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
114.25	**Ginger, ground or not**	1,032	370	1.177	436	1,644	643	1,463	861	1,925	1,139
	of which from:										
	Bangladesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	13	110	76
	Fiji	307	76	500	113	645	140	511	168	542	131
	India	264	95	156	72	255	113	182	140	338	221
	Jamaica	44	39	73	51	99	71	19	24	13	38
	Trinidad and Tobago	44	22	95	54	63	30	41	24	11	6
	Nicaragua	—	—	10	6	76	43	57	46	52	36
	Ginger, total, in tons	(468)		(534)		(746)		(663)		(873)	
114.55	**pepper, ground or not**	5 682	4,089	5,052	4,044	5,357	4,283	4,974	5,542	5,598	6,704
	of which from:										
	India	3,443	2,159	2,886	2,210	1,936	1,470	2,238	2,426	1 551	1,892
	Malaysia	1,135	930	865	700	465	353	469	500	255	347
	Singapore	488	434	794	634	1,814	1,375	1,032	1,206	2,117	2,512
	United States	447	417	339	381	557	646	609	772	927	1,162
	Pepper, total, in tons	(2,577)		(2,291)		(2,430)		(2.256)		(2,539)	
114.99	**Spices, spice herbs and seeds. n. e. s.**	4,324	3,138	3,505	2,418	5,124	3,456	4,871	3,876	6,066	5,434
	of which from:										
	United States	736	712	605	610	1,521	1,200	1,505	1,428	1,985	1,850
	India	876	361	576	280	782	403	970	520	899	637
	Hong kong	428	468	278	207	356	279	336	336	404	460
	China	419	470	216	147	425	230	302	145	156	151
	Indonesia	87	86	219	125	47	41	106	63	141	65
	France	182	106	171	116	230	130	168	126	401	297

Source: Statistics Canada, External Trade Division, *Imports by commoditties*, and *Exports by commodities* (Ottawa).

Note: IMF annual par rate/market rate, according to *International Financial Statistics* (Washington, D. C., March 1979):

US$1.00 = Can $ 0. 9779 (1974); Can $ 1.0172 (1975); Can $ 0.9360 (1976); Can $ 1.0635 (1977); Can$1,1407 (1978).

[Source; "Spice Import statistics", 1974-1978 of I. T. C. - P.53,54]

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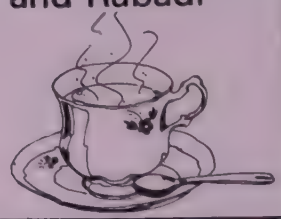

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SPICES—PRICES IN INDIAN MARKETS IN FEBRUARY 1981

BLACK PEPPER — COCHIN

(Prices in Rs. per Kg.)

Week ending	TGSEB	TGEB	MG—1	GL-2	UGL
7-2-81	12.20	12.00	11.50	10.50	10.00
14-2-81	12.60	12.40	12.20	11.00	10.50
21-2-81	12.50	12.30	11.90	11.00	10.50
28-2-81	12.70	12.50	11.50	11.00	10.50

BLACK PEPPER — BOMBAY

Week ending	TGSEB	TGEB	MG-1	MG-2	MUG-1	MUG-2	Light Pepper
7-2-81	31.50/32.00	24.00/24.25	16.50/17.00	16.00/16.25	14.50/15.00	13.50/14.00	11.50/12.00
14-2-81	31.75/32.00	24.00/24.50	16.00/16.50	15 00/15.25	14.00/14.25	13.00/13 50	11.50/12.00
21-2-81	31.75/32.50	24.00/25 00	18 00/19.00	17.50/18.50	14.00/14.75	13.00/13.50	11.00/11.50
28-2-81	31.75/32.00	24.00/24.25	18.00/18 75	16 00/16.75	14.25/14.75	13.50/14.00	11.75/12.00

TGSEB: Tellicherry Garbled Special Extra Bold
TG: Tellicherry Garbled
MG: Malabar Garbled
MUG: Malabar Ungarbled
GL: Garbled Light
PH: Pin Heads

CARDAMOM (Small)— VIRUDHUNAGAR

(Prices in Rs. per kg)

Week ending	AGEB	AGB	AGS	AGS-1	AGS-2	AGL	CS-1 (Seeds)
7-2-81	160/175	125/135	105/115	65/75	55/65	40/50	80/100
14-2-81	160/170	130/140	110/120	75/85	65/75	40/50	80/100
21-2-81	160/170	130/140	110/120	75/85	65/75	40/50	80/100
28-2-81	160/170	130/140	105/115	70/80	60/70	40/50	75/ 95

AGEB: Alleppey Green Extra Bold
AGS: Alleppey Green Superior
AGL : Alleppey Light Green

CARDAMOM (Small) — BOMBAY

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	AGEB	AGB	AGS	AGS-1	AGS-2	Bleached cardamom	Coorg variety
7-2-81	185/200	160/175	121/155	110/145	105/135	55/110	—
14-2-81	180/185	155/175	125/155	110/125	95 /110	—	70/90
21-2-81	180/190	160/175	125/155	110/125	85 /105	—	70/90
28-2-81	220/245	200/220	160/200	120/160	95 /120	75/155	95/155

CARDAMOM (Small) — MANGALORE

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	CGEB	CGB	CG-1	CG-2	CG-3	CG-4	BW-1
7-2-81	115/125	110/120	105/115	100/105	85/100	60/70	121/122
14-2-81	115/125	110/120	105/115	100/110	90/100	70/80	125/126
21-2-81	105/125	100/120	95/115	85/110	75/105	70/80	127/128
28-2-81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Week ending	BW-2	BL-1	BL-2	CS-1	Coorg green	Bleachable White
7-2-81	95/ 96	115/116	95/96	110/111	70/100	60/ 95
14-2-81	101/102	116/117	91/92	110/111	80/110	70/100
21-2-81	101/102	117/118	94/95	105/106	70/100	65/ 95
28-2-81	—	—	—	—	—	—

CGEB: Coorg Green Extra Bold
CS: Cardamom Seeds
BL: Bleached or half bleached
BW: Bleached White

DRY CHILLIES

Week ending	TUTICORIN SS (Price in Rs. per Quintal)	TUTICORIN SG (Price in Rs. per Quintal)	VIRUDHUNAGAR Chillies (Price in Rs. per kg.)
7-2-81	800/850	700/750	7.25/8.25
14-2-81	775/825	700/750	7.25/8.00
21-2-81	775/800	675/725	6 50/7 50
28-2-81	800/825	650/700	6.00/7.25

(S S: Sannam Special)
(S G: Sannam General)

DRY GINGER

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	ALLEPPEY Ungraded	ALLEPPEY Graded	BOMBAY Unbleached	BOMBAY Bleached
7-2-81	7.75	8.25	9.00/10.00	8.00/ 9.00
14-2-81	7.75	8.25	10.00/10.50	9.00/ 9.25
21-2-81	7.50	8.00	10.00/10.50	9 00/ 9.50
28-2-81	7.75	8.25	10.00/12.00	9.00/11.00

TURMERIC

Week ending	ALLEPPEY Ungraded	ALLEPPEY Graded (A.F.T Fair)
7-2-81	5.00	5.50
14-2-81	4.75	5.25
21-2-81	4.75	5.25
28-2-81	3.75	4.25

TURMERIC

BOMBAY

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	Rajpuri Finger	Cuddappah Finger	Guntur Finger	Nizamabad Bulbs	Cuddappah Bulbs	Guntur Bulbs	Turmeric Powder
7-2-81	4.00/4.25	3.10/3.20	3.40/3.50	3.30/3.40	3.20/3.30	3.30/3.40	3.10/3 30
14-2-81	4.15/4.25	3.20/3 30	3.40/3.50	—	3.10/3.20	3 20/3.30	3.00/3.20
21-2 81	4.25/4.35	3.30/3 40	3.50/3.60	3.20/3.30	3.20/3.30	3.20/3.30	3.00/3.20
28-2-81	4.00/4.50	3.25/3.50	3.50/4.00	3.00/3.10	2.90/3.00	—	3.00/3.75

MINOR SPICES—BOMBAY (Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	Coriander Powder	Coriander Seed-Indori	Coriander Seed-Kanpuri	Fennel Seed	Fenugreek Seed
7-2-81	5.75/6 00	5 50/ 7.50	5.00/5.25	8 00 10 00	3 75 4.00
14-2-81	5.40/5 60	6 50 7.25	5 50/6 50	8.00 10 00	3 75 4.00
21-2-81	5.50/5 70	6 50/ 7 25	5 50/6 50	8.00 10.00	3 75 4 00
28-2-81	5.50/5.75	5.31/11.31	4.80/5 05	8.00/11.00	3.75/4.00

	BOMBAY				TUTICORIN
Week ending	Cumin seed	Celery seed	Curry powder	Garlic	Garlic Rs. per Quintal
7-2-81	10 00/15.00	4.75/5.00	4.50/5.00	2.80/3.00	90/100
14-2-81	10.00/15.00	4 95/5.15	3.80/4.00	2.80/3.00	90/100
21-2-81	10 00/15.00	4.75/5.00	3.80/4.21	2.80/3 10	100/110
28-2-81	10.15/15.00	5.75/6.00	3.80/4.00	2.50/3.00	100/110

Source: Offices of the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection
(N. R. — Not reported)

LIBYA

(Some basic data)

Area

1,760,000 sq. km.

Population

3,014,100 (in July 1978)

Main Cities

Tripoli (Capital) (Pop. 800,000.) Benghazi, Zawia, Sebha, Tobruk.

Important Ports

Tripoli and Benghazi.

Religion

Islam (Sunni).

Language

Arabic

Currency

Libyan Dinar

Foreign Exchange Regulations

Strict foreign exchange regulations. Import and export of foreign currency is allowed without restrictions but has to be declared. Import and Export of local currency over LD 20 is banned. Foreign employees can repatriate money through banks: 60% in case of urban employees and 90% in case of workers on project sites.

Public holidays

1st September (Revolution Day), 11th June (American Evacuation Day), 28th March (British Evacuation Day), Id-ul Fitr and all other Islamic holidays. Weekly holiday Friday. Restricted working hours during Ramzan.

Visas and other requirements

It is compulsory to have an endorsement of essential passport particulars in Arabic in the passport. Visitors not staying in hotels must register with Libyan Immigration authorities within seven days of arrival. (This is not required if one stays in hotel in which case it is automatically done by the hotel). International certificate of small pox and cholera required.

Air Links

Two flights daily to and from Rome. Regular flights for Frankfurt, Athens, Paris, London etc.

Shipping

SCI operates direct service. Frequency once in 3 to 4 weeks.

Relations with India

Very good economic relations. There are approximately 2500 Indian deputationists including doctors, engineers, university teachers and other experts. Total Indian population 28,000.

Indian Embassy

Address: 16/18 Sh. Armondi, Garden City, P. O. Box 3150. Tripoli. Telex: 20115, Cable-Indembassy, Telephone Nos. 41835/41836. Working Hours: Saturday to Monday 8.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. - Tuesday to Thursday: 8.30 a. m. to 2.00p m. Fridays and other Indian Govt. holidays closed.

Reg. No. 20118/71

Spices News Letter

MARCH 1981

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INDIA EXPORTS

SPICES NEWS LETTER

Vol. XV. No. 4
APRIL 1981

THE SPICES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL COCHIN-682016

Export Import Bank of India

Though the Government of India approved the setting up of Export Bank (Exim) only recently, the need for setting up of such an organisation was felt as early as in 1967 when the Joshi Committee was set-up. Later, a number of other committees / organisations stressed the need for having a high powered separate institution to finance and promote export of capital goods. The purport of the recommendations of various committees was that the Exim Bank should be a specialised institution devoting its energy entirely to the provision of a comprehensive package of financing and allied services to the export sector and thereby giving boost to the export efforts of the nation. The bank was envisaged to be a coordinating agency for all export financing and other related matters and was to work in close collaboration with RBI, Commercial Banks and ECGC.

Exim as now proposed will be a fully Government owned statutory corporation with powers to borrow not only from the Reserve Bank of India but also from abroad. Being a fully Government owned statutory corporation it will have a better status and operational flexibility in the international financial community.

The corporation will have a paid-up capital of Rs. 500 million and an authorised capital of Rs. 2000 million which will eventually be raised to Rs. 5000 million. Apart from Rs. 500 million as paid-up capital, the Government will give an initial loan of Rs. 200 million at a concessional rate of interest. Later further loans may also be given. The corporation will be authorised to accept deposits from the public, raise money in the market and have access to both short term and long-term funds of RBI.

When the Exim Bank comes into existence, it will take-over all the present functions of the international wing of IDBI. It will be, thereafter, lead bank in the matter of finance and promoting exports and the principal financial institution for coordinating the working of institutions engaged in financing and promoting export and import of goods. It will be the apex body for assisting and supporting such institutions.

The short-term export credit, however, will continue to be handled by the commercial banks. The Exim Bank will not normally be undertaking short-term export credit but will concentrate on grant of deferred payment credits of medium and long-term duration and on issuing of guarantees solely or in consortium with other financial institutions.

The export insurance functions of ECGC and the exchange control financing of Reserve Bank of India will continue to remain with these institutions. It will also not duplicate the developmental functions of IDBI.

The main functions of the Exim Bank will be as under:

a) Granting loans and advances in India solely or jointly with commercial banks to persons exporting or intending to export from India goods including export of turnkey projects, civil construction contracts or other contracts and services including consultancy services.

b) Granting loans and advances solely or jointly with commercial banks to persons outside India for import from India of goods including turn-key projects, civil construction contracts or other contracts and services including consultancy services.

c) Granting lines of credit to Governments, financial in-

Technology for exploitation of solar energy

India has joined a select group of countries by acquiring the Fresnel Lens technology for the efficient exploitation of solar energy. The indigenous development of the technology is a big step as its application will help to reduce the cost of harnessing solar energy for industrial and commercial purposes.

The Fresnel Lens know-how had been a "closely-guarded secret" of a few firms in the developed world. The break-through had been achieved by the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO) according to its Director, Dr. Harsh Vardhan.

Vitamin-E from wheat germ

The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore has standardized a process for the extraction of oil from wheat germ and producing vitamin-E concentrate from the oil. The process enables utilization of the germs, a valuable source of nutrition, which is invariably lost along with bran during wheat milling. Work has been carried out on sponsored basis.

India's foreign trade by air

The provisional value figures of total air-borne trade during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 were Rs. 15,980 million and 14,980 million respectively for exports and Rs. 8,280 million and Rs. 9,160 million respectively for imports. Thus the total value of the air-borne ttade (taking export and import together) of India during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 were Rs. 24,260 million and Rs. 24,100 respectively.

During 1978-79 the five airports, namely, Santacruz, Palam, Meenambakam (St. Thomas Mount), Dum Dum and Delhi Foreign Post handed over 99 per cent of the total traffic. But duiing 1979-80 these five ports accounted for about 97% of the total traffic.

India's container fleet

According to a survey compiled by the Bremen Institute of Sea Traffic Industry, India has the largest container fleet as well as the largest capacity among all the developing countries. The survey claimed that India had 51 container ships with a capacity of 16,535 TEUs. The survey has ranked Singapore and Kuwait in second and third place, respectively.

Dehydrated drying system for fish products

According to information received from Marine Products Export Development Authority's Trade Promotion Office at Tokyo, a Japanese company has developed the Dehydrated Dryer System (DD System) for drying fish, vegetables and other materials. With the help of the machine, high quality natural colour dried products with good taste can be produced. The principle of the D-D System is that the dry air extracts water contained in the material under the process as it circulated in the system, and the moisture in the air is condensed when the humid air is cooled by the evaporator. The moisture thus condensed into water is then drained out of the system. Meanwhile the dehydrated air heated by the condenser and the relative humidity of the air becomes low. Such air goes back into the drying room to repeat the same action. Unit price of the device is given below:

D-D System Dehydrating Drier, Aircooled type with air cooling system (in 6 models)

F.O.B. Japan (in Japanese Yen) y 100,00 to y 3,600 000

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Tanikawa Building,
No.2, 3-chome,
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Japan-101
Central P. O. Box No. 1807
Tokyo 100-91

Dr. P. C. Alexander appointed as Secretary to the Prime Minister

Dr. P. C. Alexander, at present Assistant Secretary General to the United Nations (International Trade Centre, Geneva), has been appointed as the Secretary to the Prime Minister of India.

He is expected to take over from Shri Krishna Swamy Rao Sahib on 1st May, 1981. Dr. P. C. Alexander was formerly secretary to the Ministry of Commerce.

Goods of bad packing prohibited in Kuwait

According to a notice issued by the Ports (Public) Authority of Kuwait, import of goods of bad packing and casing will not be permitted with effect from 1-1-81.

New publications of Indo-German Chamber of Commerce

The Indo-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Maker Tower 'E', 1st Floor (opp. World Trade Centre) Cuffe Parade, Bombay-400005 has brought out a complete list of Indian firms doing business in Germany in the field of import/enport trade etc. The list (in English and German) is available at all offices of the Chamber.

The Chamber has also brought out a handbook of German import regulations, giving a general account of German market, export potentialities, market conditions and latest import duties and regulations and other details. This 110-page publication is priced at Rs. 30/- and is available with all offices of the Chamber. Members of the Chamber are entitled to one free copy on request. For further details, please contact the Indo German Chamber of Commerce directly.

IIP Training Programmes

The Indian Institute of Packaging has announced the following training programmes:

a) New Horizons in Flexible Packaging-26th to 28th May '81. Venue: Saturday Club, 7 Wood Street, Calcutta-700016.

Contents: High molecular & coextruded polytheylene films and coated materials; polyprophylene oriented and tubular films; aluminium foils-new materials and combinations; cellulosic films-new applications and trends; speciality papers & laminates; polyster and metallised packaging; shrink and stretch wrapping; industrial visit.

b) New Horizons in Flexible Packaging, 23rd-25th June, 1981. Venue: Hotel Ashoka, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras-8.

Contents: Same in programme(a).

Fee: Rs. 500/- per participant per programme for non-members of IIP. For registration please contact the Deputy Director (Training), Indian Institute of Packaging, E-2 MIDC, Chakala, Andheri (East), Bombay-400093. (Phone: (573342/576663/563410) (Grams: PACKINST-BOMBAY).

Opening of Inland Container Depots

Circular letter No. 10 (43)/80-S (T) dated 9-3-81 issued by the Under Secretary, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi is reproduced below, for information.

"In view of the present trend of development of container traffic and the fact that greater benefits of containerisation can be derived if the containers move to points as close as possible to important industrial and business centres, it has been decided in consultation with the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Finance (Dept. of Revenue) to set up Inland Container Depots (I. C. Ds) at three selected centres, viz. Banglore, Delhi and Ahmedabad. In so far as Bangalore I. C. D. is concerned. all necessary arrangements are being finalised for commissioning a pilot project at Bangalore Cantt. Goods shed as early as possible. Besides, arrangements in respect of setting up an I. C. D. at Delhi (Pragati Maidan) are also being worked out.

The Central Board of Excise and Customs have after careful examination. decided that facilities for the clearance from customs angle of both import and export cargoes moving in containers should be provided at the preposed I. C. Ds. which are to be set up at Bangalore and Delhi. It has further been decided in principle to extend similar facilities for clearance of import and export containerised cargoes to Ahmedabad at a later date. The C. B. E C. have now evolved a procedure for regulating movement of cargo to and from I. C. Ds its accountal and for recovery of customs duty. The C. B. E. C. have also requested the concerned Collectors of Customs to make all necessary arrangements connected with the provisions of Customs Clearance facilities for import and export shipments moving in container loads. The services of customs stall would be provided only on

cost recovery basis. As and when the date of commissioning the proposed I. C. Ds. is decided, Collectors of Customs concerned would arrange to have necessary Public Notices and Standing Orders issued for the guidance of the trade and the customs staff."

Trade Fair-import-banned items to be allowed:

Developing countries participating in the Indian International Trade Fair to be held at New Delhi in November 1981 will be permited to sell certain consumer items whose import is otherwise banned. These items include handicrafts, garments, jute goods, toys other than electronic, cosmetics, household goods other than electrical, ladies fashion wear, leather goods, glassware and honey.

This decision has been taken by the government to promote greater participation by developing countries in the internal trade fairs to be held by India.

The fair will he held at Pragati Maidan from November 14 to December 4. Its main objective is to promote international trade and encourage new investments in India as well as in third countries.

According to the Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI), the fair will project this country s all-round progress in the fields of industry, agriculture, trade, science and technology. As many as 50 countries and more than 3,000 companies from India and abroad are expected to participate.

For expeditious disposal of exhibits that are to be displayed at the Fair, the government has already streamlined customs and licensing procedures to promote greater participation by both developed and developing countries. It has even instructed the public sector undertakings to purchase goods exhibited at the fair, as far as possible, which otherwise have to be imported by them.

A maximum quota of Rs. 5 million in foreign exchange per exhibitor has been earmarked for disposal of the items displayed at the fair. Moreover international exhibitors have been allowed duty-free import cf publicity and advertising materials for free distribution during the forthcoming fair.

Items exhibited by foreign participants whose import is permitted under Open General Licence (OGL), can be purchased by Indian importers holding the licence for the same. The customs office located at Pragati Maidan will clear these purchases.

Solar still for drinking water from sea :

A working model of a multi-surface solar still capable of desalting saline water using solar energy has been designed and febricated at the National Institute of Oceanography, Dona Paula, Goa. The still is suitable for use in areas where fresh water supply is insufficient but saline water is available in plenty. Four litres of fresh water can be obtained per square metre of the still per dav during bright sunny days and 1.5 litres during cloudy davs. The fresh water produced is free from bacteria and other dissolved salts and impurities. A battery of stills can be set up, depending upon the drinking water requirement and the available terrace area of tha building.

The materials used for constructing the still are cement, concrete, bottow slab, ordinary window glass panes, nylon threads and channels of galvanized iron sheet or stainless steel. The initial cost of construction of a still is about Rs. 300, but it could be reduced with the prefabrication of its components.

ETHIOPIA

On 20-12-80 the Governor of the National Bank of Ethiopia issued a notice which directed the Exchange Control DIvision of the National Bank hereforth not to issue import permits under contracts requiring confirmed letter of credits, confirmed by banks abroad. In cases where this becomes absolutely unavoidable, the buyers must first discuss the matter with the bank that will open the letter of credit and obtain its consent.

Remittance of money orders to the Spices Export Promotion Council

Those who remit amounts by money order towards publications/subscri p t i o n s are requested kindly to note the following:

(a) The amount should be sent in favour of the Secretary of the Spices Export Promotion Council (by designation and *not by name*).

(b) In the M. O. coupon. it should be cleary mentioned [i] by whom the amount is remitted (full and clear address); [ii] for what purpose it is remitted; [iii] if it is for publication(s), mention the name(s) of publication(s) [iv] if it is for subscription (s) of periodical publication (Indian Spices j o u r n a l-quarterly/Spices News Letter monthly), mention the name of the periodical publication [v] if there is any reference, please mention it.

Around the World

New policy on tourism in Ethiopia

The Ethiopian Tourism Commission has issued eleven points new policy governing the inflow of tourist from abroad. The main points are: (a) With the exception of persons prohibited to enter the country, visitors from all parts of the world are welcome to Ethiopia; (b) Visitor could come into the country without visa provided that there is an agreement with Ethiopia and their respective countries; (c) Visitor coming into the country by air can enter and leave through Addis- Ababa, Asmara and Dire Dawa; (d) Necessary assistance will be made for visitors wishing to come into the country by other means of transport.

Ethiopian News Agency reported that the inflow of tourist is picking up. In 1979—28,000, 1978—30,000, 1978-79—36,000 visited Ethiopia.

—(Embassy of India, Addis Ababa)

India Trade Facilitation Centre

India Chamber of Commerce of America in New York has set up a Trade Facilitation Centre to promote the growth of Indo-U. S. economic and business relations. The Trade Facilitation Centre will work under the guidance of the Chamber s Executive Director and its Board of Directors and its activities will include 1) Day-to day assistance in the matter of trade between India and USA; (2) Liaison with other active trade bodies and chambers; (3) Special research service without charge to its own members and those referred to it by its own members; (4) Promotional activities that will result in increase in Indo-U. S. trade; (5) Developing and sharing with other bodies research materials, contacts and the knowledge of the U. S. markets in particular and Indo-U. S. markets in general.

ADDRESS :

C/o Prakash Shah, Vice President, American Express International Bank. American Express Plaza, New York, NY 10004.—Tel: (212) 323-3197.

IMPOD Library in Sweden

Those who visit Sweden may also go to IMPOD library which contains information on the Swedish market such as market research reports, statistics, legislation, etc. The library keeps the same office hours as IMPOD : Monday—Friday 8.30—12.00 and 13.00—17.00.

—(Swedish Market Newsletter from IMPOD)

TUNISIA

Since only Fresh and Arabic languages are spoken in Tunisia, the exporters to Tunisia may correspond with the Tunisian firms preferably in either of these two languages.

Food & Hotel Asia-82 Exhibition

M/s. Singapore Exhibition Services Pte. Ltd., 410, Cathay Building, Singapore-0922 are organising the next "Food and Hotel Asia-82" Exhibition at the Hyatt Convention Centre, Singapore from 18th to 21st May, 1982. Interested firms may contact them for further details.

SRI LANKA

Airlinks, Sri Lanka's national carrier, which has so far been operating flights to Madras and Bombay, in the Indian sector, proposes to add one more destination, viz. Tiruchirapalli, from April, 1981. Airlanka also proposed to add Hong Kong & Dharan to its flights in addition to their existing international flights.

It has been reported that Government of Sri Lanka is considering setting up Agricultural Free Trade Zones on the lines of existing Industrial Free Trade Zones in Sri Lanka to attract foreign businessmen to invest in agricultural projects for meeting local and export demands. The fields for such foreign investments would be cultivation and processing of fruits, soyabean, pulses, corn & maize for anila feed, sugarcane, spices, crops for extractions of essenial oils and similar crops, etc. There would also be allied agricultural fields in which they could invest such as fuel briquette marking with paddy husks.

ARGENTINA

The national population and housing census carried out on October 22 last showed

Argentina has a population of slightly over 27.8 million inhabitants (the exact figure was 27, 862, 771). The census (one is carried out every 10 years) evidenced that during that period the population has grown by 19.3 percent over the 23, 431, 364, inhabitants recorded in 1970.

On the other hand, Argentina still shows a prevalence of women, as reflected in the figure of 14, 146, 673 females as opposed to 13, 716, 098 males. In relative terms, women account for 50.77 percent of the population and men for 49.23 percent.

According to last census, the province of Buenos Aires is the most densily populated with 10.8 million inhabitants. Second is the Federal Capital, with 2.9 millions; third, the province of Santa Fe with 2.45 millions; fourth. Cordoba with 2.40 millions; fifth, Mendoza with 1.18 millions. Two other provinces have close to one million inhabitants. Tucuman (968 thousands) and Entre Rios (902 thousands)

SUDAN

The most important factor which affected Indian exporters to Sudan as a whole had been the inordinate delay of 18-20 months in the remittance of foreign exchange by the Sudanese Commercial Banks. Recently, subsequent to the introduction of the two tier rate of exchange, the payment position has eased and there are now virtually no delays for payments for fresh imports Indian exporters who have been visiting Sudan in recent weeks have begun to book fresh orders. For the time being, the new situation appears stable but it would bear watching. Exporters may note this.

BANGLADESH

From now on a citizen, ordinarily resident in Bangladesh will be allowed to carry without declaration and without endorsement in the passport a sum of US $ 25 or equivalent while going abroad and to bring a sum of US $ 150 or equivalent while returning to Bangladesh. These regulations will also apply in case of foreign nations leaving Bangladesh or returning to Bangladesh.

NIGERIA

Nigeria has now introduced revised Exchange Control Regulations in terms of which, (i) consignments over 10,000 C&F for Nigeria would be subject to compulsory pre-shipment inspection, unless specifically exempted by Central Bank of Nigeria, (ii) all Nigerian importers would have to apply to Central Bank in prescribed Form 'M' and they can confirm their orders to Overseas Suppliers only after Form 'M' has been cleared by the Central Bank of Nigeria. Full details of revised Exchange Control Regulations are available with Trade Development Authority, New Delhi.

EXCHANGE AND TRADE SYSTEMS IN IRELAND

Exchange controls are administered on behalf of the Minister for Finance by the Central Bank of Ireland which in turn delegates such of its authority to commercial banks. Import licences, are required for a small number of products for which special quota restrictions apply. Imports from non-EC countries are subject to variable import levies which have replaced all previous barriers to imports. For permitted imports, appropriate exchange or permission to credit Irish pounds to an External Account is granted automatically on compilation of standard procedures. Payments for services purchased from non-residents are also generally granted, subject to the completion of similar procedures.

MALAWI

In accordance with the press release issued by the British High Commission, the bodywork for ten buses, four of which will be able to carry an entire jumbo jet lead of passengers is on its way by sea to the Central African Transport Company for Malawi Airports Authority to use at its new airport at Lilongwe. The order is worth 240,000 pounds sterling to Lex Vehicle Engineering of Southampton, England and includes four trailer bus bodies, to be pulled by Bedford Prime-movers, each designed to carry 120 people. The vehicles are about 30 metres long and together they will be able to clear the passengers from a jumbo in one go and ferry them to the airport buildings, Also being supplied are four heavy-duty luxury coach bodies fitted to Bedford YMT chasis. The air-conditioned vehicles will have a capacity of transporting 53 passengers from the airport to the City Centre.

The Kamuzu International Airport now under construction some 18 kilometres from the capital city, Lilongwe will be ready to take in the world's biggest wide-bodied jets by Septembers, 1981. The new airport complex which will cost K 80 million on completion will have the most modern passenger, navigational, meteorological and air traffic control facilities.

News from the Spice Letter of American Spice Trade Association

Oleoresin imports into USA

Beginning January 1, 1979, oleoresin of paprika imports were reported separately and beginning January 1. 1980, oleoresin of black pepper was also separated, making 2 years' figures on oleoresin of paprika and 1 year's figures on oleoresin of black pepper available to us. We are pleased to enclose copies of these figures for your study, calling your attention to the fact that black pepper was included in "Spice Oleoresin, Other" in 1979. To assist you in analyzing the figures, we have also broken out the FOB Country of Orign value.

It will probably take us a few years to draw a specific pattern, especially since domestic production figures are not and may not be available to us. It should be obvious, however, when one looks at raw spice imports and their constant increase, that oleoresins are an expansion of the spice and flavour business and not a replacement as some have believed for so long.

Ethylene Oxide/irradiation

ASTA has heard nothing from the Environmental Protection Agency or the Food and Drug Administration since we submitted additional data to the Mitre Corporation regarding our ability to continue using ETO as a pasteurizing agent for spices.

The Technical Group has been carefully following developments in the area of irradiation of food, particularly spices. As we advised you in our October 21, 1980, special bulletin, a petition has been filed by Radiation Technology, asking FDA to consider permitting irradiation of spices up to 1 Megarad. At a meeting held in Europe last fall, an expert committee on the wholesomeness of traditional foods recommended the unconditioned acceptance of irradiation as a recognized food process following average dosages up to 1 Megarad.

FDA is reportedly considering allowing exposures of up to 100 kilorads whih will control insects, inhibit mold and prevent sprouting but will be insufficient to accomplish the microbial reduction that we would look for. It is obvious that between 750 kilorads and 1 Megarad are necessary to attain the microbial control we are currently getting with ETO.

There seems to be no doubt that at some point in time irradiation will be accepted as a recognized and approved procedure, but this does not appear possible until a great many problems are resolved and questions answered.

Based on estimates that the Technical Group has provided us, it will be a much more expensive process than ETO treatment and will have definite limitations. An irradiation treatment unit would cost between $ 1 million and $ 1.5 million to construct based on last year's costs.

The Executive Committee of the Technical Group and this office will continue to monitor progress on ETO and irradiation and keep you informed as the situation develops.

International Chili Cookoff

ASTA's awarding of its fourth anual Golden Chili Pepper plaque was an unusual success at the 14th International Chili Cookoff October 26, 1980, at Paramount Ranch north of Los Angeles Proof of this was the enthusiasm of 15,000 visitors to ASTA's ristra-festooned booth and hundreds who participated in ASTA's "Chili Guessing Game" which won a "lifetime supply of chili powder" for Mary Michael of Simi, California.

The Golden Chili Pepper award was presented by John Scelsa to Jim Adamski of Redford, Michigan, who claims he spent two years developing the recipe. The recipe contains about 30 spices and spice blends. John made the presentation on the stage in front of 15,000 wildly enthusiastic "chili heads".

The event this year was the scene of a one-hour TV special produced by Peter Marshall of "Hollywood Squares" fame and so drew more celebrities than usually attend. The film will be shown all over the country in the next few months.

ASTA's master minds packaged a "V. I. P. Chili Powder" in an attractive glass jar and distributad it personally to celebrities George Gobel, Ernest Borgnine, Slim Pickens, Robert Mitchum, Leslie Uggams, Helen O'Connell, Artie Johnson and others.

In an effort to attract the TV cameras, ASTA's booth was designed to be more graphic than usual. Life-sized Mexican figures formed a tableau in front of the booth on either side of a burro pulling a cart full of chili peppers which formed the basis of the "guessing game". Hundreds of visitors stopped to take pictures of the figures and automatically photographed the ASTA booth.

The cookoff to select the best Chili con Carne of the year drew 49 contestants from 45 states and five foreign countries who had won cookoffs in their own areas in order to try for the championship. The winner - from Washington, D. C. - walked off with a check for $ 20,000.

Western ASTA members and their wives who participated were: Mike and Mary Kilfoyle, John and Stella Scelsa and Jerry and Sharon Tochilin of Cal-Compack Foods; Dan and Jean Stanberry of Foremost Foods; Van Tunstall of Gilroy Foods; Stan and Carolyn Ball of Santa Maria Chili; Mike and Betty Nazzaro and Rich and Carol LaRosa of Universal Foods. John Scelsa, and Barney Lewis of Lewis & Neale, Inc., were in charge of the booth.

(ASTA Spice letter of Feb. 1981)

EXPORTS OF SPICES FROM INDIA - PORTWISE

During the Months of January 1981 and January 1980 and during the periods April-January 1981 and April-January 1980.

(Quantity : M. Tons) (Value : in '000 Rupees)

Port/Commodities		January 1981		January 1980		April-January 1981		April-January 1980	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
BOMBAY	Pepper	26.27	372.63	23.17	286.48	587.55	9,539.86	476.48	6,482 95
	Cardamom small	133.58	18,053.05	167.74	31,631.48	1,222.35	1,85 657.76	1,187.08	2,32 803 87
	Cardamom big	14 04	342.34	—	—	147.43	3,129.99	62.14	1,729.34
	Chillies	18.89	194.95	78.63	652.41	415.71	3,705 96	492.07	4,267.18
	Ginger	22 23	157.74	73.31	450 05	904.92	5 093.96	2,642.36	17,492.08
	Turmeric	498.37	2,020.58	670.20	4,190.80	7,165.20	38 981.09	17,217.36	1.29,129.59
	Curry Powder	34 55	387.45	25.94	234 90	844.84	6,780.73	738.85	6,214.77
	Coriander seed	80.68	654.78	110.99	413.55	1,278.01	7,551.88	2 127.65	8,178.92
	Cumin seed	328.35	3 658.20	285.03	3,329.36	5,122.13	57,782 54	12,380 93	1 46,068 06
	Celery seed	8.54	42.42	2.52	15.74	1,426.72	7,072.05	2,123.64	13,192 65
	Fennel seed	50.86	435.15	46.41	371.72	874 51	6,432.68	1,051.21	7,021.75
	Fenugreek seed	137.91	592.67	70.65	264.87	2,062.38	7,883.47	3,320 42	10,988.15
	Garlic	90.54	614.05	81.10	629.32	2,685 57	12 252.15	1.192.69	8,512.17
	Cassia	106.08	755.77	—	—	470.54	3,362.98	183.92	736.10
	Ani seed	—	—	—	—	1.60	17.50	—	—
	Nutmeg	—	—	—	—	2.00	29 52	5.02	18.75
	Tejpat	0.30	1.60	12.39	27.21	204.70	417 43	76 19	177.22
	Misc. Spices	102.85	733.04	23.82	320.78	620.80	4,849.22	782.74	4,905.65
	Oils of Spices	0.05	19.00	—	—	2.80	643.84	0.73	381.27
	Oleoresins of Spices	0.41	120.36	0.67	44.20	0.55	141.13	4.99	540.66
	Total :	1,654.50	29,155.78	1,672.57	42,862.87	26,040.31	3,61,325.74	46,066.47	5,98,841.13
COCHIN	Pepper	919.68	12,720.14	2,248.44	34,956.15	18,351.65	2,68,187.21	13,306 82	2,13.949.99
	Cardamom small	47.47	7,868.16	22.65	3,702.72	386 46	52,048.77	289 50	48,748.78
	Chillies	255.00	1,932.76	78.00	730.26	1,089 85	8,829.04	991.80	9,643.53
	Ginger	94.06	607.53	388.46	2,152.74	3,939.23	19.782.77	5,592.99	35,865.39
	Turmeric	50.87	253.76	3.18	33 88	1,817.44	10 320.13	2,611.08	22,520.44
	Curry Powder	145.18	1,486 43	100.51	1 115.56	690.80	7.721.84	752.76	8,217.06
	Coriander seed	—	—	—	—	15 65	124.43	3.56	16.55
	Cumin seed	12.00	197.34	12.00	202.50	187 07	2,403.81	70.34	943.50
	Celery Seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fennel seed	—	—	3.00	42 69	4 25	54 71	5 00	58.69
	Fenugreek seed	—	—	4.00	35.85	18 30	93.59	4.00	35.85
	Garlic	—	—	10.00	80.33	—		14.00	115.80
	Tejpat	—	—	—	—	4.36	8.30	10.05	13.03
	Misc Spices	—	—	—	—	7.70	168.88	15.94	185.00
	Oils of Spices	0 55	146.21	1.63	454.18	6.42	2,314.80	11.74	5,104.46
	Oleoresins of Spices	18 05	2,477.64	13.50	1,959.11	108.10	15 972.84	133.59	17,682.13
	Total :	1 542.86	27,689.97	2,885.37	45,465.97	26,627.28	3,88,031.12	23,812.67	3,63,099.53

(Quantity: M. Tons) (Value: in '000 Rupees)

Port/Commodities		January 1981		January 1980		April-January 1981		April-January 1980	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MADRAS	Pepper	—	—	0 10	5.20	0.85	30 27	2.90	92 62
	Cardamom small	—	—	—	—	0 05	7.93	13 40	1,921 22
	Chillies	—	—	15.00	108.30	107.70	645 86	124 93	912 14
	Ginger	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 08	104 26
	Turmeric	5 08	20.70	35.96	215.56	202.64	1,107.16	244 37	1,697 13
	Curry Powder	30.24	269.87	15 24	139.49	425.34	4,199 48	415 18	3 753 85
	Coriander seed	—	—	—	—	0.61	5 69	0 15	1 53
	Fenugreek seed	—	—	—	—	0.70	3 60	0 20	0 72
	Cumin seed	—	—	—	—	3 85	53 57	8.00	88 41
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 00	10 90
	Misc. Spices	—	—	—	—	0.19	18.69	0 11	2.14
	Tejpat	—	—	2.78	5 50	4.52	5.78	7 18	12 20
	Oils of Spices	—	—	0.10	45.28	0 37	304 48	2 02	1,018 06
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	—	—	0 32	47.34	1.52	357.40
	Total :	35.32	290.57	69.18	519.33	747.14	6,429 85	838.04	9,972.58
CALCUTTA	Curry Powder	—	—	5.01	98.63	—	—	29.02	687.63
	Misc. spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1 kg)	8.98
	Cumin seed	—	—	8.48	115 81	—	—	18.85	260.28
	Total :	—	—	13.49	214.44	—	—	47.87	956 89
MANGALORE	Cardamom Small	—	—	16.50	2,210.85	25.00	2 840.00	52 34	7,642 28
	Pepper	235.59	3,483.50	—	—	315.59	4.579.07	0.71	24.30
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	—	—	2.00	308.29	—	—
	Total :	235.59	3,483.50	16.50	2,210 85	342.59	7,727 36	53.05	7,666 58
CALICUT	Pepper	—	—	0.85	15.45	3 34	54.47	1.30	23 92
	Ginger	—	—	0.50	2.68	1.16	6.14	0.97	5 60
	Turmeric	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.06	16.30
	Total .	—	—	1.35	18.13	4.50	60 61	5.33	45.82

(Tuticorin figures not yet received.)

Source : Customs Daily/Weekly Lists (Provisional and incomplete figures.) Subject to revision; (for use within the country only.)

PRICES OF SPICES IN U.S.A.

(EXTRACT FROM WEEKLY MARKET REPORT DATED 20-3-1981 OF M/s. A. A. SAYIA AND COMPANY, HOBOKEN U.S.A.)

BLACK PEPPER: Spots eased slightly as recent arrivals pressed on the market. Although traders in New York do not want to finance current stocks they are not pushing future deliveries. The premium that Lampong has carried over Brazil is narrowing. Indonesian shippers appear eager to sell just as Brazil may be ready to recover. Singapore and India remain removed from the action.

CASSIAS: The lower "floor prices" from Indonesia for Korintjes failed to elicit much new shipment business. The trade has substantial stocks here. Until these are disposed of there is little eagerness to replace. This inventory reduction, however, could set the stage for the next recovery. This is what started last Summer's rally. June onward dellveries can be obtained very reasonably and we solicit bids. China continues "sold out" of Tung Hing and Sikiang grades.

CLOVES: Brazil is still offering from last November's crop despite large sales worldwide. Arrivals here have been normal and prices fluctuate narrowly. Madagascars are not as available. Prices at source remain high.

NUTMEGS: Lower interest rates in the U. S. have caused the "Dollar" to weaken overseas. This slide looks like it could continue through the Spring. It may tend to strengthen shipment prices from Europe of Recleaned E. I.'s. Deliveries are now as cheap as they have been in 8 years. W. I.'s are priced out of market.

CUMIN: Local demand in India raised their levels early in the week. Their March/April crop appears normal despite reports of damage from late rains. Iran and Turkey are not factors. This leaves Pakistan as the only competitive source. Nervous Indian traders are likely to cause prices to fluctuate sharply.

SEEDS: Spanish shippers report that last August s ANISE crop is almost sold out. The new plantings are threatened by a prolonged drought. Egypt, which has been supplying a cheaper grade, is also down to odd lots here and there. Turkey still prohibits the export. CORIANDER may become a problem. Romania only offers occasionally Moroccan is expensive and China has little left. Neither Salvador nor Honduras have much SEED to sell. Only Mexico may be able to provide some relief.

BLACK PEPPER:

15 tons Malabar/Lampong	spot	@ $	.72 ↓
15 tons Malabar/Lampong	Apr./ship.	@ $	.71 ↓
15 tons Brazilian	spot	@ $	.64 ↓
15 tons Brazilian	Apr./ship	@ $	.65
5 tons Tellicherry Extra Bold	spot	@ $	1.03

WHITE PEPPER:

5 tons Muntok	spot	@ $	.96 ↓
5 tons Brazilian	spot	@ $	.95
10 tons Muntok	Apr. ship.	@ $	.96 ↓
10 tons Brazilian	Apr. ship.	@ $	.93
10 tons Muntok/Brazilian	Apr. ship.	@ $	.93

CASSIA:

1 ton Batavia "AA" Cut 3"/6"	spot	@ $	1.32
1 ton Batavia "AA" Cut 2-3/4"	afloat	@ $	1.25
15 tons Korintje "A" 3 ML/ SVO	spot	@ $	.73 ↓
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.75 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.68 ↓
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.50 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	67 ↓
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.65 ↓
15 tons Korintje "C" 1.50 ML/ SVO	spot	@ $	.60 ↓
15 tons Korintje "A ' 2.75 ML/ SVO	Apr. ship.	@ $	.68
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.62
15 tons Korintje "C" 1.5 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.57
2 tons H-2 Ceylon Cinnamon	afloat	@ $	1 35
5 tons Seychelle	Apr. ship.	@ $	.60
5 tons Taiwan	spot	@ $	.37

CLOVE:

5 tons Madagascars	spot	@ $	4.45
5 tons Brazilian @$ 4.20	Apr. ship.	@ $	4.15 ↓

GINGER:

10 tons Cochin	spot	@ $	.51 ↓
15 tons Cochin (New Crop)	Apr. ship.	@ $	.50
5 tons Chinese Whole Peeled ‖ 1@49c	‖ 2 A. R.	@ $	.44 ↓
5 tons Chinese Sliced	spot	@ $	.43 ↓
1 ton ‖ 3Jamaican	Apr. ship.	@ $	1.90

Prices of Spices in U. S. A. (Continued)

MACE:

2 tons ‖ 2 Siauw Mace Siftings	spot	@ $	1.38

NUTMEG :

5 tons West India (Whole)	spot	@ $	1.15
5 tons East India	spot	@ $	.89 ↓
5 tons East India	Apr. ship	@ $	88 ↓

PIMENTO :

5 tons Jamaican	spot	@ $	1.07
2½ tons Guatemala/Honduras	..	@ $	1.01 ↑
5 tons Mexican	spot	@ $	.80

RED PEPPER :

10 tons Indian Sannams	spot	@ $	.77 ↑
5 tons Chinese Hainan Rice	spot	@ $	97 ↑
15 tons Chinese Haiman/ Yunnan	spot	@ $	.79 ↑
15 tons Chinese Wangtu/ Liling/Chengtu	,,	@ $	.78 ↑
10 tons Pakistan Dundicuts	spot	@ $	.59 ↑
15 tons Pakistan Dundicuts	Apr. ship.	@ $	.59

TURMERIC :

5 tons Alleppey	spot	@ $	.43
15 tons Alleppey (New Crop)	Apr./May ship.	@ $	.41
5 tons Haitian	spot	@ $	.40

PAPRIKA :

50 bags Spanish (125 ASTA) New Crop	spot	@ $	1.18
100 bags Spanish (100 ASTA)	,, ,, ,,	@ $	1.08 ↓
100 bags Spanish (90 ASTA)	,, ,, ,,	@ $	.98 ↓
100 bags Spanish (80 ASTA)	,, ,, ,,	@ $	.93 ↓
100 bags Spanish (75 ASTA) New Crop	spot	@ $	.79
100 bags Spanish (50 ASTA)	,, ,, ,,	@ $	.72
50 bags Hungarian (105ASTA)	spot	@ $	1 02
100 bags Hungarian (80 ASTA)	..	@ $	.79

ANISE:

100 bags Spanish (R O. A.)	spot	@ $	1 41 ↑
100 bags Egyptian	..	@ $	1 10
50 bags Chinese Star Anise	..	@ $	1 85

CARAWAY :

200 bags Egyptian—spot @ 48c Apr. ship		@ $	45
100 bags Dutch/Polish	spot	@ $	.59

CARDAMOM :

5 cases Bleached "AA"	afloat	@ $	12.00
5 cases Extra Fancy Greens	spot	@ $	10.75
5 cases Decorticated	.	@ $	4.10
5 cases Guatemala Mixed Greens	spot	@ $	4.00
5 cases Guatemala Sun Dried	..	@ $	3.90

CELERY :

15 tons Indian	spot	@ $	.41½
15 tons Indian	afloat	@ $	.41

CORIANDER :

15 tons Moroccan	spot	@ $	.30
15 tons Rumanian (New Crop)	..	@ $	.28
15 tons Argentine (Recleaned) @30c Chin. A.R.		@$	.26

CUMIN:

15 tons Indian @75 c ↓	Apr. ship	@ $	.69 ↓
10 tons Turkish @69c Pakistan	spot	@ $	.76

DILL :

10 tons Dewhiskered	spot	@ $	.50

FENNEL:

5 tons Indian (Recleaned) @73c	R.O.A.	@ $	.67
5 tons Egyptian	spot	@ $	.42
5 tons Chinese (Recleaned) @ 49c	R.O.A.	@ $	.45

FENUGREEK :

5 tons Indian/Israeli	spot	@ $	.39

SAFFRON:

5 lbs. Spanish	spot	@ $	460.00

SPICES–PRICES IN INDIAN MARKETS IN MARCH 1981

BLACK PEPPER — ALLEPPEY

(Prices in Rs. per Kg.)

Week ending	TGSEB	TGEB	MG—1	MUG	GL	UGL
7-3-81	12.20	12.00	11.20	11.00	10.50	10.00
14-3-81	11.90	11.70	11.40	11.20	10.50	10.00
21-3-81	12.00	11.70	11.45	11.20	10.50	10.00
28-3-81	11.90	11.70	11.50	11.30	11.00	10.50

BLACK PEPPER — BOMBAY

Week ending	TGSEB	TGEB	MG-1	MG-2	MUG-1	MUG-2	Light Pepper
7-3-81	31.00/31.50	23.50/24.00	16.00/16.50	15.00/15.25	14.00/14.50	13.25/13.50	11.75/12.00
14-3-81	31.00/31.50	24.00/24.25	18.00/18.25	17.25/17.50	16.50/16.75	14.00/14 25	11.00/12.00
21-3-81	31.50/32.00	24.00/24.50	17 00/17.25	16.00/16.25	15.00/15.25	14.00/14.50	11 50/12.00
28-3-81	31.50/32.00	24.00/24.50	17.00/17.50	16 00/16.50	14.00/14 50	13.50/14.00	11.50/12.00

TGSEB: Tellicherry Garbled Special Extra Bold
TG: Tellicherry Garbled
MG: Malabar Garbled
MUG: Malabar Ungarbled
GL: Garbled Light
PH: Pin Heads

CARDAMOM (Small)— VIRUDHUNAGAR

(Prices in Rs. per kg)

Week ending	AGEB	AGB	AGS	AGS-1	AGS-2	AGL	CS-1 (Seeds)
7-3-81	160/170	130/140	105/115	70/80	60/70	40/50	75/95
14-3-81	160/170	130/140	105/115	70/80	60/70	40/50	75/95
21-3-81	160/170	130/140	105/115	70/80	60/70	40/50	75/85
28-3-81	160/170	130/140	105/115	70/80	60/70	40/50	75 85

AGEB: Alleppey Green Extra Bold
AGS: Alleppey Green Superior
AGL : Alleppey Light Green

CARDAMOM (Small) — BOMBAY

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	AGEB	AGB	AGS	AGS-1	AGS-2	Bleached cardamom	Coorg variety
7-3-81	190/205	170/185	120/160	100/120	80/110	65/75	—
14-3-81	190/200	170/190	150/165	130/150	100/130	60/75	—
21- -81	190/200	165/170	135/140	115/125	100/110	80/95	—
28-3-81	171/205	140/170	120/140	90/120	80/ 90	65/85	—

CARDAMOM (Small) — MANGALORE

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	CGEB	CGB	CG-1	CG-2	CG-3	CG-4	BW-1
7-3-81	105/125	100/120	95/110	80/95	75/90	60/80	115/116
14-3-81	105/125	100/120	95/115	80/95	75/90	60/80	115/116
21-3-81	110/125	105/120	100/115	80/110	75/105	60/80	105/107
28-3-81	115/125	110/120	105/115	85/110	75/105	60/70	110/112

Week ending	BW 2	BL-1	BL-2	CS-1	CS-3	Coorg green	Bleachable White
7-3-81	91/92	116/117	95/96	105/106	—	75/95	65/ 90
14-3-81	91/92	116/117	95/96	105/106	—	75/95	65/ 95
21-3-81	85/87	110/112	88/90	105/107	70/73	70/100	65/110
28-3-81	85/87	110/115	87/90	105/107	70/72	70/100	65/ 90

CGEB: Coorg Green Extra Bold
CS: Cardamom Seeds
BL: Bleached or half bleached
BW: Bleached White

DRY CHILLIES

Week ending	TUTICORIN SS (Price in Rs. per Quintal)	TUTICORIN SG (Price in Rs. per Quintal)	VIRUDHUNAGAR Chillies (Price in Rs. per kg.)
7-3-81	800/825	700/750	6.50/7.80
14-3-81	800/850	725/750	7.50/8.75
21-3-81	800/875	700/750	7.50/8.75
28-3-81	850/950	800/825	7.00/8.50

(S S: Sannam Special)

(S G: Sannam General)

DRY GINGER

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	ALLEPPEY Ungraded	ALLEPPEY Graded	BOMBAY Unbleached	BOMBAY Bleached
7-3-81	7.75	8.25	10.00/11.50	9.00/11.00
14-3-81	8.00	8.50	10.00/12.00	9.00/10.00
21-3-81	8.00	8.50	10.00/11.00	9.00/ 9.50
28-3-81	7.50	8.00	9.50/10.00	8.50/ 9.00

TURMERIC

Week ending	ALLEPPEY Ungraded	ALLEPPEY Graded (A.F.T Fair)
7-3-81	3.75	4.25
14-3-81	3.50	4.00
21-3-81	3.50	4.00
28-3-81	3.50	4.00

TURMERIC

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	BOMBAY Rajpuri Finger	BOMBAY Cuddappah Finger	BOMBAY Guntur Finger	Nizamabad Bulbs	Cuddappah Bulbs	Guntur Bulbs	Turmeric Powder
7-3-81	4.25/4.50	3.15/3.25	3.15/3.25	3.15/3.25	3.00/3.10	3.00/3.10	3.15/3.25
14-3-81	5.00/5.50	3.50/4.00	4.00/4.50	3.75/4.00		—	4.00/4.50
21-3-81	4.00/5.00	3.50/4.00	4.00/4.50	3.50/3.70	3.40/3.60	—	3.25/3.50
28-3-81	6.00/6.50	3.40/3.75	3.40/3.75	3.45/3.65	3.40/3.50	—	3.30/3.40

(Prices in Rs.per kg.)

MINOR SPICES—BOMBAY

Week ending	Coriander Powder	Coriander Seed-Indori	Coriander Seed-Kanpuri	Fennel Seed	Fenugreek Seed
7-3-81	5.00/5.50	6.00/6.50	5.00/6.00	8.00/10.00	3.50/4 25
14-3-81	3.60/7.00	6.50/8.00	5.50/6.50	8.25/ 9.75	3 50/4.25
21-3-81	5.00/6 00	6.50/8.50	5 00/7 00	8.00/10.00	3.75/4 25
28-3-81	5.50/6.00	7.25/8.00	5.50/6 50	8.00/10.00	3.75/4.25

TUTICORIN

BOMBAY

Week ending	Cumin seed	Celery seed	Curry powder	Garlic	Garlic (Old)	Rs. per Quintal Garlic (New)
7-3-81	10 00/15.00	5.75/6.00	3.80/4.00	2.75/3.00	90/100	200/210
14-3-81	10.00/15.00	5.70/5.90	3.80/4.75	2.75/3.00	90/100	200/220
21-3-81	10.00/15.00	5.80/6.00	4.00/4.21	2.75/3 00	90/120	180/200
28-3-81	10.00/15.00	6.00/6.00	3.50/4.00	2.75/3.00	—	180/200

Source: Offices of the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection
(N. R. — Not reported)

TRADE FAIR AUTHORITY OF INDIA

The Trade Fair Authority of India is a Government of India Undertaking set up by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, for the purpose of trade promotion through the media of fairs and international exhibitions both in India and abroad.

TFAI came into existence on March 11, 1977, after unifying three organisations, namely, Directorate of Exhibitions & Commercial Publicity, Indian Council of Trade Fairs & Exhibitions and Trade Fair Organisation.

The main objectives and functions of the TFAI are as follows:-

(a) To promote, organise and participate in industrial trade and other fairs and exhibitions;

(b) To set up show-rooms and shops in India and abroad;

(c) To undertake trading activities in commodities connected with or relating to such fairs and exhibitions;

(d) To develop exports of new items for diversification and expansion of India's exports.

The TFAI brings out four periodical journals which provide information on the country's economy, business possibilities, offered by foreign markets, Government trade policies, facilities available for exports and important tenders floated by other countries.

The TFAI is organising wholly Indian exhibitions and India's participation in several international fairs on a country-wide basis.

The offices of the TFAI are functioning in New Delhi and also in Bombay. The trade may take advantage of facilities available in these offices.

New Delhi office:-Joint Director (Exhs) - (Mrs. R. K. Kaul)-Trade Fair Authority of India, Pragati Maidan, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, New Delhi-110001. [Telephone-804427; Telegrams: COMEXH; Telex 031-2751-COMX IN]

Bombay office:—In-charge (Mrs. V. Khan), Trade Fair Authority of India, Jhansi Castle, Cooperage Road, Bombay-400039. [Telephones: 231629 / 231788; Telegram: CONTREXIN); Telex: 3219 COMX IN]

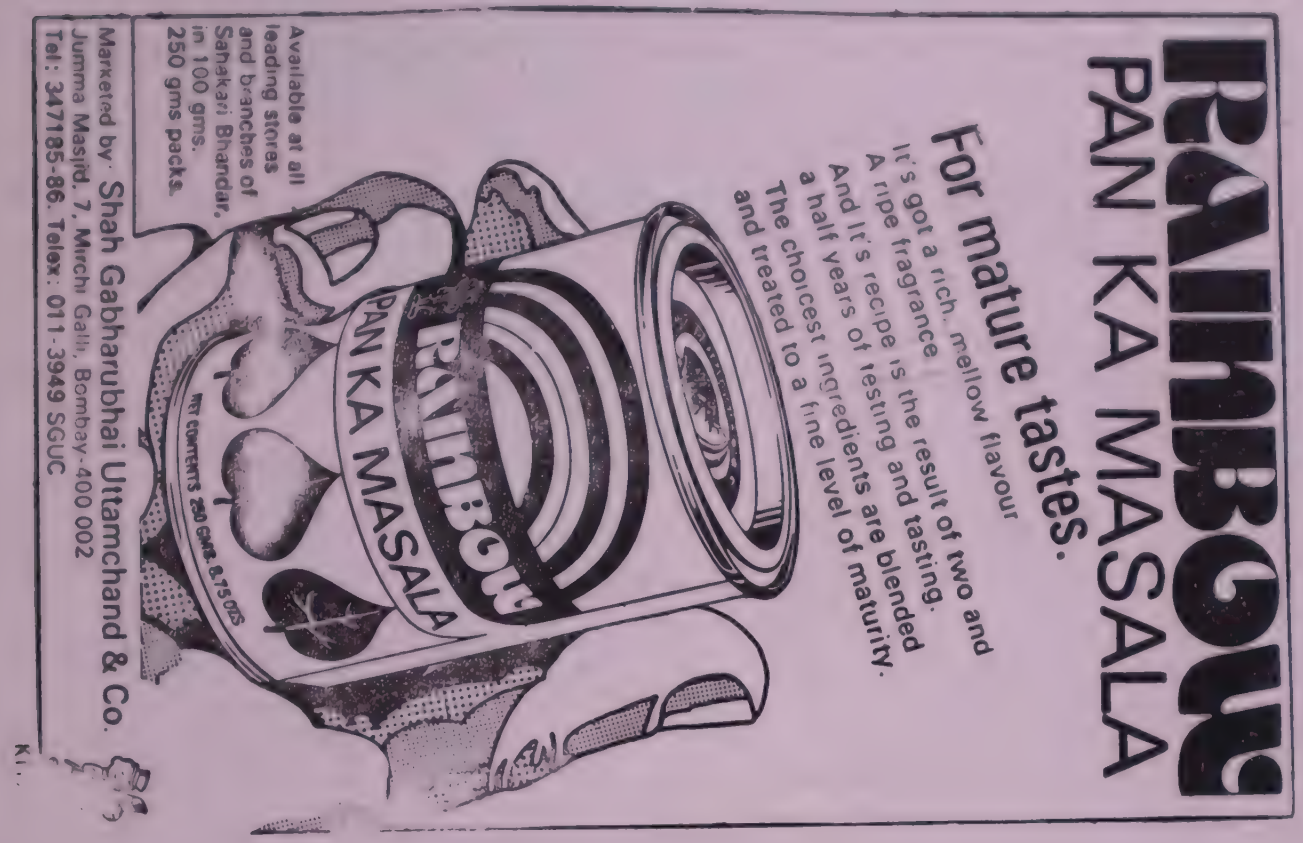
★

ON TREES

"He that planteth a tree is the Servant of God".

—HENRY VAN DYKE

"ALL EXPORT ENQUIRIES ARE SOLICITED"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Reg. No. 20118/71 Spices News Letter APRIL 1981

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INDIA EXPORTS

SPICES NEWS LETTER

Vol XV No 5
MAY 1981

C.F.T.R.I.

THE SPICES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL COCHIN-682016

100% Export Oriented Units

In order to bridge the increasing deficit in the balance of trade and running down of exchange reserves, it has become necessary to step up the growth of our exports. Accordingly Government have decided to implement a scheme to facilitate the setting up of 100% export oriented units. It has been decided to give such units certain concessions to enable them to meet rigours of foreign demand in terms of pricing, quality precision etc.

2. A 100% export oriented unit would imply an industrial unit offering for exports its entire production excluding permitted levels of rejects. An agreed time-phasing for achieving 100% export will be permissible on merits of each case. Such an unit would belong to an industry in respect of which the export potential and export targets have been considered by the relevant Export Promotion Council. The product concerned should not be subject to export control quota ceilings which can be reached by existing units in the industry. The intention is that capacity should be created which should result in additionality of exports and not mere substitution.

3. Minimum value added content of 20% or more will be necessary for production of such a unit. Domestically procured raw materials shall be treated as imports for computation of value added.

4. While approving such a unit the additional employment which would be generated by the proposed unit would also be taken into consideration.

5. An illustrative list of industries which may be considered under the scheme is annexed.

6. All the units intending to set up industries under the scheme shall make applications to the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development, Udyog-Bhavan, New Delhi in the relevant IL/FC forms super-imposed with the words "100% export oriented industry". These applications will be considered by a Board headed by the Commerce Secretary.

7. A unit approved by the Board shall be governed broadly by the following terms and conditions:-

(i) The unit shall undertake to manufacture in bond and to export its entire production for a period of 10 years ordinarily and 5 years in the case of products having high degree of technological change. The Customs Authorities shall provide bond facilities to such units wherever located.

(ii) Import of capital goods, components, and raw materials shall be exempt from import duty. Finished products shall also be exempt from excise and other central levies.

(iii) No export benefits like cash assistance, replenishment licences would be admissible on these exports.

(iv) Import of capital goods, components, raw material and consumables, as required will be permitted.

(v) Imports of necessary capital goods shall be allowed against free foreign exchange or bilateral credits in such a way that the cost of units is not unduly raised.

(vi) Foreign collaboration may be permitted on merits of each case.

(vii) The conditions for dilution of foreign equity as stipulated in the Department of Economic Affairs Press Note of 19th February, 1972, will not be enforced in 100% export oriented cases.

(viii) So as to keep rates of return on export production competitive, exporting units including large Houses/ MRTP units may be permitted to borrow from financial institutions at normal debt/ equity ratio

(ix) Indigenously available capital goods, components and raw materials will be allowed without payment of Central Excise duty.

(x) Rejects upto 5% or such percentage as may be fixed by the Board may be allowed to be sold in the domestic tariff area on payment of customs duty on imported inputs and central excise duty on the indigenous inputs and also central excise duty on the rejects or an amount equal to the aggregate of such duties.

(xi) Time phasing for achieving 100% exports may be considered on merits. However in such cases exports shall have to be at least three fourths or more of the production.

(xii) The gestation period for achieving export targets shall not be more than two years and the period of export obligation in terms of the approval shall commence after the gestation period.

(xiii) The condition of export obligation shall be subject to review by the Board and the question whether the unit can be allowed to be debonded after completion of export obligation period and thereafter allowed to produce for domestic market shall be decided in the light of industrial policy in force at that time, equity participation, indigenous capacity and protection to small scale industry.

(xiv) On debonding after the period of export, duties shall be leviable as follows:

a) customs duty on capital goods on the depreciated value but at rates prevalent at the time of import;

b) customs duty on unused imported raw materials and components on value at the time of import and at rates in force at the time of clearance and

c) in respect of excisable goods, excise duty to be levied without depreciation and at rate attracted at the time of clearance.

(xv) An application made for industrial licence to the Secretariat for industrial approvals shall be treated as an application under the MRTP Act, 1969 and simultaneous action shall be taken to process the same so that a single point clearance, is given by the Board.

(xvi) If any unit approved under this scheme is unable for any reasons, to fulfil its export or other obligations under this scheme, the Board will review the circumstances of that unit and recommend the future course of action to be taken in regard to that unit.

(xvii) The units which are approved for these special facilities would have to execute bond/legal undertaking with the CCI&E and in case of failure to fulfil their obligations, they would be liable to penalty in terms of such bond/legal undertaking besides the penalty, if any, under the Import Trade Control Regulations.

Sd/-
(K. Prakash Anand)
Jt. Secretary to the Government of India.

Illustrative list of products which would be eligible for special facilities on the ground of 100% exports.

1. Engineering goods.

1.1 Engineering goods (excluding prime and nonferrous metals).

1.2 Electronics products including electronic software.

2. Chemicals Plastics and allied products, namely :-

(a) Inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals & miscellaneous chemicals.

(b) Drugs and drugs intermediates including crude drugs.

(c) Dyes and dye intermediates.

(d) Toiletaries and perfumeries (excluding processed talc)

(e) Paints and allied products.

(f) Safety Matches, fireworks, explosives and detonators.

(g) Ceramic products.

(h) Glass and Glassware.

(i) Wood products and processed wood

(j) Asbestos, cement including clinkers and cement products.

(k) Rubber manufactures.

(l) Paper, Paper products and stationery.

(m) Pesticides and preservatives.

(n) Agarbattis.

2.2 Culinary oleoresins.

2.3 Refractories

2.4 Plastics and Linoleum products.

3. Furniture

4. Leather aud Sports Goods.

4.1 Finished leather and leather manufactures including footwear and Paint Brushes.

4.2 Sports goods.

5. Food, Agriculture and forest products.

5.1 Canned and frozen marine products.

5.2 Processed foods, fruits, vegetables and alcoholic and soft beverages.

5.3 Meat and allied products.

5.4 Packaged tea i. e. tea packed in consumer packs of a size upto 1 kg. and instant tea.

5.5 Instant and packaged ground coffee.

5.6 Tobacco manufactures

5.7 Deoiled rice bran and cotton seed cakes, Sal seed fats and animal foods.

5.8 Mango Kernal Extraction and mango kernel oil.

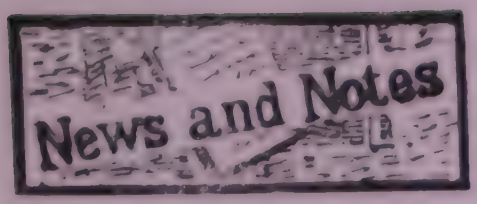
6. Textiles

1. Carpets,
2. Readymade garments, knitwear, made-up articles.
3. Rubberised coir and curled coir
4. Khadi
5. Natural silk fabrics, garments and made-up articles.
6. Hosiery
7. Handloom fabrics, made up articles and garments.

7. Miscellaneous

1. Handicrafts.
2. Silver and Gold Jewellery
3. Fabricated mica.

□



Indian Trade Exhibition at Jeddah:

His Royal Highness Prince Majid Bin Abdul Amiz, Governor of Mecca, inaugurated the Indian Trade Exhibition at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia on March 24, 1981. The Exhibition was organised by Trade Fair Authority of India and concluded on April 2, 1981.

Inaugurating the Exhibition the Governor showed keen interest in the variety and quality of various types of exhibits on display. The Governor was happy to note that within a few minutes of the opening of the Exhibition one of the participants could book an order worth Rs. 4 lakh. While talking to the gathering of a large number of pressmen, the Governor expressed his hope that the Exhibition would lead to further strengthening of the economic and trade relations between India and Saudi Arabia. The Governor expressed his great admiration regarding India's technical development and wrote in the visitors book: 'The exhibition itself is a great proof of India's technical development and will be a great help to business cooperation between India and the Kingdom.'

Mr. Mohammad Yunus, Chairman, Trade Fair Authority of India hosted a reception in honour of the Governor which was also attended by many Saudi Arabian dignitaries, diplomats and leading businessmen. The Governor thanked Mr. Yunus for having taken initiative to hold this exclusive Exhibition and to be personally present at the inaugural ceremony.

Nearly 190 leading Indian business firms participated in the Exhibition displaying a wide range of machinery, machinetools, electronic equipment, consumer goods & handicrafts among other things.

President of Kenya's visit to India :

The President of Kenya Mr. Daniel Arap Moi paid a five day state visit to India from 23rd to 27th February. Besides participating in the official level talks the Presidential delegation also visited several industries and technical institutions in New Delhi, Jaipur, Poona and Bambay. During the visit agreements in the fields of culture, technical and economic cooperation and trade were signed by the two governments. The Joint Communique issued at the end of the visit also hoped that an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation would be signed between the two countries in the near future.

Visit of Indian delegation to Malawi :

A two - member study team from the State Trading Corporation consisting of Shri R. Viswanathan, Chief Marketing Manager and Shri D. S. Saxena visited Malawi from 8th to 13th January, 1981 for assessing the possibilities of exporting various items through the aegis of STC. Tne team was put in touch with the various Malawi export organisations with whom they had very useful discussions.

Turnover limits for blanket exchange permits lowered :

The Reserve Bank of India has lowered the annual export turnover limits for the issue of blanket exchange permit to give a boost to smaller exporters.

From January 1, 1981, these limits would be lowered from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs for 'select-list' export goods and from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs for other goods. Reserve Bank of India has also decided to raise the minimum foreign exchange allotment to exporters under the blanket permit from Rs. 75,000/- to Rs. 1 lakh. The above relaxation will also be applicable to exporters in export processing/free trade zones.

Direct shipping service to West Africa inaugurated :

The MV "Vishwa Pankaj" the inaugural sailing of the direct monthly shipping service between India and West Africa, inaugurated in Bombay by the Minister of Shipping and Transport in early December 1980, arrived in Tema on January 15th. The High Commissioner of India and the Captain of the Ship hosted a joint reception on board the vessel, which was attended by the Deputy Ministers of Trade and Transport. The direct shipping service fulfils the long-felt need for such a service and is bound to give a fillip to the trade between India and Ghana in particular and West Africa in general. The service has cut down the voyage period from three months to three weeks. Besides, previoulsy transhipments were nesessary at Colombo and Abidjan.

Budapest International Consumer Goods Fair

India will be participating in this important Fair to be held from September 18 to 27, 1981. Parties interested in displaying their goods at the India Pavilion should contact Miss Usha Varma, Deputy Director, Trade Fair Authority of India, Pragati Maidan, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, New Delhi-1.

Seminar on Role of Public Relations in achieving management objectives

Press and Public Relations Association, 17 Fire Brigade Lane,

New Delhi-110001 is organising a 3-day seminar on the "Role of Public Relations in achieving management objectives" on 22-23-24 June 1981 at the International Centre, New Delhi. According to them the programme is designed for managers and dy. managers responsible for the implementation of corporate objectives in their areas of responsibility and for public relations managers/chief PROs/PROs and the participants will be exposed, *inter alia*, to the newest trends in public relations practice at all levels for achieving management objectives and for peace in plants.

Copy of the programme and nomination forms can be had from the association (PAPRA). The fee per participant is Rs. 500/- plus registration Rs. 100/- (PAPRA's corporate members - total Rs. 500/-). The fee includes seminar material, lunches and teas.

Export Inspection Agency Training & Documentation Centre at Madras

The Export Inspection Agencies have now completed 15 years of service in the field of quality control and preshipment inspection, and the agencies operate through 60 offices located in various industrial towns and port cities in India.

The establishment of the Training & Documentation Centre at Madras is yet another land mark in the development of these agencies. The Centre will be conducting regular training courses in export quality control and inspection.

The address of the above office at Madras is furnished below:

"Export Inspection Agency Training and Documentation Centre, (Export Inspection Agency Madras), 43 Rundalls Road, Vepery, Madras-600007."

Bank of Baroda's service

The Bank of Baroda has started a service between Bombay and New York in collaboration with the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, New York.

The new service is aimed at expanding the Bank's role in international operations and will cover three types of services like cash letter service, special collection service and collection service.

Handbook on Foreign Collaboration

The Directorate General Technical Development (DGTD), Government of India, New Delhi has brought out a 'Handbook on Foreign Collaboration'. The Handbook contains useful information on the policy and procedure relating to foreign collaboration for industrial enterprises in India. Priced at Rs. 15/- (US$ 2 approx.) per copy, the publication can be had from the Controller of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

Suez surcharge withdrawn :

The Shipping Corporation of India operating in various USA and Canada trades has informed the All India Shippers Council that the proposal of a 5% Suez surcharge effective from 1st April 1981 had been withdrawn.

Direct liner service from Bombay to Scandinavia :

Direct liner shipping service from Bombay to Scandinavian countries has commenced from 1st March 1981 by the Shipping Company Mideast - Cargo, jointly owned by two foreign shipping lines. The company claims that it will maintain a frequency of three sailings a month from Bombay and offer sophisticated vessels on the route.

Madras and Bombay/West Africa - Containerisation:

The Shipping Corporation of India recently announced introduction of their direct regular containerised service from Madras and Bombay to West African ports to meet the long standing requirement of Indian shippers for export of their cargoes to West Africa. The SCI vessels would make direct calls at Lagos, Cotonou and Abidjan. With transhipment arrangement at Abidjan at their cost, the SCI are reportedly agreeable to load for Manrovia, Port Harcout, Libreville, Takoradi, Tema, Matadi, Lome, Douala, Dakar, Port Gentil, Pointe Noire, Freetown, Casablanca, Conakry and Banjul.

Containerisation - Allocation in the next 5 years

According to an official release from the Shipping Corporation of India, modern container handling facilities would be provided at Bombay, Cochin, Madras and Haldia at a cost of 460 million Rs. during the next five years. The containerisation scheme in the country would be implemented in three states; viz. carrying cargo in containers up to Indian ports which is already in operation, movement of containers into and from inland container depots by multi-model-transport and in the 3 states, the introduction of door-to-door movement to containers.

Around the World

Cardamom Board's Foreign Office at Bahrain

The foreign office of Cardamom Board has started functioning at Bahrain during February 1981. Shri P. D. Khemani, IAS, has assumed charge as Director (Trade Promotion) of Cardamom Board on 3rd February 1981. The address of the foreign office is as follows: Cardamom Board, Embassy of India, P. O. Box 26989, Manama, Bahrain. (Telephone : 74 25 66; (Telex : 9534 CRDMOM BN). The house address of Shri P. D. Khemani is as follows: House No. 570, Road No. 2719, Adliya, Manama, Bahrain. This house is known as old Indian Embassy Building and it is behind Iran Embassy and opposite to Self Service Laundry. (Telephone : (Res) 74 25 66.)

ANUGA '81

Cologne in the West Germany is the World-wide venue for the entire food sector for six days in October.

This time, ANUGA '81 Fair is to be held at Cologne during October 10-15, 1981. This World Food Market consists of three international trade sectors. Over 4,000 firms from 79 nations participate in the Fair.

Detailed information may please ba obtained from Messe- und Ausstellungs - Ges. m. b. H. Holn., Werbung 1, P. O. B. 21 07 60, D-5000 Cologne 21, W. Germany.

London World Trade Centre

The London World Trade Centre at St. Katharine (by the Tower) has become one of the most exciting Commercial Development in London. The real esence of a World Trade Centre, however, is its membership and it is the interaction between members of the London Association and other centres which make the WTCA, an unique international organisation for businessmen.

The London Asssociation now has 1,500 members and the number is growing all the time.

The unrivalled combination of location and available services offers an excellent opportunity for any company concerned with international business to establish itself at prestigious address with reduced costs in over heads.

London Worle Trade Centre has a range of accomodation from 250 sq. ft. to 17,000 sq. ft. available at the present time.

For further information, please contact London World Trade Centre Association, World Trade Centre, London El. I.A.A. (U.K.).

(Source- Trade Intelligence Bulletin, No. 49 of Vol. II)

Clove production slumped

The clove production in Pemba island (Tanzania) has slumped down from 11,200 tons (1979-80) to 5,000 tons in 1980-81 due to poor maintenance and plant diseases. As a result Pemba earned only *shs* 60.5m. aganist *shs* 146.5m. last year.

U. K. Bank offers know-how

A leading British Bank, Midland Bank, has offered wide ranging sophisticated financial techniques to Indian Banks to help them tone up their international banking operations. According to its General Manager, India had the potential for emerging as a giant in both agriculture and industry in the Asia-Pacific region by the turn of the century and the banking industry within the country would have to gear itself to meet the needs of the country's economic growth. The bank is reportedly prepared to help Indian banks in such fields as foreign exchange, money market instruments, syndicated Euro-currency lending and project finance

Trade between India and Latin America

A one day Seminar on Trade and Economic Cooperation between India and Latin America was recently organised at New Delhi by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade. Ambassadors of various Latin American countries in India participated in the discussions. Inaugurating the Seminar the Union Planning and Labour Minister Shri N. D. Tiwari called for an extensive and planned effort to cultivate the Latin American market so that the enormous potential available to India in this region can be tapped usefully.

Sweden-EEC consultations on consumer policy:

A draft agreement on the regular exchange of information and views on consumer questions has been concluded between Sweden and the European Communities. Eight spheres of mutual interest are included in the agreement. They are: product safety and product norms; product responsibility; conditions for the supply of consumer services; consumer information through market channels, particularly advertising, informative labelling and price information; rules and regulations in consumer contracts; voluntary guidelines for marketing, etc; settlement of disputes in the consumer field; education of and information to consumers.

(Newsletter from IMPOD)

Export development of spices in the Caribbean:

Expanded spice cultivation and export marketing could play an important role in rural development in the Caribbean region benefitting the extensive small-scale farming sector in these countries, according to a pre-feasibility study recently carried out for the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) by the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT (ITC). The report suggests that export development programmes could be directed at meeting the considerable regional demand for spices, as well as the increasing world requirements of these products. International trade in spices reached well over US $ 550 million in 1978, with sales to most markets continuing an upward trend in both volume and value.

The three-volume study surveys the possibilities of expanding regional production and marketing of spices, essential oils and oleoresins for CDB member countries. Although the region has a long-standing tradition of producing spice oils, and is the only source for certain types, its output and market share have declined in the last few decades. Development programmes to expand spice oil processing could help provide supplies to meet growing internetional demand for essential oils.

The study, which was carried out by an ITC team composed of a marketing adviser, a spice agronomist, an agricultural economist and an essential oils specialist, will serve as the basis for the Caribbean Development Bank's future activities in the spice and essential oils sector.

Foreign exchange rules liberalised :

The Government of India has announced liberalised foreign exchange regulations for visits to neighbouring countries including Pakistan. The foreign exchange that would be released to any individual visiting the countries has been increased from the present $100 to $250.

The new travel scheme for persons resident in India visiting Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bengladesh, Burma, Malaysia, Maldive Islands, Mali, Mauritius and Sychelles islands has come into force from January 1, 1981. They can avail of this facility once in two years.

The higher foreign exchange allowance of $500 per person once in two years to those visiting other countries than these neighbouring countries including Nepal, Bhutan, South West Africa and South Africa will continue to be given as before.

Fiji trade with India

Exports from India to Fiji consist of mainly traditional goods like cotton fabrics, textiles, garments, footwear, perfumes, silk/woollen cloth, synthetic organics dye, tea, spices, dry fruits hardware and light machinery. These are mainly imported and consumed by the persons of Indian origin who constitute 50% of the total population of Fiji. At present, goods coming from India to Fiji have to be transhipped at Singapore, Sydney and Auckland.

Letter to Editor

Spices News Letter-
Around the World

Dear Sir,

I have personally gone through the contents of the 'Spices News Letter' and I find "Around the World" article extremely nice and useful for trade.

Sd/- N. R. Sheth
Partner,
M/s. Rajnikant & Company,
Bombay-3.

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Agmark grade specifications of Black Pepper under MUG and GL Grades

It has been informed by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection vide their letter No. F 2 Black Pepper/77 dated 27th March, 1981 that two additional grades of Black Pepper viz. MUG Grade 3 and MUG Grade 4 have been included in the Schedule for Ungarbled Malabar Black Pepper and one more grade viz. GL Grade 3 has been included under Garbled Light Black Pepper.

Given below are the different grades of Black Pepper under MUG Grade and GL Grade incorporating the additional grades notified above.

Grade designations and definitions of quality of Ungarbled Malabar Black Pepper

Grade designation	*Extraneous matter not exceeding (per cent)	Light berries+ not exceeding (per cent)	Moisture@ content not exceeding (per cent)	General characteristics
MUG Grade 1	2.0	7.0	12.0	Shall be dried mature berries of piper nigrum grown in South India, colour varying from brown to black with a wrinkled surface. Shall be free from insects.
MUG Grade 2	2.0	10.0	12.0	
MUG Grade 3£	3.0	15.0	12.0	
MUG Grade 4£	4.0	20.0	12.0	

* These comprise dust, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter including pinheads. Tolerance for mouldy pepper upto 2 per cent.

\+ Light berry contents to be tested by flotation method in alcohol or methylated spirit of specific gravity 0.80 to 0.82 at room temperature (around 25°C).

@ During mansoon months i. e. from 15th of May to the 30th of September, a tolerance of 0.5 percent is allowed in respect of moisture.

£ MUG Grade 3 and MUG Grade 4 are meant for export only.

Grade designations and definitions of quality of Garbled Light Black Pepper*

Grade designation	+Extraneous matter not exceeding (per cent)	Pinheads not exceeding (per cent)	General characteristics
1	2	3	4
GL Grade Special	2.0	£	Shall be dried berries of Piper nigrum grown in South India, dark brown to dark black in colour and garbled. They shall be well dried and free from mould or insects.
GL Grade 1	3.0	5.0	
GL Grade 2@	5.0	10.0	
GL Grade 3@	6.0	15.0	

* Pepper in which 50 percent or more float when stirred in alcohol or methylated spirit of 0.80 to 0.82 specific gravity at room temperature (around 25°C).

\+ These comprise dust, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter.

£ In the case of "GL Grade Special", the extraneous matter includes pin-heads also. No separate allowance will be admissible for pin-heads.

@ GL Grade 2 and GL Grade 3 are meant for export only.

PRICES OF SPICES IN U.S.A.

(EXTRACT FROM WEEKLY MARKET REPORT DATED 16-4-1981 OF M/s. A. A. SAYIA AND COMPANY, HOBOKEN U.S.A.)

BLACK PEPPER: Delivery prices stiffened. Offers from Brazil were higher with shippers reporting that the bulk of their crop has finally been moved. Indonesia remained steady. The premium that Lampong carries is approaching normal levels. Although the outlook is more "bullish" than it has been in months, there are a couple of "bearish" factors. Sarawak has a harvest in April/May. (Over the past few years this has been sold through Singapore to Africa and Southern Europe with little effect on our market.) Also, there is pressure to move stocks in New York.

WHITE PEPPER: There is a supply squeeze developing here for Muntok Steamer delays and expensive prices in Singapore, affected by European buying, have caused arrivals to taper off. The next 30/45 days should see higher levels. Brazil will not be much of a moderating factor as their production is almost sold out. The long term trend is less clear however as the premium commanded by WHITE over BLACK is unusually large.

CASSIAS; The market remains deadlocked. New York is oversupplied with expensive stocks of Korintje grades. Until these are worked off there is little incentive to buy from Indonesia except at bargain basement levels. The Padang shippers, having dropped their floor prices officially 25c per pound, do not seem ready to accept these low bids. Early reports from the Chinese "Spring Trade Fair" indicate that there will be no Tung Hing or Sikiang CASSIA available.

CLOVES: Reports of massive defaults by Brazilian shippers of March positions sent prices spiraling. There appears to be limited supplies at source but these do not seem to be in the hands of those that have the commitments. Madagascar is not a factor as their crop has long since been sold to Indonesia. Most of the activity seemed to be from traders seeking to cover delivery contracts.

SEEDS: CELERY continues strong in India. Prices here are firming as inventories are worked off. Morocco will honor their CORIANDER contracts. This takes the pressure of the market for the next two months. Their June/July new crop, however, is reported very small. Indian CUMIN is in tight supply on the spot. Arrivals during May should relieve the situation.

BLACK PEPPER:

15 tons Lampong	spot	@ $	.71
15 tons Lampong	May/ship.	@ $	.70
15 tons Malabar	spot	@ $	.79
15 tons Brazilian	spot	@ $	.65
15 tons Brazilian	May/ship	@ $	.67 ↑
5 tons Tellicherry Extra Bold	spot	@ $	1.03

WHITE PEPPER:

5 tons Muntok	spot	@ $	1.00 ↑
5 tons Brazilian	spot	@ $	.98
10 tons Muntok	May ship.	@ $	.99 ↑
10 tons Brazilian	May ship.	@ $	.98 ↑

CASSIA:

1 ton Batavia "AA" Cut 3"/6"	spot	@ $	1.32
1 ton Batavia "AA" Cut 2-3/4"	await. rel.	@ $	1.25
15 tons Korintje "A" 3 ML/SVO	spot	@ $	.61
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.75 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.57
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.50 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.56
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.55
15 tons Korintje "C" 1.50 ML/SVO	spot	@ $	.50
15 tons Korintje "A" 2.75 ML/SVO	May/June	@ $	.59 ↑
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.54 ↑
15 tons Korintje "C" 1.5 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.49
2 tons H-2 Ceylon Cinnamon	Apr/May ship.	@ $	1.35
5 tons Tung Hing 3.76 ML/SVO	spot	@ $	1.70
5 tons Taiwan	spot	@ $	.37

CLOVE:

5 tons Madagascars	spot	@ $	4.90 ↑
5 tons Brazilian	spot	@ $	4.75 ↑

GINGER:

10 tons Cochin	spot	@ $	.51
15 tons Cochin (New Crop)	May ship.	@ $	.50
5 tons Chinese Whole Peeled ‖ 1@47c	‖ 2 A. R.	@ $	.43
5 tons Chinese Sliced	spot	@ $	.42
1 ton Jamaican	May ship.	@ $	1.90

Prices of Spices in U. S. A. (Continued)

MACE:

2 tons ‖ 2 Siauw Mace Siftings	spot	@ $	1.38

NUTMEG:

5 tons West India (Whole)	spot	@ $	1.15
5 tons East India	spot	@ $	.89
5 tons East India	May ship.	@ $	.88

PIMENTO:

5 tons Jamaican	spot	@ $	1.07
2½ tons Guatemala/Honduras	,,	@ $	1.01
5 tons Mexican	spot	@ $	.80

RED PEPPER:

10 tons Indian Sannams	spot	@ $	.78
5 tons Chinese Kweichow/ Fukien Rice	spot	@ $	1.03
15 tons Chinese Haiman/ Yunnan	spot	@ $	.79
15 tons Chinese Wangtu/ Liling/Chengtu	,,	@ $	.78
10 tons Pakistan Dundicuts	spot	@ $	.62
15 tons Pakistan Dundicuts	May ship.	@ $	.61

TURMERIC:

5 tons Alleppey	spot	@ $	.42
15 tons Alleppey (New Crop)	afloat	@ $	.40
5 tons Haitian	spot	@ $	.40

PAPRIKA:

50 bags Spanish (115 ASTA) New Crop	spot	@ $	1.15
100 bags Spanish (100 ASTA) ,, ,, ,,		@ $	1.08
100 bags Spanish (90 ASTA) ,, ,, ,,		@ $	.98
100 bags Spanish (80 ASTA) ,, ,, ,,		@ $	.93
100 bags Spanish (75 ASTA) New Crop	spot	@ $	.79
100 bags Spanish (50 ASTA) ,, ,, ,,		@ $	.72
50 bags Hungarian (105ASTA)	spot	@ $	1 02
100 bags Hungarian (80 ASTA) ,,		@ $	.79

ANISE:

100 bags Spanish (R. O. A.)	spot	@ $	1.48
100 bags Egyptian	,,	@ $	1.10
50 bags Chinese Star Anise	,,	@ $	1.85

CARAWAY:

200 bags Egyptian—spot @ 48c			
Apr. ship		@ $	.45
100 bags Dutch/Polish	spot	@ $	.58

CARDAMOM:

5 cases Bleached "AA"	afloat	@ $	12.00
5 cases Extra Fancy Greens	spot	@ $	10.00
5 cases Decorticated	,,	@ $	3.90
5 cases Guatemala Mixed Greens	spot	@ $	4.00
5 cases Guatemala Sun Dried	,,	@ $	3.75

CELERY:

15 tons Indian	spot	@ $	.44 t
15 tons Indian	afloat	@ $	.43 t

CORIANDER:

15 tons Moroccan	spot	@ $	.32
15 tons Rumanian (New Crop)	,,	@ $	.30
15 tons Chinese	,,	@$	.27

CUMIN:

15 tons Indian @75 c	afloat	@ $	.69
10 tons Turkish @69c Chinese/ Pakistan	spot	@ $	.73

DILL:

10 tons Dewhiskered	spot	@ $	.50

FENNEL:

5 tons Indian (Recleaned) @73c	R.O.A.	@ $	.65
5 tons Egyptian	spot	@ $	.42
5 tons Chinese	R.O.A.	@ $	.45

FENUGREEK:

5 tons Indian/Israeli	spot	@ $	.39

SAFFRON:

5 lbs. Spanish	spot	@ $	460.00

EXPORTS OF SPICES FROM INDIA - PORTWISE

During the Months of February 1981 and February 1980 and during the periods April-February 1981 and April-February 1980.

(Quantity : M. Tons) (Value : in '000 Rupees)

Port/Commodities		February 1981		February 1980		April-February 1981		April-February 1980	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
BOMBAY	Pepper	30.87	644.70	33.04	318.19	618.42	10,184.56	509.52	6,801.14
	Cardamom small	105 46	15,902.11	185.33	34,648.42	1,327.81	2,01,559.87	1,372.41	2,67,452.29
	Cardamom big	8.30	137.93	—	—	155.73	3,267.92	62.14	1,729.34
	Chillies	5.84	54.96	49.77	495.95	421.55	3,760 92	541.84	4,763.13
	Ginger	22 70	177.13	78.59	498.90	927.62	5,271.09	2,720.95	17,990.98
	Turmeric	860.65	3,470.13	376.55	2,524.55	8,025.85	42 451.22	17,593.91	1,31,653.94
	Curry Powder	29.94	413.83	25.08	210.91	874.78	7,194.56	763.93	6,425.68
	Coriander seed	182.52	1,262.50	71.38	359.86	1,460.53	8,814.38	2,199.03	8,538.78
	Cumin seed	217.27	2 383.90	316.96	4,049.34	5,339.40	60,166.44	12,697 89	1,50,117.40
	Celery seed	190.26	991.45	151.64	1,035.25	1,616.98	8 063.50	2,275.28	14,227.90
	Fennel seed	36.90	293.25	27.35	218.12	911.41	6,725.93	1,078.56	7,239.87
	Fenugreek seed	392.78	1,756.69	39.60	142.82	2,455.16	9,640.16	3,360.02	11,130.97
	Garlic	61.07	237.20	20.53	77.50	2,746.64	12,489.35	1,213.22	8,589.67
	Ani seed	—	—	—	—	1.60	17.50	—	—
	Cassia	40.10	407.00	85.00	616.88	510.64	3,769.98	268.92	1,352.98
	Nutmeg	—	—	—	—	2.00	29.52	5.02	18.75
	Tejpat	1.00	1.96	0.20	0.45	205.70	419.39	76.39	177.67
	Misc. Spices	25.36	441.58	177.42	1,708.60	646.16	5,290.80	960.16	6,614.25
	Oils of Spices	—	—	0.10	42.00	2 80	643.84	0.83	423.27
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	—	—	0.55	141.13	4.99	540.66
	Total :	2,211.02	28,576.32	1,638.54	46,947.74	28,251.33	3,89,902.06	47,705.01	6,45,788.67
COCHIN	Pepper	714.01	9,511.37	5,592.15	84,037.74	19,065.66	2,77,698.58	18,898 97	2,97,987.73
	Cardamom small	36 80	4,923.68	73.37	10,792.87	423 26	56,972.45	362.87	59,541.65
	Chillies	11.00	179.39	268.75	2 541.55	1,100 85	9,008.43	1,260.55	12,185.08
	Ginger	284 42	1,469.12	1,033.86	5,651.19	4,223.65	21,251.89	6,626.85	41,516.58
	Turmeric	225.22	1,173 34	113.14	708 95	2,042.66	11,493.47	2,724.82	23,229.39
	Curry Powder	57.02	669.71	73.06	830.44	747.82	8,391.55	825.82	9,047.50
	Coriander seed	—	—	—	—	15.65	124.43	3.56	16.55
	Cumin seed	—	—	—	—	187.07	2,403.81	70 34	943.50
	Celery Seed	—	—	35.63	211.26	—	—	35.63	211.26
	Fennel seed	—	—	—	—	4.25	54.71	5 00	58.69
	Fenugreek seed	—	—	—	—	18 30	93.59	4.00	35.85
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.00	115.13
	Tejpat	—	—	—	—	4.36	8.30	10.05	13.03
	Misc. Spices	—	—	—	—	7.70	168.88	15.94	185.00
	Oils of Spices	2.13	632.99	1.95	540.34	8.55	2,947.79	13.69	5,644.80
	Oleoresins of Spices	9.92	1,487.71	23.35	3,108.66	118.02	17,460.55	156.44	20,790.79
	Total :	1,340.52	20,047.31	7,215.26	1,08,423.00	27,967.80	4,08,078.43	31,028.53	4,71,522.53

(Quantity: M. Tons) (Value: in '000 Rupees)

Port/Commodities		February 1981		February 1980		April- February 1981		April-February 1980	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MADRAS	Pepper	—	—	0.86	45.67	0.85	30.27	3.76	138 29
	Cardamom small	—	—	—	—	0 05	7.93	13.40	1.921.22
	Chillies	—	—	35.00	238.19	107.70	645 86	159 93	1,150 33
	Ginger	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 08	104.26
	Turmeric	3.50	19.94	5.25	34.12	206.14	1,127.10	249 62	1.731.25
	Curry Powder	7.54	68.47	107.22	1,015.55	432.88	4,267 95	522.40	4 769 40
	Coriander seed	—	—	—	—	0.61	5.69	0 15	1.53
	Cumin seed	0.50	6.72	—	—	4.35	60.29	8.00	88.41
	Fenugreek seed	—	—	—	—	0.70	3.60	0.20	0.72
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	10.90
	Tejpat	—	—	—	—	4.52	5.78	7 18	12 20
	Misc. Spices	—	—	—	—	0.19	18.69	0 11	2 14
	Oils of Spices	0.05	487.71	—	—	0 42	792.19	2.02	1,018.06
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	0.77	57.20	0.32	47.34	2.29	414.60
	Total :	11.59	582.84	149.10	1,390.73	758.73	7,012.69	987.14	11,363.31
*CALCUTTA	Curry Powder	1.84	73.87	3.66	97.37	1.84	73.87	32.68	785.00
	Cumin seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.85	260.28
	Misc. spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1 kg)	8.98
	Total :	1.84	73.87	3.66	97.37	1.84	73.87	51.53	1054.26
MANGALORE	Pepper	—	—	—	—	315.59	4,579.07	0.71	24.30
	Cardamom Small	—	—	14.50	1,956.20	25.00	2,840.00	66.84	9.598.48
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	—	—	2.00	308.29	—	—
	Total :	—	—	14.50	1,956.20	342.59	7,727 36	67.55	9,622.78
CALICUT	Pepper	1.00	18.24	—	—	4.34	72.71	1.30	23.92
	Ginger	—	—	—	—	1.16	6.14	0.97	5.60
	Turmeric	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 06	16 30
	Total .	1.00	81.24	—	—	5.50	78 85	5 33	45.82

(Tuticorin figures not yet received.)

Source : Customs Daily/Weekly Lists (Provisional and incomplete figures.) Subject to revision; (for use within the country only.)

*Incomplete figures

SPICES—PRICES IN INDIAN MARKETS IN APRIL 1981

BLACK PEPPER — ALLEPPEY

(Prices in Rs. per Kg.)

Week ending	UNGARBLED	TGSEB	TGEB	MG-1	GL-1	UGL
4-4-81	12.00	12.65	12.45	12.25	11.00	10.50
11-4-81	11.90	12.50	12.30	12.10	11.00	10.50
18-4-81	12.50	13.10	12.90	12.70	11.00	10.50
25-4-81	—	—	—	—	—	—

BLACK PEPPER — BOMBAY

Week ending	TGSEB	TGEB	MG-1	MG-2	MUG-1	MUG-2	Light Pepper
4-4-81	31.50/32.00	24.25/24.50	18.00/18.25	17.00/17.25	14.25/14.50	13.00/13.50	11.25/11.50
11-4-81	31.50/32.00	23.75/24.00	17.00/17.25	16 25/16.50	14.50/15.00	14.00/14 25	11.50/12.00
18-4-81	32.00/32.25	24.00/24.25	17 00/17.50	16 00/16.50	15.00/15.25	14.00/14.50	11 50/12.00
25-4-81	32.00/32.50	24.00/24.50	16.75/17.00	16 00/16.25	15.00/15 25	14.00/14 50	11.50/12.00

TGSEB: Tellicherry Garbled Special Extra Bold
TG: Tellicherry Garbled
MG: Malabar Garbled
MUG: Malabar Ungarbled
GL: Garbled Light
PH: Pin Heads

CARDAMOM (Small)— VIRUDHUNAGAR

(Prices in Rs. per kg)

Week ending	AGEB	AGB	AGS	AGS-1	AGS-2	AGL	CS-1 (Seeds)
4-4-81	160/170	130/140	105/115	70/80	60/70	40/50	75/85
11-4-81	160/170	130/140	105/115	70/80	60/70	40/50	75/85
18-4-81	160/170	120/135	100/110	75/85	65/75	45/50	75/85
25-4-81	—	130/135	100/110	75/85	65/75	45/50	—

AGEB: Alleppey Green Extra Bold
AGS: Alleppey Green Superior
AGL : Alleppey Light Green

CARDAMOM (Small) — BOMBAY

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	AGEB	AGB	AGS	AGS-1	AGS-2	Bleached cardamom
4-4-81	220/225	190/200	155/165	125/135	100/110	70/115
11-4-81	190/195	164/175	152/155	150/153	140/145	65/85
18-4-81	195/200	180/190	170/185	165/170	140/145	—
25-4-81	200/210	175/180	132/135	120/125	110/115	75/95

CARDAMOM (Small) — MANGALORE

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	CGEB	CGB	CG-1	CG-2	CG-3	CG-4	BW-1
4-4-81	115/125	110/120	105/115	80/100	75/90	60/80	110/112
11-4-81	110/120	105/115	100/110	80/100	75/90	60/80	110/112
18-4-81	110/120	105/110	100/105	80/90	75 80	60/70	115/116
25-4-81	110/120	105/115	100/110	80/90	70/80	60/70	115/116

Week ending	BW-2	BL-1	BL-2	CS-1	CS-3	Coorg green	Bleachable White
4-4-81	80/82	110/112	85/87	105/107	70/77	70/100	60/90
11-4-81	90/92	115/116	85/87	105/107	70/72	75/95	60/85
18-4-81	90/92	110/112	85/88	105/106	70/72	70/90	60/80
25-4-81	90/95	110/115	85/90	105/110	70/75	70/90	60/90

CGEB: Coorg Green Extra Bold
CS: Cardamom Seeds
BL: Bleached or half bleached
BW: Bleached White

DRY CHILLIES

Week ending	TUTICORIN SS (Price in Rs. per Quintal)	TUTICORIN SG (Price in Rs. per Quintal)	VIRUDHUNAGAR Chillies (Price in Rs. per kg.)
4-4-81	875/975	800/850	7.50/8.70
11-4-81	900/975	800/875	7.50/8.75
18-4-81	900/950	800/850	7.00/8 50
25-4-81	800/850	750/775	7.25/8.40

(S S: Sannam Special)

(S G: Sannam General)

DRY GINGER

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	ALLEPPEY Ungraded	ALLEPPEY Graded	BOMBAY Unbleached	BOMBAY Bleached
4-4-81	8.00	8.50	10 00/14.00	8 50/ 9.00
11-4-81	8.25	8.75	10.25/10.50	9.00/10.00
18-4-81	8.75	9.25	11.00/14.00	10 00/15 00
25-4-81	—	—	13 00/15.00	12.00/12.25

TURMERIC

Week ending	ALLEPPEY Ungraded	ALLEPPEY Graded
4-4-81	3.50	4 00
11-4-81	3 50	4.00
18-4-81	3 50	4 00
25-4-81	—	—

TURMERIC

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	BOMBAY Rajpuri Finger	BOMBAY Cuddappah Finger	BOMBAY Guntur Finger	BOMBAY Nizamabad Bulbs	BOMBAY Cuddappah Bulbs	BOMBAY Guntur Bulbs	BOMBAY Turmeric Powder
4-4-81	4.25/4 50	3.60/3.70	3 80/4.00	3 00/3.80	3.50/3.70	3.70/3 90	3.25/4 00
11-4-81	4.25/4.50	3 60/3 70	3 80/4.00	3.50/3.60	3.40 3.50	3 60/3 70	3.25/3 50
18-4 81	3.50/3.75	3.25/3 50	3.50/3.75	3.25/3.40	3.00/3.25	3 25/3 40	3.25/3 50
25-4-81	3.50 3.75	3 00/3.25	3 00/3 50	3 50/3.70	3.25/3 50	3 25/3.50	3.25/3.40

MINOR SPICES—BOMBAY (Prices in Rs.per kg.)

Week ending	Coriander Powder	Coriander Seed-Indori	Coriander Seed-Kanpuri	Fennel Seed	Fenugreek Seed
4-4-81	6.25/9.00	6.00/8.00	5.25/5.75	7.00/10.00	3.75/4 25
11-4-81	6.25/6.50	6.50/7.50	6.00/6.50	8.00/10.00	3.75/4.25
18-4-81	6.00/6.75	6.00/7.50	6.00/6 50	8.00/10.00	3.75/4 25
25-4-81	5.70/6.00	7.50/7.75	6.00/6 25	8.00/10.00	3.75/4.25

TUTICORIN

BOMBAY

Week ending	Cumin seed	Celery seed	Curry powder	Garlic	Rs. per Quintal Jamnagar Garlic
4-4-81	9.50/15.00	5.90/6.00	3.50/4.00	2.75/3.00	180/200
11-4-81	9.00/14.00	5.90/6.00	3.80/4.00	2.80/3.00	190/210
18-4-81	9.00/15.00	6.00/6.25	3.50/4.00	2.50/3.25	180/200
25-4-81	9.00/14.00	6.00/6.25	4.50/5.50	3.50/4.00	—

Source: Offices of the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection
(N. R. — Not reported)

UNITED STATES IMPORTS - 1980

	1979 Pounds	1980 Pounds	Increase/Decrease Pounds	% Change from '79
Anise Seed	1,085,064	1,177,221	92,157	+ 8.5
Capsicums	8,209,971	9,566,015	1,356,044	+ 16.5
Caraway	7,905,678	6,837,933	(1,067,745)	– 13.5
Cardamom	199,776	263,925	64,149	+ 32.1
Cassia	20,017,333	19,964,943	(52,390)	– 0.25
Celery Seed	4,738,715	4,593,822	(144,893)	– 3.0
Cinnamon	1,042,244	1,934,547	892,303	+ 85.6
Cloves	2,912,254	2,105,470	(806,784)	– 27.7
Coriander	7,276,714	8,553,047	1,276,333	+ 17.5
Cumin	12,792,967	7,992,989	(4,799,978)	– 37.5
Dill	1,226,937	921,313	(305,624)	– 24.9
Fennel	2,552,567	2,616,461	63,894	+ 2.5
Ginger	5,041,578	3,985,211	(1,056,367)	– 20.9
Mace	546,070	464,544	(81,526)	– 14.9
Nutmeg	5,221 482	4,497,276	(724,206)	– 13 8
Paprika	12,274,560	7,760 719	(4,513,841)	– 36.7
Pepper, Black	53,973,905	65,323,043	11,349,138	+ 21.0
Pepper, White	6,074,777	7,041,040	966,263	+ 15.9
Pimento (Allspice)	1,074,328	1,619,545	545,217	+ 50.7
Turmeric	3,394,680	3,415,386	20,706	+ 0.6

Figures provided by Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA
[Courtesy : American Spice Trade Association.]

Traffic for export-allotment of wagons priority

In a communication from the Govt. of India, Dept. of Commerce it has been informed that the Railway Board have ungraded the priority in the matter of allotment of wagons for export traffic.

The Railway Board have issued the following detailed instructions to the concerned Zonal Railway Authorities:

In order to streamline the procedure to ensure timely availability of wagons for clearing export cargo and obviate the need for adhoc assistance it has been decided that (i) all traffic for export in full rakes via Kandla, Vizag, Paradeen and Kakinada may be cleared under priority 'B'; (ii) Traffic for export via other ports and for export to Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal in full rakes may be cleared in priority (C); (iii) If this traffic in full rakes does not get cleared within five days of the demand having been placed in its normal priority, the traffic may be ungraded and cleared in movable priority.

Export traffic in piecemeal to all the ports including Kandla, Vizag, Paradeen and Kakinada may be cleared under priority 'C'. If this traffic also does not get cleared within five days of the demand having been placed in its normal priority, the traffic may be ungraded and cleared in movable priority.

These instructions which go to secure ungradation of export traffic moving in rakes and piecemeal fashion will help in their speedy clearance. The Preferential Traffic Schedule is being amended accordingly.

BOOK-REVIEW

"MEDICINAL & AROMATIC PLANTS ABSTRACTS" (a bimonthly)

Published by:
Publications & Information Directorate, CSIR,
Hillside Road,
New Delhi-110012.
Editor: Sri S. Nagarajan.
Annual subscription: Rs. 40/-
Single copy: Rs. 7-50.

Publications and Information Directorate has been rendering Medical & Aromatic Plants Information Service since June 1976. In order to serve the interests of research workers and those active in the industries connected with medicinal plants a current awareness service was also started by bringing out a bimonthly abstracting journal as titled above.

The contents of the journal are mainly around the subjects on agronomy, botany, breeding & genetics, diseases & pests, physiology and biochemistry, pharmocognosy, pharmacology & texicology, phytochemistry, chemotaxonomy, ethnomedicine etc etc together with seminars and symposia proceedings and selected bibliography.

This journal, we feel, will be well received in India and abroad for its informative content and prompt notification of recent research work published in different journals of the world.

—EDITOR

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	Name of Publication	Price Rs. Ps.	Postage charge Rs. Ps.
1)	Report of the International Seminar on Pepper (held at Cochin on 12th and 13th March 1976)	50—00	6—55 (Regd)
2)	Directory of Importers of Spices (Revised-1978)	20—00	4—55 ,,
3)	Directory of Exporters of Spices from India (Revised-1978)	20—00	4—55 ,,
4)	Exotic Recipes with Indian Spices (Big size)	10—00	4—55 ,,
5)	Exotic Recipes with Indian Spices (Small size)	1—25	1—00 (L.P.)
*6)	Agmark grade specifications of Black Pepper & Ground Black Pepper (Revised & newly printed)	5—00	1—00 ,,
*7)	Agmark grade specifioations of Cardamom & Cardamom seeds	5—00	1—00 ,,
*8)	Agmark grade specifications of Ginger & Ginger Powder (Revised & newly printed)	5—00	1—00 ,,
*9)	Agmark grade specifications of Turmeric & Turmeric Powder (Revised & newly printed)	5—00	1—00 ,,
*10)	Agmark grade specifications of Dry Chillies & Chilli Powder	5—00	1—00 ,,
*11)	Agmark grade specifications of Coriander seed, Fenugreek seed, Cumin seed, Fennel seed, Celery seed & their powders (Revised & newly printed)	5—00	1—00 ,,
*12)	Agmark grade specifications of Curry Powder	5—00	1—00 ,,
13)	Countrywise/Zenewise exports of spices from India during the financial years 1975-76 and 1976-77	3—00	0—60 (B. P.)
14)	Special issue of 'Indian Spices' Journal on Asia Fair	3—00	0—60 ,,
15)	SPICES NEWS LETTER (monthly):-		
	Annual subscription	12—00	
	Single copy	1—00	0—25 ,,
16)	INDIAN SPICES JOURNAL (quarterly):-		
	Annual subscription	15—00	
	Single copy	4—00	0—35 ,,

* Agmark grade specification folders are available to members of the Council at a concessional rate of Rs. 2/- each.

These publications can be obtained on prepayment (by money order/demand draft/postal order) of cost plus postage.

Please contact : The Secretary, Spices Export Promotion Council, M. G. Road, Ernakulam, Cochin - 682 016.

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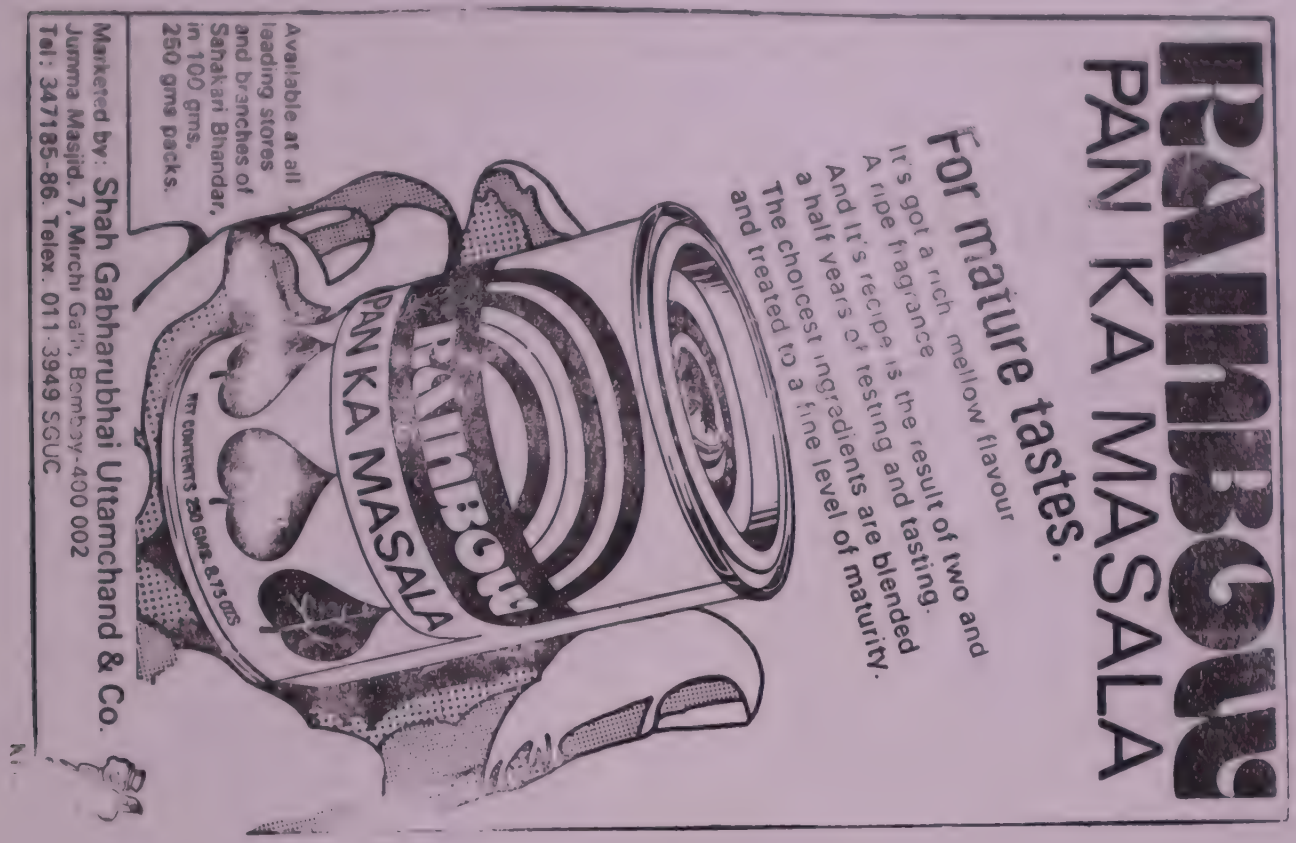
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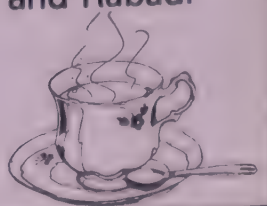

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THE SPICES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL COCHIN-682016

Import Policy for 1981-82

The Import Policy for 1981-82 was announced on April 3, 1981. The main objectives of the policy are to provide essential inputs for strengthening the production base and enabling fuller utilisation of available capacities. It aims at reducing dependence on imports and provide greater impetus to exports. The import policy is designed to serve as an instrument for indigenous production which will help to curb the unfavourable balance of trade. The import of some new items like aluminium rods, writing and printing paper and all types of edible and non-edible oils have been canalised through public sector agencies. Some items have also been de-canalised. The liberal policy of imports of spares for maintenance of capital assets will continue. In order that exporters may get full benefit, the scheme for duty free imports and advance licensing has been streamlined.

REP Licences

The duty free scheme of REP licences introduced last year has been substantially modified to make it more responsive to the needs of exporters from the small scale and cottage sectors. The REP licences issued under the scheme will no longer be subject to "Actual Users" conditions. The export of handknitted woollen carpet has been brought into this scheme with the benefit of duty free import of raw wool of carpet grade. For import of machinery against REP licences, the value limit up to which capital goods procedure has been waived, has been raised from Rs 1.5 million to Rs. 2 million.

Actual Users

In order to give impetus to exports, the essential requirements of Actual Users' in respect of raw materials, components and machinery taken out of OGL (Open General Licence) will be met through licensing. The system of granting supplementary licences has been modified. The applications will now be entertained only after the 'actual user' has obtained automatic licence and gives a list of items imported or proposed to be imported against automatic licence. In the list of capital goods, items allowed for import by 'actual users' have been enlarged and items required by Electronic and Film Industry have been included in the list. The 'actual users' will be allowed to import, under OGL, raw materials, components and consumable items which are not banned, restricted or canalised.

In regard to the advertisement procedure for import for capital goods, such procedure is now required to be complied with only if the value of capital goods to be imported is more than Rs. 2 million as against Rs. 1 million till March 1981.

Trading Houses

A new scheme of 'trading houses' has been introduced. Only those export houses which have shown export capabilities and have achieved average annual export of Rs. 100 million of select products over the previous three years would be recognised as Trading Houses. The exports should include exports of the products manufactured by small scale units to the extent of at least10 per cent by way of direct exports, or 20 per cent by way of indirect exports of the products manufactured by ancillary units Such trading houses would be eligible for grant of special facilities in the matter of imports and allocation of foreign exchange for promotional activities.

Open General Licence

With a view to give impetus to the development of indigenous industries and reduce the dependence on the imports, as many as 165 items have been taken out of the purview of the Open General Licence. The import policy has put 42 more items on the banned list. These items were earlier either in the restricted or in the

[Continued on page No. 6]

Permanent Panel Meeting on Techno-Economic Studies of the International Pepper Community held at Mysore from 18 - 22 May, 1981.

The Fifth meeting of the International Pepper Community Permanent Panel on Techno-Economic Studies was held at Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore, from 18 to 22 May, 1981.

The meeting was organised by the International Pepper Community Secretariat with the host facilities provided by the Government of India through the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

The International Pepper Community consists of India Indonesia and Malaysia as founder members and Brazil has also joined the Community recently.

The meeting was attended by the nominated experts of the participant member countries viz. India Indonesia and Malaysia. Mr. K. Sepic, Senior Industrial Development Officer of UNIDO also attended the meeting.

The meeting was inaugurated by the Minister for Finance and Tourism, Government of Karnataka, India, Shri Veerappa Moily. The message from Mr. Khurshid Alam Khan, Minister of State for Commerce, Government of India was read by Shri Vinod Rai, representative from the Ministry of Commerce. Shri L. N. Saklani, Executive Director of the International Pepper Community in his opening address mentioned the usefulness of the panel meetings of the Community and hoped that in the future meetings the new members viz. Brazil and Madagascar would also participate. The deliberations of the panel were discussed under three sub-panels on (a) production, (b) marketing and (c) processing and product diversification.

The Second Meeting of the Pepper Exporters of the member countries was also held along with the Permanent Panel meeting of the International Pepper Community at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore on 18th and 20th May, 1981. Shri T. Tharanath Shet, Chairman of the Spices Export Promotion Council was elected as Chairman of this meeting and Dr. Noersal of Indonesia and Mr. Sim Yau Tong of Malaysia were unanimously elected as Vice-Chairmen. Shri Tharanath Shet, Chairman of the meeting welcomed the delegates and expressed his happiness that the recommendations of the First Exporters Meeting to hold subsequent Exporters meeting along with the future Pepper-Tech meetings has been implemented. He stressed that the role of pepper exporters was of paramount importance in Pepper Industry in the producing countries and that ways and means should be found to stabilise the price of pepper and maintain its unit value.

The important decision taken in the meeting was with regard to fixing Minimum Export Price for Black pepper from the three different producing countries viz. India, Indonesia and Malaysia. The three member countries have agreed upon a Minimum Export Price for pepper from their respective countries which is a significant step in the right direction to maintain the unit value of pepper which has been showing signs of a declining trend during the past two years. This important recommendation was considered by the Technical Penel meeting and it has been decided that the recommendations of the exporters meeting will be considered by the respective Governments of the countries for implementation.

The exporters meeting has also suggested a uniform code of practice in the limited liability clause in contracting with US buyers and this will be considered by the exporters of the member countries. Likewise in the field of quality control and standardization, the exporters meeting recommended that the practical problems in standardizing the quality grown in the three different countries should be considered in-depth before drawing up of standards.

The Technical panel meeting of the International Pepper Community was followed by a Two-day Workshop on processing of pepper and pepper products organised by the Central Food Technological Research Institute in which several papers on post harvesting, processing, product diversification of pepper and pepper products were presented and discussed.

The Workshop was inaugurated by Shri H B. Rajgopal, Chairman, Indian Spices Development Council, Calicut and was presided over by Shri L. N Saklani, Executive Director, International Pepper Community.

Welcome speech by Shri T. Tharanath Shet, Chairman of the Spices Export Promotion Council on the occasion of the Pepper Exporters meeting organised by the International Pepper Community at Mysore on 19-5-1981.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all to the second meeting of the pepper exporters which has been convened under the auspices of International Pepper Community. As you are aware, this is the second meeting of the pepper exportera and I am glad that our recommendation in the first meeting to hold the exporters meet along with the Pepper-Tech meetings has been implemented by holding this meeting on this occasion.

The pepper industry in almost all the producing countries are

[Continued on page No. 6]

Indo-Australian Chamber of Commerce

In an effort to bring India and Australia (including all its external territories), Fiji, French Polynesia, Gilbert Islands and Tuvalu, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand (including all its overseas territories), in South Pacific Region-an Indo-Australian Chamber of Commerce has been established at Calcutta recently.

This Chamber will help project trade requirements of Australia, New Zealand and other countries in South Pacific region to Indian businessmen. An effort will also be made by this Chamber of Commerce to introduce Indian products and services to the government and commercial buyers throughout these countries.

The address of the Chamber is given below :
"Indo-Australian Chamber of Commerce,
P. O. Box 10210,
55, Gariahat Road, Rm 1-2,
Calcutta - 700 019."
(Phones : 47-4872 & 47-5069;
Cable : HELBELL)

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) envisages a total investment of Rs. 1,722 billion including Rs. 975 billion in the Public Sector. In comparison with the Fifth Plan (1974-79), the Public Sector outlay in the current plan represents an increase of 148 per cent in nominal terms and by nearly 80 per cent in real terms. Of the total outlay of Rs. 975 billion Rs. 473 billion is in the Central Sector and the balance of Rs. 502 billion is allotted to the State and Union Territories.

The Plan aims at a growth rate of 5.2 per cent per annum in Gross Domestic Product and of 3.3 per cent per annum in per capita income.

The Sixth Plan envisages a total investment (gross capital formation) of Rs. 1,587 billion at 1979-80 prices. Of the total Plan investment of Rs. 1,587 billion, 53 per cent or 840 billion will be in the public sector and 47 per cent or Rs. 747 billion in the private sector. The current development outlay in the public sector is estimated to be Rs. 135 billion. This investment has to be financed by domestic savings of Rs. 1,496 billion or nearly 94.3 per cent of the total investment and transfer of resources from abroad to the extent of Rs. 91 billion.

Sharp increase in foreign collaborations

The number of foreign collaborations approved during the year 1980 is 526, the largest number so far. The number of collaborations has almost doubled from last year's level of 267.

Of the total, 73 involved foreign financial investment besides technical collaboration and 453 involved only technical collaboration (including import of drawings etc.).

U. S. A. accounted for the largest number of collaborations (125) and U. K. came second (110). Other major countries are F.R.G. (100), Switzerland (37), Japan (35), Italy (25) and France (24). These countries together accounted for nearly 87 per cent of the total foreign collaborations approved during 1980.

Assignment of coordinating role to TFAI in organising fairs/exhibitions abroad

It has been decided by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India that Trade Fair Authority of India should be the nodal point for programme formulation relating to holding of fairs/exhibitions abroad with effect from 1st April, 1981, so that there is no duplication or over-lapping of efforts in respect of different areas and commodities by various agencies and the work is done in accordance with a broad strategy evolved on a long term basis. Hereafter all Export Promotion bodies should formulate proposals for participation in different fairs and exhibitions abroad and submit them to Trade Fair Authority of India. The TFAI will chalk out comprehensive programme covering the various regions and commodities as a whole. The programme of fairs and exhibitions wholly Indian or participations abroad will be decided by the Ministry in consulation with Trade Fair Authority of India. Based on such approved programme, TFAI will arrange for the effective and coordinated participation of various Export Promotion agencies, in the fairs abroad-whether general ones or specialised ones.

The procedure outlined in the preceding paragraph will not apply to the Trade Development Authority and other export promotion agencies which participate in fairs availing of substantial institutional assistance, with Government approval. They will continue to function as hitherto.

Around the World

Indo-Saudi Arabian Economic Cooperation Agreement

India and Saudi Arabia have signed an agreement of economic and technical co-operation, The agreement envisages formation of a Joint Commission to meet alternatively in each other's country at the request of either party for consultation as to the measures and means to be adopted for the consolidation and promotion of the economic and technical co-operation between them.

The two countries are to exert their efforts to promote and consolidate the economic and technical cooperation between them in a spirit of mutual understanding and in accordance with the laws and regulations prevailing in their respective countries.

The fields of cooperation mentioned in the agreement, include as an example, the following items:-

1) Encouragement of the establishment of agricultural, animal husbandry, industrial and technical development projects between the two countries.

2) Encouragement of the exchange of information relating to scientific and technical research.

3) Encouragement of the exchange of various goods and products between them.

4) Encouragement of the exchange and training of technical staff required for specific cooperative programme.

The two countries will promote the encouragement of economic and technical cooperation between the institutions of each other's country, including legal entities and establishment of joint ventures and companies in different spheres.

India and Saudi Arabia will also encourage investment and flow of capital between their respective countries.

Exchange of visits by economic & technical representatives and delegations between the two countries are also to be encouraged.

Under another agreement between the Saudi Fund for Development and the Government of India, a loan of Saudi Riyals 106 million, equivalent to US $ 32 million has been extended to finance Koel Karo Hydro-Electric Project in Bihar.

Koel Karo Project comprises the construction of two earth dams across the North Karo River and the South Koel River and the installation and equipping of two power stations with a generating capacity of 710 MW. The project will be carried out by the National Hydro-Electric Corporation. Phase I of the Project is expected to be completed by March 1986. The participation of the Fund in financing this crucial Project is yet another landmark in the development of a close relationship and fruitful cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Consumer Goods Fair at Budapest

India is going to participate through the Trade Fair Authority of India in the forthcoming Budapest International Autumn Fair (consumer goods), Budapest in Hungary. It is a ten days fair commencing from 18th to 27th September 1981.

India's last participation was in October 1978. The structure of the Budapest Fair which was previously a general and composite, has since gone a radical change. The Fair has now been bifurcated into two fairs (i) Budapest International Spring Fair for Investible Goods and (ii) Budapest International Autumn Fair for consumer goods. The Consumer Goods Fair allows developing countries opportunity to expose the extent of their progress in such fields.

India's main items of exports to Hungary are deoiled groundnut cakes, iron ore, jute manufactures, spices, coffee, hides and skins, medicines etc.

CHILE

Area—741.950 sq. K. meters.
Population—12 million
Language—Spanish
Gross Demestic product—US $ 10, 33 billion (1978).
Per capita GDP—US $ 959(1978)
Exports—4.713,4 miilion dollars (1980)
Imports—5.820, 5 million dollars (1980).
Balance of payment—1.049 million dollars.
Foreign exchange reserves—1,9 billion dollars.
Currency—Peso (US $ One: 39 Chilean pesos).
Capital—Santiago
Major cities—Antofegesta, Arica, Concencion, Putna Arenas, Valparaiso, Vina del Mar.

Foreign companies could set up business in Chile with any equity participation. It could be a 100% subsidiary of the foreign company. Chilean Government allows free repatriation of capital and profits. However this could be done only after four years of the establishment of the company.

The Government encourages free enterprise in Chile. A number of public enterprises were handed over to the private sector in recent years.

The foreign companies are required to inform the Central Bank of Chile the amount of money brought into the country. This is needed for the repatriation of capital and profits.

The Chilean Government ensures that foreign enterprises are always levied taxes at the same rate which existed at the time foreign investment was made. This would be irrespective of any decrease or increase in taxes on local enterprises.

Indo-Chile in bilateral trade

The latest figures of bilateral trade between India and Chile is presently insignificant. India's exports to Chile during 1978 was only US $ 1. 588 million and imports from Chile during the same period was US$ 1, 116 million, but now it has increased a lot.

Shipping formalities

For shipments by surface or air cargo, the documents generally required are: bill of lading or airway bill, commercial invoice and import registration receipt. A commercial invoice is required on all freight, all cargo or parcel post shipments to Chile. It must be prepared in quadruplicate in Spanish or English. Further commercial invoice must contain the following declaration signed by the shipper, in English or Spanish.

"Under oath we declare that we are the owners (or shippers) of the above mentioned merchandise, that prices and other details are exact, that the merchandise is a product of the soil or industry of (country of origin) and that we accept the legal consequence which might arise through any inexactitude contained in this invoice".

The bill of lading must show total weight in the metric scale and total freight charges. If covering more than one item, individual weights must be shown. Import registration certificate number must also be indicated. Corrections, additions or erasures are not permitted in the bill of lading. If an error is discovered it may be rectified by a "letter of correction". Importers will be fined if shipment is made prior to the date of import registration. Fines range from 50% to 100% of the value of the shipment. Samples are subject to the same documentary requirements applying to commercial shipments. However, samples of no commercial value having a customs value of less than US$250 may be shipped without an import registration. Parcels containing samples must be labelled "muestras sin valor" (samples without value) and must be packed so as to facilitate customs examination of the contents.

Import channels

There are about 1500 importers presently in Chile. Most of them are small operators. Many major importers are also important wholesalers and are located in Santiago. It is in the interest of exporters to select a suitable commission agent who is the most common type of representation. There are numerous import houses in Chile, some of which are relatively large and well financed. These may import on their own, but may also agree to represent the exporter on a commission basis. Santiago is the principal distribution centre for Chile. Metropolitan Santiago has a population of about 3.8 million of Chile's estimated population of 12 million. By far the largest number of import houses, distributors and agencies have their headquarters in Santiago.

For further information you may please address to the National Chamber of Commerce (Camara National to Comercic), Santa Lucia 302, Santiago, Chile.

[Continued from page No. 1]

canalised list. To enable the indigenous industry to obtain essential requirements, 63 additional items have been placed on the Open General Licence. These include raw materials, machinery and equipment. The import of second hand machinery will now be allowed subject to the condition that the expected residual life of the machinery is not less than 5 years and the machinery is not more than 10 years old.

Export Policy 1981-82

The main features of the Export Policy for 1981-82 are the enlargement of the lists of export items under OGL, restricted export of certain items, ban on the export of a few commodities of mass consumption and liberalisation of export baggage rules.

Keeping in view the need for raising the exports substantially in 1981-82, only a minimum number of items have been put under control. Some essential commodities like khandsari, gur, wheat products, bone meal, muttontallow, cattle used for breeding purposes and uncrushed bones other than fish bone have been banned for export. The export of vintage motor cars and parts and components thereof, i.e., motor cars of 1940 and earlier models has also been banned. The only item to be canalised for export through a public sector agency is low density polythelene. It will now be exported through Indian Petro-chemical Corporation. Ban on the export of streptomycin formulation has been lifted subject to the condition that the bulk drug used in the export production is replenished by imports. Similarly, the export of ivory products is permitted only on the condition that the exported products have been manufactured out of the imported ivory.

Open General Licence (OGL)

Under the OGL-3, export of fish meal with protein content 50 per cent or above has been allowed but with protein content less than 50 per cent has been banned. Export of fresh and frozen silver pomfrets only of size 300 gms and above has been allowed. The export of non-basmati and coarse rice will be allowed within a limited ceiling through designated Union Government agency.

Project Export

In order to assist project exports, the new policy has made a provision for permitting export of any item required in connection with the execution of any project abroad irrespective of the export policy for the relevant item. In such cases export will be allowed on the recommendation of the Project Committee in the Commerce Ministry.

Quality Control

Another new provision is that the exporter will have to produce the requisite certificate to the custom authorities in respect of items which are subject to quality control.

(Courtesy: Monthly Newsletter of Indian Investment Centre)

[Continued from page No. 2]

export-oriented and hence the role of exporters in the producing countries is of paramount importance to the country's economy. I am glad that this has been realised and it has been possible for us to meet together and discuss ways and means across the table to solve many a thorny problem.

During the first meeting of the Pepper Exporters held in December 1980 at Kuching, Malaysia, a number of recommendations were made regarding minimum export price and buffer stocking; inclusion of trade representatives in the official teams of the concerned countries for all future International Pepper Community Meetings; adopting a uniform codeof practice in respect of exports to USA; suggestion regarding standardisation for commercial grades of pepper etc. I hope action on these recommendations have been initiated. It would be useful if the International Pepper Community could send a periodical report to the concerned export organisations about the progress in the implementation of the decisions taken in the Pepper Exporters meetings.

At the present juncture I wish to invite your attention to the very low unit price being realisad for pepper in the world markets and also the fluctuations in the price of pepper which can have disastrous effect on the pepper industry of the producing countries if the present conditions are allowed to continue. I am glad that the discussion in the present session will focus attention on ways and means to stabilise the price of pepper. I am quite certain that if all of us join together and coordinate our activities in the field of marketing it should be possible not only to stabilise the price of pepper but also to increase the unit value to a reasonable level.

I hope that the deliberations of the Exporters meeting would be of a practical nature and the conclusions and recommendations of this body would be beneficial to the Pepper industry in all the producing countries.

With these few words I once again welcome all of you to this meeting and I am sure you will enjoy your stay in this ancient and beautiful garden city.

Jai Hind!

SPICES IN SINGAPORE MARKET

(Wholesale prices of spices during March 1981)

Items	Prices per 100kgs wholesale ex. store in Singapore Dollar	
	7-3-'81	28-3-81
Cardamoms, Green - Sri Lanka ...	2,893.00	2,650.00
Cardamoms Small 'AB' ...	2,025.00	1,985.00
Cardamoms Wild, Indonesia ...	—	694 00
Cardamoms Wild - Nepal ...	661.00	661.00
Cassia China - Whole ...	760.00	744.00
Cassia China - Broken ...	678.00	661.00
Cassia ABC mixed - Indonesia ...	231.00	231.00
Chillies Red No. 1 - China ...	198.00	231.00
Chillies Red No.2 - China ...	182.00	198.00
Cloves - Zanzibar ...	2,150.00	2,150.00
Cloves - Madagascar ...	2,067.00	2,067.00
Coriander Seeds - Egypt ...	116.00	120.00
Coriander Seeds -		
Indori (No.1) India ...	243.00	241.00
,, ,, (No.2) ,, ...	169.00	178.00
,, Kanpuri (India) ...	159.00	165.00
Cumin Seeds - India ...	281.00	272.00
Cumin Seeds - Iran ...	297.00	289.00
Cumin Seeds - Pakistan ...	264.00	256.00
,, Black Bangladesh ..	140.00	140.00
Fennel Seeds - China ...	116.00	102.00
Fennel Seeds - Egypt ...	129.00	129.00
Fenugreek Seeds (Methi) India ...	115.00	109.00
Fenugreek Seeds - Pakistan ...	91.00	87.00
Ginger bleached dried - India ...	248.00	—
Ginger dried. unbleached - India ...	240.00	—
Long Pepper - Indonesia ...	330.00	289.00
Long Pepper - Vietnam ...	314.00	—
Mace ...	422.00	430.00
Nutmegs with shell - Seow No.1 ...	245.00	256.00
Nutmegs without shell 80's ...	430.00	430.00
Nutmegs without shell 110's ...	370.00	380.00
Pepper Lampong Black Asta f.o.b. 100% n.d.w ...	300.00	295.00
Pepper Muntok White f.o.b. 100% n d.w ..	415.00	412.50
Pepper Sarawak Black Asta f.o.b. 100% n.d.w ...	275.00	270.00
Pepper Sarawak White fo.b. 100% n.d.w ...	410.00	407.50
Pepper Sarawak Special Black f.o.b. 100% n.d.w ...	255.00	262.50
Pepper Sarawak Special Black f.o.b. 100% n.s.w. ...	235.00	232.50
Pepper Sarawak Black FAQ f.o.b. 100% n.s.w ...	230.00	227.50
Star Ani Seeds ...	521.00	521.00
Turmeric - Rajpuri ...	107.00	106.00

[Courtesy: High Commission of India, Singapore]

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PRICES OF SPICES IN U.S.A.

(EXTRACT FROM WEEKLY MARKET REPORT DATED 29-5-1981 OF M/s. A. A. SAYIA AND COMPANY, HOBOKEN U.S.A.)

BLACK PEPPER: The market drifted in quiet trading. Processors are receiving their May deliveries late and with steamers nearby are likely to be tendered their Junes' early. This will tend to keep pressure on prices. Offers from Brazil though, remain above our levels. Neither India nor Singapore is competitive. Only Indonesia shows any disposition to trade.

WHITE PEPPER: Supplies of Muntok continue very tight in New York. The next vessel carrying sizeable quantities is the *Djatipura*, due July 15th. There is now a slightly better availability of Brazilian. Arrivals however have started to taper off. With the crop over since December there is very little left at source.

CASSIAS: Korintjes stiffened slightly in Indonesia. Few of the major shippers in Padang are still pressing for business. The majority feel that the market has seen the bottom and would prefer to wait anticipating higher levels. Inventories here are gradually being worked off. Dealers are hesitant to replace except against delivery commitments. China has no Tung Hing or Sikiang grades to sell.

CLOVES: Prices tumbled with the arrival of various parcels of Brazilian. Financing costs (i.e. interest expense, loss in weight warehouse charges, etc.) run to ten cents per pound a month. It is hard to justify carrying a large position. Madagascars though are uncompetitive. Once the current indigestion is over the market is likely to become very volatile again.

RED PEPPER: Pakistan reported having sold the balance of their Dundicut crop to Sri Lanka. Indian Sannams are expensive. Importing them during the Summer can also be dangerous due to the possibility of insect infestation. China remains the cheapest source but only for November/December shipments.

SEEDS: Dutch CARAWAY remains weak due to the strong U. S. Dollar. Egypt is barely competitive. Moroccan CORIANDER strengthened at source. The June/July harvest is reported to be very small. There will be no relief from Rumania until possibly the Fall and if Argentina plants a crop it will not be ready until February, 1982. CUMIN drifted in India. Arrivals have taken the heat off our spot market.

BLACK PEPPER:

15 tons Lampong	spot	@ $	.73
15 tons Lampong	June/ship.	@ $	.71 ↓
15 tons Malabar	spot	@ $	.82 ↑
15 tons Brazilian	spot	@ $	.68 ↓
15 tons Brazilian	afloat	@ $	.67 ↓
5 tons Tellicherry Extra Bold	,,	@ $	1.10

WHITE PEPPER:

5 tons Muntok	spot	@ $	1.06
5 tons Muntok	afloat	@ $	1.01
10 tons Muntok	July ship.	@ $	1.00
5 tons Brazilian	spot	@ $	1.04
10 tons Brazilian	await. rel.	@ $	1.01

CASSIA:

1 ton Batavia "AA" Cut 3"/6"	spot	@ $	1.25
1 ton Batavia "AA" Cut 2-3/4"	,,	@ $	1.15
15 tons Korintje "A" 3 ML/SVO	spot	@ $	.60
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.75 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.55
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.50 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.54
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.52
15 tons Korintje "C" 2.00 ML/SVO	spot	@ $	.49
15 tons Korintje "C" 1.50 ML/SVO	spot	@ $	47
15 tons Korintje "A ' 2.75 ML/SVO	May/June	@ $	.56
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.51
15 tons Korintje "C" 1.50 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.46
2 tons H-2 Ceylon Cinnamon	afloat	@ $	1.35
5 tons Taiwan	spot	@ $	.37

CLOVE:

5 tons Madagascars	spot	@ $	4.90
5 tons Brazilian—spot @ $ 4.65 ↓ June ship.		@ $	4.50 ↓

GINGER:

10 tons Cochin	spot	@ $	.48
10 tons Chinese Whole Peeled # 1	,,	@ $	.47
10 tons Chinese Whole Peeled # 2	,,	@ $	.43
5 tons Sliced	spot	@ $	.42
1 ton Jamaican	,,	@ $	2.15

Prices of Spices in U. S. A. (Continued)

MACE:

2 tons || 2 Siauw Mace Siftings spot @ $ 1.35

NUTMEG:

5 tons West India (Whole) spot @ $ 1.18
5 tons East India spot @ $ .87 ↓
5 tons East India June ship. @ $ .86 ↓

PIMENTO:

5 tons Jamaican spot @ $ 1.07
2½ tons Guatemala/Honduras ,, @ $ 1.01
5 tons Mexican spot @ $ .85

RED PEPPER:

10 tons Indian Sannams spot @ $ .78
2½ tons Chinese Haiman Rice Chillies spot @ $ 1.15
15 tons Chinese Haiman/Yunnan spot @ $ .77 ↓
15 tons Chinese Wangtu/Liling/Chengtu ,, @ $ .78
10 tons Pakistan Dundicuts spot @ $ .62
15 tons Pakistan Dundicuts June ship. @ $ .62 ↑

TURMERIC:

5 tons Alleppey spot @ $ .37 ↓
15 tons Alleppey (New Crop) May/June @ $ .36
5 tons Haitian spot @ $ .29

PAPRIKA:

50 bags Spanish (115 ASTA) New Crop spot @ $ 1.15
100 bags Spanish (100 ASTA) ,, ,, ,, @ $ 1.08
100 bags Spanish (90 ASTA) ,, ,, ,, @ $ .98
100 bags Spanish (80 ASTA) , ,, ,, @ $ .93
100 bags Spanish (75 ASTA) New Crop spot @ $ .79
100 bags Spanish (50 ASTA) ,, ,, ,, @ $ .73 ↓
50 bags Hungarian (105ASTA) spot @ $ 1.02
100 bags Hungarian (71 ASTA) ,, @ $ .72

ANISE:

100 bags Spanish (R. O. A.) spot @ $ 1.49
100 bags Egyptian (R. O. A.) @$ 1.10 Recleaned @ $ 1.30
50 bags Chinese Star Anise afl. @$ 1.75 spot @ $ 1.85

CARAWAY:

200 bags Egyptian spot @ $ .45
100 bags Dutch/Polish spot @ $ .55

CARDAMOM:

5 cases Bleached "AA" afloat @ $ 12.00
5 cases Extra Fancy Greens spot @ $ 10.00
5 cases Decorticated Mixed Greens ,, @ $ 3.90
5 cases Guatemala Mixed Greens spot @ $ 3.90
5 cases Guatemala Sun Dried ,, @ $ 3.75

CELERY:

15 tons Indian spot @ $ .45
15 tons Indian afloat @ $ .44

CORIANDER:

15 tons Moroccan spot @ $ .32
15 tons Rumanian (New Crop) ,, @ $ .30
15 tons Chinese ,, @$ .27

CUMIN:

15 tons Indian @71 c June ship. @ $ .70 ↑
10 tons Turkish @69c Chinese/Pakistan spot @ $ .70

DILL:

10 tons Dewhiskered @49 c May ship. @ $ .44

FENNEL:

5 tons Indian (Recleaned) @72c R.O.A. @ $ .63
5 tons Egyptian spot @ $ .42
5 tons Chinese R.O.A. @ $ .45

FENUGREEK:

5 tons Indian/Israeli spot @ $ .39

SAFFRON:

5 lbs. Spanish spot @ $ 460.00

EXPORTS OF SPICES FROM INDIA - PORTWISE

During the Months of March 1981 and March 1980 and during the periods April-March 1981 and April-March 1980.

(Quantity : M. Tons) (Value : in '000 Rupees)

Port/Commodities		March 1981		March 1980		April-March 1981		April-March 1980	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
BOMBAY	Pepper	18.29	321.88	208.34	3.348.90	636.71	10,506.44	717.86	10,150.13
	Cardamom small	60 60	9,015.46	69.17	11,537.70	1,388.41	2,10,575.33	1,441.58	2,78,989.99
	Cardamom big	4.10	78.16	—	—	159 83	3,346.08	62.14	1,729.34
	Chillies	34.23	402.85	41.58	337.35	455.78	4,163 77	583.42	5,100.48
	Ginger	1 77	28.49	144.86	823 79	929.39	5,299.58	2,865.81	18,814.77
	Turmeric	536.52	2,434.16	589.60	3,509.44	8,562 37	44 885.38	18,183.51	1,35,163.38
	Curry Powder	61.38	315.34	59.78	416 66	936.16	7,509.90	823.71	6 842.34
	Coriander seed	94.57	526.67	66.44	355.00	1,555.10	9,341.05	2 265.47	8,893.78
	Cumin seed	352.42	4 016.06	246.48	2,651.18	5,701.82	64,182.50	12,944 37	1,52,768 58
	Celery seed	42.64	233.54	178.13	1,047.03	1,659.62	8 297.04	2,453.41	15,274 93
	Fennel seed	35.65	269.97	31.54	239.54	947.06	6,995.90	1,110.10	7,479.41
	Fenugreek seed	152.52	638.37	125.16	434.69	2,607.68	10,278.53	3,485 18	11,565.66
	Garlic	363.14	109,9.24	133.60	1,135.56	3,109 78	13,588.59	1,346 82	9,725.23
	Cassia	185.01	1 945.46	161.32	1 117.10	695.65	5,715.44	430.24	2,470.08
	Ani seed	—	—	—	—	1.60	17.50	—	—
	Nutmeg	—	—	—	—	2.00	29 52	5.02	18.75
	Tejpat	10.38	40.63	8.36	21.83	216.08	460 02	84.75	199.50
	Misc. Spices	42.15	367.08	82.42	539.28	688.31	5,657.88	1,042.58	7,153.53
	Oils of Spices	0.05	22.22	—	—	2 85	666.06	0.83	423 27
	Oleoresins of Spices	6.63	1,088.80	—	—	7.18	1,229.93	4.99	540.66
	Total :	2,012.05	22,844.38	2,146.78	27,515.14	30,263.38	4,12.746.44	49,851.79	6,73,303 81
COCHIN	Pepper	5,311.97	75,521.52	1,726.64	26,009 36	24,377.63	3,53,220.10	20,685.61	3,23,997.09
	Cardamom small	80.51	9,678 37	115.95	11,590.48	503.77	66,650.82	478 82	71,132.13
	Cardamom big	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chillies	126.20	1,121.10	163.75	1,569.19	1,227 05	10,129.53	1,424 30	13,754.27
	Ginger	373 99	2,548.25	559.60	3,125.59	4,597.64	23,800.14	7,186.45	44,642.17
	Turmeric	273.30	1,431.84	325.79	2,042 92	2,315.96	12 925.31	3,050.01	25,272 31
	Curry Powder	96.76	1,078.37	46.66	570.53	844.58	9,469.92	872 48	9,618.03
	Coriander seed	0.50	9.64	0.10	0.78	16.15	134.07	3.66	17.33
	Cumin seed	6.00	94.09	0.02	0.77	193.07	2,497.90	70.36	944.27
	Celery Seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.63	211.26
	Fennel seed	—	—	—	—	4.25	54 71	5 00	58 69
	Fenugreek seed	—	—	—	—	18 30	93.59	4.00	35.85
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.00	115.13
	Tejpat	—	—	—	—	4.36	8.30	10.05	13.03
	Misc. Spices	—	—	3.00	15.79	7.70	168.88	18.94	200.79
	Oils of Spices	2.47	940.79	2.52	798.01	11.02	3,888.58	16.21	6,442.81
	Oleoresins of Spices	20.06	2,617.51	18.47	2,628.68	138.08	20 078.06	174.91	23,419.47
	Total :	6,291.76	95 041.48	2,962.50	48,352.10	34,259.56	5,03,119.91	34,050.43	5,19,874.63

(Quantity: M. Tons) (Value: in '000 Rupees)

Port/Commodities		March 1981		March 1980		April- March 1981		April-March 1980	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MADRAS	Pepper	—	—	—	—	0.85	30.27	3.76	138.29
	Cardamom small	—	—	—	—	0 05	7.93	13.40	1.921.22
	Chillies	—	—	13.10	92.87	107.70	645 86	173 03	1.243 20
	Ginger	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 08	104 26
	Turmeric	—	—	28.02	187.41	206.14	1,127.10	277 64	1,918 66
	Curry Powder	1.02	12.07	141.54	1,289.85	433.90	4,280 02	663.94	6 059 25
	Coriander seed	—	—	—	—	0.61	5 69	0 15	1 53
	Cumin seed	—	—	12.00	113.00	4.35	60.29	20 00	201.41
	Fenugreek seed	—	—	—	—	0.70	3.60	0.20	0 72
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 00	10 90
	Tejpat	—	—	1.01	1.22	4.52	5.78	8.19	13 42
	Misc. Spices	—	—	—	—	0.19	18.69	0 11	2.14
	Oils of Spices	—	—	0 02	6 02	0 42	792 19	2 04	1,024 08
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	0.06	15.00	0.32	47.34	2.35	429.60
	Total :	4.30	12.07	195.75	1,705.37	759.75	7,024.76	1,182.89	13.068.68
*CALCUTTA	Curry Powder	4.30	93.22	0.88	16.43	6.14	167.09	35.56	801.43
	Cumin seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.85	260.28
	Fenugreek seed	1.05	6.20	—	—	1.05	6.20	—	—
	Misc. spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1 kg)	8 98
	Total .	5.35	99.42	0.88	16.43	7.19	173.29	52.41	1,070 69
MANGALORE	Pepper	—	—	20.02	297.10	315.59	4 579 07	20.73	321.40
	Cardamom Small	—	—	—	—	25.00	2.840.00	66.84	9,598.48
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	—	—	2.00	308.29	—	—
	Total :	—	—	20.02	297.10	342.59	7,727 36	87.57	9,919.88
CALICUT	Pepper	—	—	—	—	4 34	72.71	1.30	23.92
	Ginger	—	—	—	—	1.16	6.14	0.97	5 60
	Turmeric	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.06	16.30
	Total :	—	—	—	—	5.50	78 85	5 33	45 82

(Tuticorin figures not yet received.)

Source : Customs Daily/Weekly Lists (Provisional and incomplete figures.) Subject to revision; (for use within the country only.)

*Incomplete figures

SPICES–PRICES IN INDIAN MARKETS IN MAY 1981

BLACK PEPPER — ALLEPPEY

(Prices in Rs. per Kg.)

Week ending	UNGARBLED	TGSEB	TGEB	MG-1	GL-1	UGL
2-5-81	13.10	14.25	13 90	13.20	10.00	9.50
9-5-81	13.10	13 90	13.70	13.40	—	—
16-5-81	13.50	14.20	14.00	13.80	—	—
23-5-81	13.40	14.10	13.90	13.60	12.50	12.00
30-5-81	13.20	13.90	13.70	13.50	12.50	12.00

BLACK PEPPER — BOMBAY

Week ending	TGSEB	TGEB	MG-1	MG-2	MUG-1	MUG-2	Light Pepper
2-5-81	32.00/32.25	24.00/24.25	17.00/17.50	16.00/16.75	14.50/15.00	14.00/14.25	11.75/12.00
9-5-81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16-5-81	32.00/32.25	24.00/24.25	16.75/17.00	16 00/16.50	15.00/15.25	14.00/14 50	12.00/12.75
23-5-81	32.00/32.25	24.00/24.25	16 50/17.00	16 00/16.25	15.00/15.50	14.25/14.75	12 00/13 00
30-5-81	32.00/32.50	24.00/24.50	16.75/17.00	16 00/16.25	15.00/15 25	14.00/14.50	11.50/13.00

TGSEB: Tellicherry Garbled Special Extra Bold
TG: Tellicherry Garbled
MG: Malabar Garbled
MUG: Malabar Ungarbled
GL: Garbled Light
PH: Pin Heads

CARDAMOM (Small)— VIRUDHUNAGAR

(Prices in Rs. per kg)

Week ending	AGEB	AGB	AGS	AGS-1	AGS-2	AGL	CS-1 (Seeds)
2-5-81	160/170	130/135	100/110	75/85	65/75	45/50	75/85
9-5-81	160/170	130/135	100/110	75/85	65/75	45 50	75/85
16-5-81	160/170	130/135	100/110	75/80	65/75	45/50	75/85
23-5-81	160/170	130/135	100/115	75/80	65/75	45/50	75/85
30-5-81	160/170	135/140	105/120	80/85	70/80	45/50	75/85

AGEB: Alleppey Green Extra Bold
AGS: Alleppey Green Superior
AGL : Alleppey Light Green

CARDAMOM (Small) — BOMBAY

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	AGEB	AGB	AGS	AGS-1	AGS-2	Bleached cardamom	Coorg variety
2-5-81	220/225	180/220	160/180	100/160	80/100	55/135	75/140
9-5-81							
16-5 81	200/220	150/200	145/150	125/145	90/115	60/110	70/145
23-5-81	200/210	180/200	130/160	115/125	100/115	68/105	70/145
30-5-81	200/210	175 200	132/160	120/125	110/115	75/105	—

CARDAMOM (Small) — MANGALORE (Prices in Rs. per kg.)

Week ending	CGEB	CGB	CG-1	CG-2	CG-3	CG-4	BW-1
2-5-81	110/120	110/115	100/110	85/105	75/ 90	60/70	115/116
9-5-81	110/120	105/115	100 110	85 105	70 100	60 70	115 116
16-5-81	115/125	110/120	105/115	90 110	80 105	60 90	115 116
23-5-81	115/120	110 120	105 115	85/110	75 105	60 90	124 125
30-5-81	125/140	120/135	115/130	100/120	90 110	70 100	124 125

Week ending	BW-2	BL-1	BL-2	CS-1	CS-3	Coorg green	Bleachable White
2 5-81	90/95	110/115	85/90	105/110	70/75	70/102	60 90
9-5-81	90/95	110/115	85/90	105/110	70/75	75 90	60 90
16-5-81	90/95	110/115	85/90	105/110	70/75	75 100	70/100
23-5-81	100/110	129/130	100 101	100/101	60/61	75/120	75/105
30-5-81	108/110	135/136	110/111	104/105	N.A.	80/120	80/140

CGEB: Coorg Green Extra Bold
CS: Cardamom Seeds
BL: Bleached or half bleached
BW: Bleached White

DRY CHILLIES

Week ending	TUTICORIN SS (Price in Rs. per Quintal)	TUTICORIN SG (Price in Rs. per Quintal)	VIRUDHUNAGAR Chillies (Price in Rs. per kg.)
2-5-81	825/875	750/775	7.00/8.30
9-5-81	750/850	725/750	7.25/8.25
16-5-81	800/850	750/775	7.00/8 30
23-5-81	800/850	750/775	6.75/8.40
30-5-81	825/875	750/775	6.75/8.15

(S S: Sannam Special) (S G: Sannam General)

DRY GINGER (Prices in Rs. per kg.)

	ALLEPPEY		BOMBAY	
Week ending	Ungraded	Graded	Unbleached	Bleached
2-5-81	–	9.00	11.50/12.00	11.00/11.50
9-5-81	9.00	9.50	N.R.	—
16-5-81	8.50	9.00	10.00/15.00	8.50/10.00
23-5-81	8.25	8.75	11.00/15.00	9.50/14.00
30-5-81	8.25	8.75	N.R.	—

TURMERIC

	ALLEPPEY	
Week ending	Ungraded	Graded
2-5-81	3.10	3.30
9-5-81	3 25	3.75
16-5-81	3.00	3.50
23-5-81	3 00	3.50
30-5-81	2.75	3.50

TURMERIC (Prices in Rs. per kg.)

	BOMBAY						
Week ending	Rajpuri Finger	Cuddappah Finger	Guntur Finger	Nizamabad Bulbs	Cuddappah Bulbs	Guntur Bulbs	Turmeric Powder
2-5-81	4.50/5 50	3.50/3.75	3.75/4.00	3.00/3.25	3.00/3.25	3.25/3 50	3 25/3 50
9-5-81	N.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—
16-5-81	3 50/4.00	2.80/3 00	2.90/3.10	2.90/3.10	2.80/3.00	2 90/3 10	3.00/3 30
23-5-81	3.80 4.00	3 00/3.10	3 30/3 40	3 00/3.10	2.90/3 00	3 00/3.10	3.10/3.25
30-5 81	N.R.						

MINOR SPICES—BOMBAY

(Prices in Rs.per kg.)

Week ending	Coriander Powder	Coriander Seed-Indori	Coriander Seed-Kanpuri	Fennel Seed	Fenugreek Seed
2-5-81	6.50/6.75	6.50/8.50	6.25/7.00	8.00/10.00	3.75/4.25
9-5-81	N.R.	—	—	—	—
16-5-81	6.50/6 75	6.50/7.00	6.25/6.75	7.00/10.00	3.50/4 50
23-5-81	6.50/6.75	6.75/8.25	6.25/7.00	8.00/10.00	3.75/4.25
30-5-81	N.R.	—	—	—	—

	BOMBAY				TUTICORIN	
Week ending	Cumin seed	Celery seed	Curry powder	Garlic	Rs. per Quintal Jamnagar	Garlic
2-5-81	9.00/15.00	5.00/7.50	3.80/4.00	3.40/4.50	250/300	—
9-5-81	—	—	—	—	250/300	—
16-5-81	9.00/11.00	6.50/7.00	3.75/7.50	2.50/4 50	250/300	—
23-5-81	9.00/14.00	6.50/7.00	—	3.00/4.00	280/300	250/280
30-5-81	N.R·	—	—	—	280/300	240/250

Source: Offices of the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection
(N. R. — Not reported)

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2)	Directory of Importers of Spices (Revised-1978)	20—00	4—55 ,,
3)	Directory of Exporters of Spices from India (Revised-1978)	20—00	4—55 ,,
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15)	SPICES NEWS LETTER (monthly):- Annual subscription	12—00	
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16)	INDIAN SPICES JOURNAL (quarterly):- Annual subscription	15—00	
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These publications can be obtained on prepayment (by money order/demand draft/postal order) of cost plus postage.

Please contact : The Secretary, Spices Export Promotion Council, M. G. Road, Ernakulam, Cochin - 682 016.

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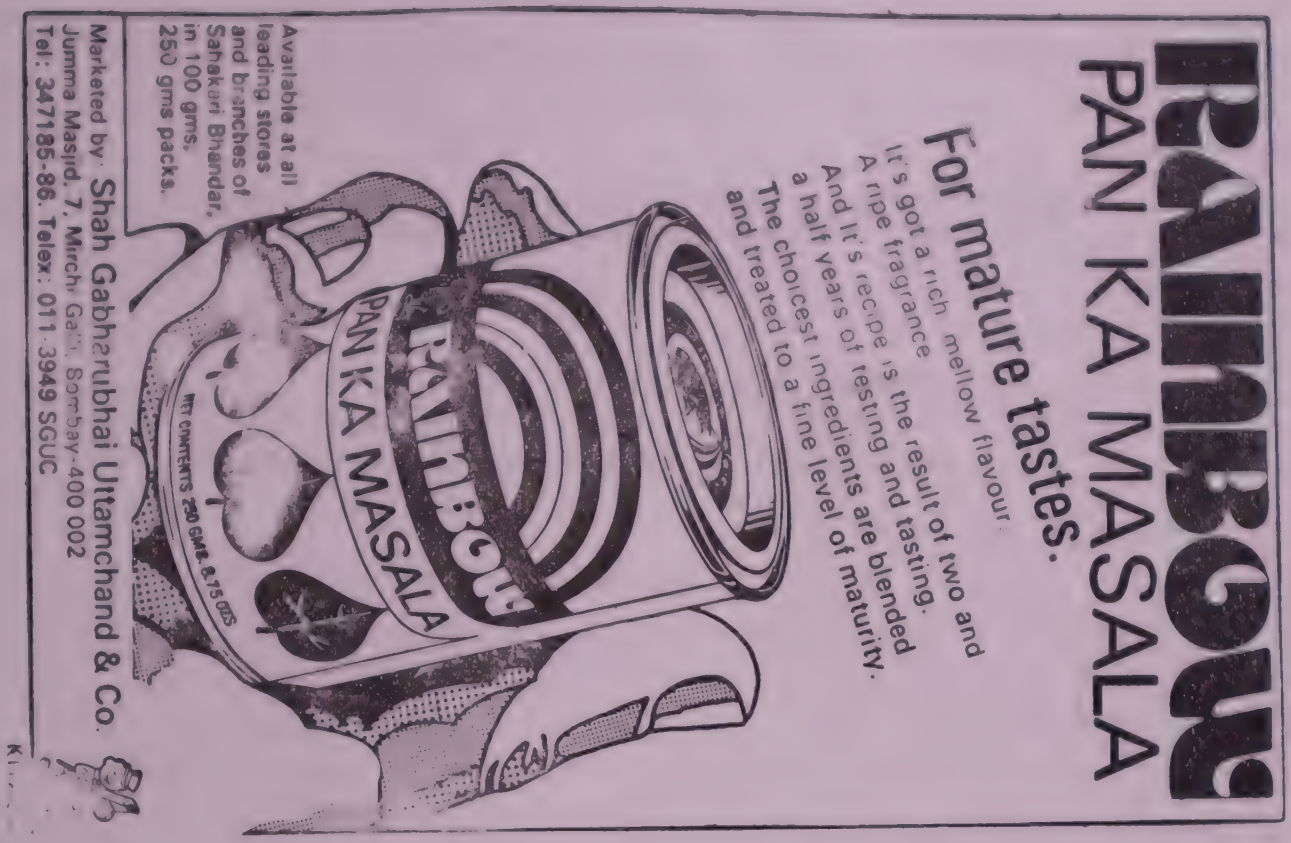
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TRADE EXHIBITION — Visitor objectives - how decisions are made

(H.B.G. Montgomery)

Exhibitions sell because of the personal contact between buyer and seller in the presence of the product on display. It is unlikely that a visitor will come to an exhibition without a clear idea of his function at the exhibition. He will probably be doing one of three things as he goes from stand to stand - comparing, evaluating and choosing products. It is therefore essential to determine the reason each visitor has come and try to influence his opinions concerning the products on your stand.

Which motives

Visitors attend exhibitions for a wide variety of reasons. An experienced exhibitor can capitalize on all these reasons to develop and eventually conclude sales. The very fact that the visitor has come to the show at all suggests, at least in the case of a specialized exhibition, that he has a pre-disposition, to see and learn about what is exhibited. His motives might include the wish to:

- ☐ Meet other people in the industry or trade and get upto-date information on what is happening.
- ☐ Seek and study new products or products new to him-perhaps your products.
- ☐ Discuss detailed matters with technical personnel instead of sales staff. (You should supplement your stand staff with experts.)
- ☐ Compare alternative products.
- ☐ Inspect products he has heard about or read about in advertisements and trade magazines.
- ☐ Select, specify and buy.

Thus, even if the visitor is not propoping to buy on the day of his visit, he will be thinking long term and will use the exhibition to keep himself up-to-date with the latest developments in the industry.

Specific approach

A company might send a number of different employees to visit an exhibition, with each coming for a different reason. It is vital that exhibitors are able to establish immediately not simply the position and title of the visitor but also his reason for being at the exhibition. It is also important that stand staff be able to answer the questions of these various visitors.

A managing director or general manager who visits an exhibition, for example, has most likely come to educate himself with a view to buying in the future. A visitor like this requires careful and patient follow-up. It may be years before a sale is completed. It must be remembered that he will be comparing your products with your competitors.

A financial director will be visiting the exhibition in order to buy or decide to buy at the show. The initial research would have already been done by another person in his firm, and the financial director might have been sent to clinch the deal and talk about finance.

A foreman or operator who visits your stand will, in the case of a piece of machinery, be educating himself and asking questions about the workings of the machine. In this case the decision to buy the machine will have already been made. Operators and foremen are increasingly taking on a larger role in deciding which machines are used on the shop floor – it is, after all, they who will be operating the machines and need to be satisfied of their ease of operation and effectiveness.

There are likely to be a number of other visitors to your stand,

[Continued on page No. 7]

NEWS AND NOTES

Clarification on 100% export oriented units :

Following the decision to give certain concessions to 100% export oriented units, the Central Government have clarified that the unit would have to undertake a bond to manufacture and export its entire production for a period of 10 years ordinarily and five years in the case of products having a high degree of technological change. Additionally an agreed time phasing for achieving 100% export would be permissible on the merits on each case. Such a unit would belong to an industry in respect of which the export potential and export targets had been considered by the relevant export promotion council. Further minimum value added contents of 20% or more would be necessary for the production of such units, while domestically procured raw materials would be treated as imports for computation of value added. While approving such a unit, the additional employment generated by it would also be taken into consideration.

On debonding after the period of export, duty would be leviable as follows :

(a) Customs duty on capital goods on the depreciated value but at rates prevalent at the time of import ;

(b) Customs duty on unused imported raw materials and components on value at the time of import and at rates in force at the time of clearance ; and

(c) In respect of excisable goods, excise duty to be levied with depreciation and at rates attracted at the time of clearance.

Export duty on cardamom abolished :

Export duty on cardamom which was Rs.5/-per kg. has been abolished by the Government of India with effect from 20th May, 1981. This action is with the intention of making Indian cardamom more competitive in the international markets. Of late, there has been stiff competition from other supplying countries, especially Guatemala, in all the intarnational markets mainly in the Middle East.

Cardamom Trading Corporation of India

There is a proposal to set up a Cardamom Trading Corporation of India (CTCI) with a view to ensuring remunerative prices for the growers. The Corporation will procure cardamom from the growers, so that the prices of this spice do not fall below the stipulated levels. CTCI will procure cardamom more or less in the same manner as Cotton and Jute Corporations of India are doing for their respective commodities. —(FIEO News)

Dehydrated onion and garlic

Dehydrated foods are a speciality of modern living, permitting the use of products like vegetables out of season and in places far away from the areas of their actual growth. Standard guidelines need to be followed for proper dehydration and preservation to ensure palatability of the foods on dehydration for cooking or direct consumption.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has done considerable work in this field, making available the needed standards and specifications. The latest products to be covered for the purpose are dehydrated onions and garlic which are usually marketed as powder, grits, flakes, slices or rings.

'ISO 5559 Dehydrated onion-Specification' and 'ISO 5560 Dehydrated garlic—Specification' describe requirements for the various forms of these products. Basically they will be obtained exclusively from the bulbs or cloves of sound garlic or onions and practically free from moulds, disease, soil, outer skin, stems, leaves and roots. On dehydration, the characteristics of the fresh products are regained, and required to be practically free from scortched, toasted or baked particles.

The flavour of the dehydrated product (characteristics of parboiled onion or garlic and free from foreign or off-flavours) is assessed in accordance with sensory evaluation. Other requirements include freedom from contamination, maximum proportion of extraneous matter and chemical characteristics, procedures for sampling, packing and marking are also specified.

Both the standards include procedures for dehydration and sensory evaluation, and recommendations relating to storage and transport of products are also included.

(Source: ISI Bulletin)

Further details can be obtained from the Director, Agricultural and Food Products Division, Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002.
Phones: 26 60 21 (10 lines) and 27 01 31 (10 lines);
Grams : 'MANAKSANSTHA'

Yugoslav Trade Commission

Yugoslav Trade Commission's office in Madras was permanently closed from 30th April 1981. Future communications may please be addressed to the "Office of the Yugoslav Trade Commission, 'Vaswani Mansion' 1st Floor, 120/4, Dinsha Wachha Road, Bombay-400020."
(Phone: 220-040;
Telex: 2660, 6159 yu In.)

New rules for classification of goods under MRTP Act

The new rules pertaining to classification of goods so as to make the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 'more effective' in delaing with cases of dominant undertakings is under finalization by the Union Government. The department of company affairs, in consultation with the industry ministry, has already examined the various suggestions made by trade and industry in response to the draft rules which were notified in 1978. In view of the changes which have taken place in the economy since the rules for classification of goods under MRTP Act were first notified in 1971, it has become necessary to revise these rules. Re-classification of goods under the new rules is expected to a long way in dealing with companies enjoying a dominant position in certain items more effectively.

New credit scheme for small units

A new credit guarantee scheme has been introduced from April 1, 1981 for small scale industries by the Deposit Insurance & Credit Guarantee Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India. According to an announcement made by the Corporation, all credit guarantee schemes would be interested from April 1 onwards under DICGC in order to facilitate effective coordination and operational flexibilities. So far, the credit guarantee scheme for small industries was administered by the credit guarantee organisation within the RBI, on behalf of government.

Financing of merchanting trade by Indian intermediaries

In terms of the provisions of the present Exchange Control Regulations, authorised dealers in Foreign Exchange are required to obtain specific approval of Reserve Bank for opening Letters of Credit (or for making remittances) on account of intermediaries in India, for financing the purchase of goods abroad for on-sale abroad. To enable merchants to strike the deals quickly, authorised dealers in Foreign Exchange have been permitted vide Reserve Bank of India's A. D. (MA. Series) Circular No. 4 dated 3rd March, 1981, to approve merchanting trade transactions, without its prior approval, provided certain terms&conditions are satisfied and subject to post-facto reports to RBI. Authorised dealers have also been permitted to extend forward-cover facilities to the merchants to cover the exchange risk in the transactions. Accordingly, the RBI has revised Chapter 12 of the Exchange Control Manual.

Population of India

The provisional population of India as on March 1st, 1981 has been calculated at 683 million. with the male population continuing to be predominant in the census-81 count. Provisional male population accounted for 353 million with the female figure having been put at 330 million. Provisional figures indicate a 24.75% growth rate in the last 10 years, with the population of the country on the basis of the 1981 census standing at 548,159,652. The latest count revealed that the number of literates in the country was 158,837,215 males and 79,154,717 females. Thus, the literacy rate in the country would stand 36.17% – 46.74% in the case of males and 24.88% in the case of females.

Among the cities, Calcutta was the most thickly populated in the country with a total population of 8,165,650 persons followed by Bombay with 8,202,759, Delhi 5,227,730 and Madras 4,276,635. Males continued to out-number females in all the 12 cities where the population was over 1 million. In all the four metropolitan cities the literacy percentage was above 60% with Greater Bombay standing at the top with 68.16%. Among the States, Kerala continued to be the most literate State with a literacy rate of 69.17%.

Purchase of foreign currency clarification

The Reserve Bank of India has clarified that under the Exchange Control Regulations in force, authorised dealers in foreign exchange and money changers are permitted to purchase foreign currency notes, even from persons normally resident in India besides tourists on a temporary visit to the country. This freedom has been allowed to facilitate exchange into Indian rupees of foreign currency notes received by such persons from foreign tourists in genuine circumstances. Hence, there exists no hindrance in the way of the public exchanging foreign currency in this manner. However, it is an offence under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, if the foreign exchange so acquitted is retained by any person or sold or lent to any person other than an authorised dealer or money changer.

Training Programmes of IIFT

Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, has scheduled to hold the following training programmes.

a) 4-day Residential Programme "Finance for International Business Operations" at Fisherman's Cove, Madras:

The fee for this programme on single occupancy is Rs. 2950/- and double occupancy is Rs.2800/- per participant. Nominees of IIFT member organisations will be charged Rs. 2500 on single occupancy and Rs. 2350 on double occupancy per participant. This being a residential programme, the fee covers tuition and cost of programme material, stationery, board and lodge during the actual days of the programme. The programme will be during August 3-6 1981 at the Fisherman's Cove, Madras.

b) Training programme on Export Procedures and Documentation, New Delhi (August 17 - 22, 1981).

The fee for this programme is Rs. 1800/-per participant. Nominees of IIFT member organisations will be entitled to a concession of 25 per cent on the fee and will be charged Rs. 1,350/-per head. This programme will be held from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. each day with four sessions of 75 minutes each.

Interested firms may please write to Programme Officer, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Ashok Bhawan, 93 Nehru Place, New Delhi - 110019 for programme brochure and application form.

Important appointments under the Commerce Ministry :

Shri S. Gopalan, Executive Director, Trade Development Authority of India has been appointed as the Joint Secretary in charge of the Division for export promotion of agricultural products. Shri D. W. Telang, Joint Secretary in the Ministry has been appointed as Executive Director, TDA. Smt. Roma Mazumdar, Additional Secretary in the Commerce Ministry will hold addltional charge as Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for two months, as Shri Mani Narayana Swami, the present CCI&E is proceeding on leave.

New chairman for Cochin Port Trust :

Shri T. N. Jayachandran I.A.S. till recently Special Secretary (Agriculture) to Government of Kerala assumed charge as the Chairman of Cochin Port Trust on 7th May, 1981.

New General Manager for ECGC

Shri K. Gopalakrishnan until recently Chief Regional Manager, State Bank of India, Shillong has taken over as General Manager of the Corporation from Shri U. K. Sarma. He is on deputation from the State Bank of India. Shri Sarma will be going back to the Reserve Bank of India on his promotion as Chief Officer.

Shri Gopalakrishnan brings with him wide banking experience. Apart from holding various positions in the several tiers of his organisation, he brings with him a background of Commercial Banking. He was specially trained abroad in the financing of foreign trade and foreign exchange. He was formely Chief Manager (Credit) at Calcutta and earlier Manager (Commercial & Institutional Banking) Madras; Regional Manager, Local Head Office, Madras.

Visit of Shri Prem Singh, Ambassador-designate to Bahrain

Shri Prem Singh, Ambassador-designate to Bahrain visited Cochin on 11-7-'81 and had discussions regarding the problems and prospects of export of spices from India to Bahrain.

Shri M. Balaraman Nair, Secretary, Spices Export Promotion Council explained to him the present position of exports of spices to Bahrain. The Ambassador suggested that it will be useful if this council participates in the Fair proposed to be held in Bahrain sometime in February or March 1982.

Book - Review

The German Market for Spices—New Market Report of the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce:

According to data available, India's total exports of spices were Rs. 113 million in 1979-80. The target for the year 1980-81 has been set at Rs. 150 million.

Germany is a major market for India's spices. It is the largest market in Europe (and the second largest in the world after the USA).

India's exports to Germany increased by 287% (in terms of value) from 1975 to 1980. The range of spices for which duty concessions are given by the EEC has also been increased for 1981.

Interested exporters may obtain detailed information on the German market for spices from the market report brought out by

the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce. This publication covers production, import/export trade, German trade fairs and exhibitions, trade and tariff regulations and also furnishes a list of useful addresses.

The German Food Law which should be given due consideration by any potential exporter, has also been included in this publication.

The report priced at Rs. 30/- per copy is available at all the offices of the Chamber. Members of the Chamber may obtain one free copy of the same on request.

Address of the Chamber in Bombay: Indo-German Chamber of Commerce, P. O.Box No.11092. Bombay-400020.

Special issue of Pafai Journal

Published by:
Perfumes & Flavours Association of India,
2-B, Court Chambers, IInd Flr.,
35, New Marine Lines,
Bombay - 400 020.

The 'Pafai Journal' official organ of the Perfumes and Flavours Association of India has published in this special issue the entire proceedings of the International Seminar on Essential Oils.

This special issue is highly informative and educative as it covers the world trade in essential oils industry, and the views of scientists, exporters and growers from different countries of the world. The issue consists 300 pages out of which around 225 pages have been devoted for scientific papers

The price of the above issue of Pafai Journal is Rs. 40/-per copy and the copy can be obtained from the Association office on payment of Rs. 50/- (Rs. 10/- packing and forwarding charges).

Bombay Port loses its lead in exports of spices from India

After an age-long supremacy as the leading port in the matter of export of spices from India, Bombay Port has now lost its lead to Cochin Port during the financial year 1980-81.

Cochin Port, the Queen of Arabian Sea, although an important port in the exports of important spices like pepper, ginger, cardamom, turmeric etc., had almost been lagging behind Bombay Port in respect of total quantity and value of exports of spices.

According to the provisional statistics compiled by the Spices Export Promotion Council, spices exports through Cochin Port during the financial year 1980-81 accounted for 34,259.56 M. Tons valued at Rs. 50.31 crores, as against exports of 30,263.38 M. Tons valued at Rs. 41.27 crores through Bombay Port. It was the increase in exports of pepper through Cochin Port, which helped Cochin to attain this top position. In the previous year, the exports of spices from Bombay Port were to the tune of 49,851.79 M. Tons valued at Rs. 67.33 crores.

The other important ports in India for exports of spices are Madras, Mangalore, Calcutta, Tuticorin and Calicut.

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AROUND THE WORLD

Swede new head of ITC

Swedish Ambassador Goran Engblom, born in 1930, has been appointed new head of the International Trade Centre (ITC) by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. A former head of the Swedish Trade Council, Ambassador Engblom took over the post on May 4.

International Cardamom Community

There are four major cardamom producing countries. They are: India, Guatemala, Tanzania and Sri Lanka. While Tanzania and Sri Lanka have agreed along with India for forming such a community, Guatemala has not yet indicated its consent. The Government of Guatemala is still considering the matter. India is persuading Guatemala to join the proposed International Cardamom Community, so that producing countries are able to secure reasonable prices from foreign buyers.

The objectives of the proposed international community would be to undertake joint market development programmes, evolve formal or informal understanding on prices, exchange information relating to production and research for the benefit of member-countries, and to have a common front for getting tariff and non-tariff barriers suitably relaxed.

While the proposal for the formation of an international community is being "actively" pursued by India, the Union Government has taken a number of steps to improve the export performance. Since Middle East is the core market for Indian cardamom, the Cardamom Board has opened a market intelligence and market promotion office in Bahrain to counter the competition from Guatemala. Sales-cum-study teams are also being sent to Middle East countries to make an on-the-spot assessment of export prospects. —(FIEO News)

World trade in pepper

World trade in pepper in 1980 is expected to stagnate, as a reflection of economic difficulties in several major importing countries. Increases in pepper exports from Brazil and Indonesia, might be sufficient to offset a reduction in consignments from Malaysia. Exports from Sarawak in the first seven months of 1980 dropped to 17,300 tonnes from 21,200 tonnes in the same period of 1979. In disparate period of 1980, imports of pepper into the United States, Italy, France and Japan were running ahead of the previous year but those into the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, West Germany and Denmark were below their comparable levels twelve months previously. Pepper prices in the international markets have slumped considerably, the quotation for Malabar black falling in New York, from an average of 107 cents per 1b in January to 79 cents in August although recovering to 87 cents in October. Month-end quotations for Sarawak black and white (forward shipment) on the London market declined from US $ 2,025 and US $ 2,850 per tonne in January respectively to US $ 1,575 and US $ 2,100 per tonne at the end of December. The decline in prices is attributable to increased competition among the origins, and falling import demand because of economic recession and high interest rates.

(Fruit & Tropical Products, London)

India Trade Centre in Brussels

The India Trade Centre in Brussels (Belgium) is an organisation set up by the Government of India, in cooperation with the European Economic Community. The role of the Trade Centre is to provide businessmen on both sides wide accurate and uptodate information, regularly and on demand. To the businessmen in Europe, it can provide a wide range of services to facilitate his contacts with Indian suppliers. The Trade Centre also collects and analyses market intelligence, undertakes surveys and forecasts, helps to locate the right parties in India and provides information on all aspects of Indian-West European Trade, including areas such as supply of equipment, joint ventures, collaboration possibilities, standards and specifications, packaging and warehousing needs etc.

The India Trade Centre, staffed by specialists, who look after the information needs of specific sectors, and with excellent communication and research facilities, will be happy to help Indian exporters on marketing possibilities in Western Europe. Dr. M. Sakthivel, formerly the Joint Director of Marine Products Export Development Authority is the Advisor in charge of Agricultural and Marine Products at the centre.

For further information, please contact "India Trade Centre, Chaussee de charleroi 148, B-1060 Brussels, Belgium. ((Tel: (02) 538 88 94; Telex: 64614)

Hellenic-Indian Association

With the co-operation of the Embassy of India in Athens, the Hellenic-Indian Association has

been recently formed in order to promote the existing friendship between the peoples of Greece and India to develop further relations between Greece and India. Amongst other aims of the Association is the promotion of economic and commercial relations between Greece and India. Hellenic Indian Association would assist Indian entrepreneurs in promoting this aim.

Greece is now a full member of the European Economic Community. Also, geographically and politically, Greece is the crossroad between Europe and Asia-Africa for all business transactions. Many foreign firms have established Greek Units (alone or in joint-ventures) in order to expand their business with the EEC countries while others create branch offices in accordance with the law 89/1967 to handle off-shore business.

All correspondence in this connection may be addressed to Mr. Costas Lazanas, General Secretary, Hellenic-Indian Association, 3, Z. Pigis str., Athens, Greece.

Population of Fiji :

The population of Fiji as on 30th June, 1979 was estimated to be 618, 979 of which 50 percent were Indians and 45 percent Fijians. This showed an annual growth rate of 1.8 percent since the 1976 census period. During this period the Fijian population grew at an annual rate of 2.1 percent compared to 1.9 percent for Indians.

IRAQ

Iraq has a socialist economy and more than 90% of its projects and imports are financed by the State budget. The Government of Iraq prefers direct dealings between the socialist sector and foreign companies without the medium of agents, as they believe employment of agents would raise prices affecting the consumer. The laws enacted for this purpose in 1976 and 1977 have limited the scope of local agent in procuring business or in influencing the award of contracts. However, Iraq has recognised that there are certain services and goods for which marketing might not be possible without the help of agent. In such cases, the laws permit using intermediaries. In all such cases, the foreign companies have to comply with the formalities laid down in appropriate laws. Any company that would not follow these formalities would be black-listed, while Iraqi agent would be dealt with as per local laws.

Zimbabwe import-export

Rhobank Ltd has published a guide to give the businessman or visitor some idea of the diversity of goods available as well as some understanding of Import/Export documentation and regulations, as applicable in Zimbabwe. Those interested for more details, may please contact Rhobank Ltd., Trade Promotion Department, P.O. Box 3198, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. (Telex : 4241 PH).

Vacations in Sweden

If you plan to go to Sweden, do remember that Swedes take their vacations earlier than the rest of Europe. The holidays are generally staggered over a period that stretches from the second half of June upto end including the first half of August. It may be very difficult to get hold of people you would like to contact during that period.

Saudi Arabian Chamber of Commerce & Industry-branches :

JEDDAH

P. O. Box 1264, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
Telex-40069 Al Ghurfa SJ.
Telephones- 31059, 25659, 23535, 24824.
President-Sheikh Ismail Abudavood.
Gen. Mgr. Sari I. Islam.

RIYADH

P. O. Box 596, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
Telex-20054 Tejaryah SJ,
Telephone-22600, 22700
President-Sheikh Mohammed Al Furaih
Sec. Gen. Saleh Al Toami.

DAMMAM

P. O. Box 719, Dammam, Saudi Arabia.
Telex-60086 Chamber SJ
Telephones-25218, 21134
President-Sheikh Saad Al Moajil
Gen. Mgr. - Abdullah Al Duhallan

MECCA

P. O. Box 1086, Mecca, Saudi Arabia
Telephone-25775
President-Saleh M. Jamal
Gen. Mgr.-Mohammed Saeed Korban.

MEDINA

P. O. Box 443, Medina, Saudhi Arabia.
Telephone-25190
President-Sayed Habib Mahmood
Gen. Mgr. Mohammed Saeed A. K. Shalaby.

Fairs and Exhibitions

Dutch financial assistance for participation in ROKA 82 International Food Exhibition

"ROKA 82" International Food Exhibition scheduled to be held at Utrecht (Netherlands) during February 14-18, 1982, is one of the important Food Trade Fairs in Western Europe. This Fair is considered to be extremely useful for promotion of food products in European markets, particularly the Netherlands.

The Dutch Government have programme for providing financial assistance to participants in the Fair from developing countries. The CBI assistance will cover the following items: (a) rental of stand space for 10-sq. meters, (b) standard stand construction with standard furniture and display material (may include deep-freeze display cabinets), (c) standard illumination of the stand, (d) daily cleaning of the stand and assistance of stand decorators (on request), (e) 50% of to-and-fro air fare (tourist/eccnomy class) for a representative from a firm, (f) daily allowance for one representative each from a firm at the rate of Dfl 100 per day for all days of the Fair plus one (total 6 days), (g) handling charges, within Netherlands, of the exhibits including transport between port of arrival and fair ground, customs clearance etc. within a total amount of Dfl 600.

According to the conditions prescribed by the CBI for providing assistance to exporters, the participant should satisfy the following requirements : (a) He should have no established business contact for a regular cutlet in the Netherlands (b) He should not have previously participated in a Fair with Dutch Govt. assistance; (c) He should be represented by a staff member qualified to discuss prices and conditions authorised to enter into commercial commitments and be able to enter into commercial commitments and be able to speak and write English ; (d) He should make arrangements for despatch of adequate quantities of the required samples of exhibits at his cost for display and distribution at the Exhibition ; (e) He should furnish an undertaking to the effect that he will not cancel participation in the Exhibitiion after his application has been approved by the CBI.

Members of fhe Spices Export Promotion Council satisfying the above conditions and interested in being considered for inclusion in the team to be sponsored by the Council, may please furnish their names immediately to the Spices Export Promotion Council with details of items and samples proposed to be exhibited in the above Fair. The final list of exporters to be sponsored for participation in the 'Roka 82' with financial assistance from the Dutch Government will be selected by the Council on consideration of all relevant factors.

Exhibition of SSI products at Madras

Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries Association, Madras-32 has scheduled to hold an Industrial Exhibition, as a part of their Silver Jubilee Celebration, with a view to give an exposure to the achievements of small scale industries during the last quarter of a century in collaboration with Small Industries Service Institute, Madras-32, at Madras.

The Exhibition will be held during September, 1981. Prominent Institutions like National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., TIIC, SIDCO, State Bank of India, Khadi and Village Industries, Directorate of Industries and Commerce are also collaborating in this Programme.

There is a proposal to have a separate wing for exhibits of SSI exporters, in this Exhibition, in order to create an awareness among SSI units about the importance of exporting. A good number of foreigners from neighbouring countries are also expected to participate in the Fair. Hence, it has been planned to have a Buyer-Seller Counter also to facilitate discussions or negotiations.

Participation in the Fair may help many existing exporters to expand their trade still further. Member-exporters of the Spices Export Promotion Council in Tamil-Nadu are advised kindly to utilise this opportunity in view of promoting their exports. The Tamilnadu Small Industries Association, 10, GST Road, Madras-600-032 may please be contacted for further details.

Expo '81-Sharjah (U.A.E.)

The 5th Annual International EXPO '81 and Marketing Conference, which will be the most important trade fair of general products and equipment in the Middle East, is scheduled to be held during November 26-December 6, 1981.

Expo Centre sponsore all visas for exhibitors and requires full

passport details of each exhibitor one month in advance of arrival. One month visitor visas will be arranged by their telex request for visitors to U. A. E. embassies or visas of upto two weeks are arranged by Expo centre at the Sharjah or Dubai International Airports together with an exhibitor reception service. Visa sponsorship simply requires passport details by telex or letter. An Expo representative will meet exhibitors at airport and transport them to their respective hotels. Arriving exhibitors must confirm arrival time and flight details. Visa will be waiting at airport transit window. For more details, write, telephone or telex to:—Exhibition Management Co., P.O. Box 1145, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.

(Telephones: 358888, 356779, 356781, 357302; Telex: 66306 and 68630 Expo EM).

Santiago Fair (Chile)

The Trade Fair Authority of India will be organising India's participation in the Santiage International Fair, 1981 from October 29 to November 15, 1981. This will be India's third successive participation in this Fair. The participation aims at generating interest for Indian products in Chile and neighbouring markets and promoting business deals with Chilean importers. There is also a proposal to organise retail sales of select Indian products at the India Pavilion. Charges for space booked for display of exhibits will be Rs. 500/- per sq. mtr.

1981 ANUGA FAIR (West Germany)

The 1981 COLOGNE ANUGA, World Food Market, from October 10 to 15 is to be opened by Mr. Gaston E. Thorn, President of the Commission of the European Communities on Saturday, October 10, 1981. Ministers, secretaries of state and ambassadors from many nations will attend the opening ceremony.

All India Ideal Home Exhibition

The fifth All India Ideal Home Exhibition, organized by All India Manufacturers Organization (TNSB), will be held from 31st December, 1981 to 10th January, 1982, at Abbotsbury, Madras.

A wide range of home-oriented consumer products from leading Indian manufacturers will be on display. The last two days i. e. 9th and 10th January, 1982 have been allotted exclusively for Foreign Buyer-Seller Meet to which foreign buyers from all over the world have been invited. This Foreign-Buyer-Seller Meet is open to importers/exporters and businessmen interested in developing business relations with India.

TRADE EXHIBITION

[Continued from page No. 1]

and in the majority of cases they will be at the exhibition to learn about products on display. This group will include representatives of trade associations, financial institutions, unions, the local government, the press, designers and so on. Competitors will also probably come by your stand to see competing products and extract as much information as possible from your country's representatives on the stand. Subtle questioning of visitors should help identify competitors and non-potential sales elements in the audience.

The decision to buy

An exhibition gives an exhibitor the opportunity to appeal to the buyer's five senses. He can show and perhaps demonstrate his product while he explains its advantages. The visitor can see and examine it, taste and smell it (very important if it is food), hear it, hear about it and talk about it. Buyers visit an exhibition voluntarily in their own time. There are therefore fewer pressures on them, and they are likely to be more receptive to learning about your products than in other buying situations. Your exhibitors must realize these unique advantages and use them to convert casual interest into a definite decision to buy.

[Courtesy. Forum Vol XVI No. 3]

Export of spices by air from Trivandrum Airport

Exports of spices like cardamom, ginger, pepper and turmeric are permitted through Trivandrum Airport.

Goods brought for export through Trivandrum Airport will be stored in the custody of the exporters or in the storage place allotted py the carriers. No responsibility for the storage, upkeep and maintenance of the cargo would be taken by the customs department. The goods will be examined at the Airport in the area earmarked for the same by the Airport authorities. Goods for export shall be produced for preshipment, customs inspection/examination by exporters agents/or the carriers at their own risk and expenses well ahead of the time of departure of flight to enable proper customs inspection/examination/documentation. Goods which are rejected or not exported for any reason, shall be removed from Airport and stored at the expense/risk of the exporters/agents or carriers.

Our member-exporters may make use of the facility available at Trivandrum Airport.

PRICES OF SPICES IN U.K.

(All spot prices refer to the UK only. All shipment prices refer to UK/N, European ports unless stated otherwise.) (All cif values for June/July delivery.) (Source: The Public Ledger dt. 20-6-1981).

CARDAMOM (kilo)—

Alleppey green June/July AGS 1. £4. 50;
AGS 2. £4. 00;
AGL 320 gr. £3. 75;
AGL 260 gr. £2. 20;
Prime seeds £6. 00;
Light seeds £3.50
(all cif)

PEPPER (tonne)—

Sarawak special black: Spot £850 ex-wharf; June/July $1, 450.

Sarawak/Muntok white: Spot £ 1,000 duty paid ex-wharf; June/July $ 2,100.

Brazilian black: Spot £ 875; duty paid ex-wharf; June/July $ 1,500.

Brazilian white: Spot $ 1,050; June/July $ 2,250 cif.

GINGER (tonne)—

Nigerian split: spot £ 500: shipment June/July £ 450.

Sierra Leone: Spot £ 625; shipment £ 475 cif.

Cochin: Spot £ 600; June/July £ 600 cif.

Jamaica: No. 3 spot £ 1,700 ex-wharf (limited quantities); cif (new crop) $ 2,750.

CHILLIES (tonne)—

Ugandan: £ 1,200 cif.

New Guinea Birdseye: spot £ 1,100.

CARAWAY SEED (tonne)—

Dutch: June July £ 500 cif

CELERY SEED (tonne)—

Indian: Spot unq.: June/July £ 465.

CINNAMON QUILLS (lbs.)—

Sri Lanka June/July special 5 o's £ 1.04. faq 5 o's 99½ p; 4 o's 84½p; 3 o's 75p; 2 o's 73p; H1 57p; H2 55½p; quillings No.1 36p; faq quillings 26½p; featherings 16½p; chips 15½p. all cif.

CORIANDER SEED (tonne)—

Moroccan: June/July £ 280.

CUMIN SEED (tonne)—

Indian: June/July £ 600.

Turkish: June/July £ 550.

FENNEL SEED (tonne)—

Indian: June/July £ 430.

FENUGREEK SEED (tonne)—

Moroccan: June/July £ 300.

Indian: Spot unq; June/July £ 375.

MACE (long ton)—

Singapore: Broken June/July £1,360 cif.

Grenada: unsorted: Spot unq.; June/July 3,500 cif.

NUTMEG (long ton)

Grenada Defectives Limited:
June/July $2,000;
80s $3,250;
110s $3,050;
sound unsorted $2,950. fob.

St. Vincent: Defectives £1,050 ex-wharf shipment £800.

East Indies: June/July 80s £1,390; 110s June/July £1,340 cif.

WEEKLY PRICE TREND

	This week (3rd week June)	Last week (2nd week June)	Last year £
Cochin ginger	600.00	600.00	370.00
Sarawak black pepper	$1,450.00	$1,450.00	$1,575.00
Indian turmeric	350.00	350.00	440.00
Indian cumin seed (4% adm.)	600.00	600.00	650.00

Distribution of exports of Pepper from selected countries

(Quantity in tonnes)

	Brazil			Malaysia (Sarawak)	Indonesia		
	1977	1978	1979	1979	1977	1978	1979
Canada	20	60	85	179	85	40	25
Hong Kong	—	—	—	104	20	69	144
Malaysia	—	—	—	3	14	—	—
Singapore	—	—	—	29,942	6,300	14,107	5,144
Australia	—	2	—	—	492	255	295
United Kingtom	401	770	718	931	287	90	351
Belgium - Lux.	94	217	110	81	—	28	12
Denmark	15	22	1	25	140	45	75
France	1,689	2,666	1,630	25	483	75	440
West Germany	2,228	2,789	1,960	1,364	7,415	5,021	5,270
Irish Republic	—	—	—	47	—	—	—
Italy	65	330	135	82	40	137	—
Netherlands	214	658	163	53	5,815	3,701	3,365
Spain	33	16	3	—	40	—	—
Sweden	5	—	6	13	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	230	—	—	81	—	—	—
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	130	230
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	—	123	—
East Germany	651	2,048	1,890	—	—	—	—
Hungary	200	700	100	—	200	590	120
Poland	550	2,200	1,200	—	—	—	—
Romania	500	—	1,028	—	—	778	—
Soviet Union	—	—	—	—	1,700	600	—
Morocco	1,908	2,688	3,792	—	—	—	—
China (Taiwan)	—	—	—	120	—	—	—
Japan	21	9	20	2 405	579	546	190
South Korea	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Philippines	—	—	—	50	—	—	—
Argentina	1,091	1,377	1,161	—	—	—	—
Chile	73	64	87	—	—	—	—
Colombia	122	133	106	-	—	—	—
Mexico	599	845	1,112	—	—	—	—
Peru	447	75	264	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	75	101	110	—	—	—	—
United States	6,365	11,990	9,079	587	9,209	11,438	9,555
Other countries	114	186	426	8	357	4	10
Total	17,710	29,957	25,186	36,118	33,176	33,777	25,226

—[Source: Fruit and Tropical Products, London]

PRICES OF SPICES IN U.S.A.

(EXTRACT FROM WEEKLY MARKET REPORT DATED 19-6-1981 OF M/s. A. A. SAYIA AND COMPANY, HOBOKEN U.S.A.)

BLACK PEPPER: Prices retreated as Indonesian shippers pressed for sales. They seem to be under pressure for two reasons. They are looking to gain control of the crop from their farmers at cheap levels and the large premium that Lampong commanded last Fall and Winter caused grinders to switch to Brazilian. The market differential is now much more normal. While Sarawak is almost competitive, India is twenty cents (20c) per pound above the world market.

NUTMEGS: Declining interest rates are beginning to affect the strength of the "Dollar" in Europe. Cracked E. I. NUTMEGS have steadied accordingly. Although stocks are adequate for the moment, we are approaching the large Fall consuming season. Whole W. I.'s are expensive and have largely disappeared on the spot. There are some parcels afloat. ABCD's have taken up some of the demand.

RED PEPPERS: Pakistan Dundicuts seem headed for higher levels. Shippers report that the crop has been moved and their prices are well above the New York market. The next harvest will not begin to arrive here until Thanksgiving. Better availability of Indian Sannams and various Chinese grades will tend to keep the lid on the market. HOT RICE CHILLIES are becoming very scarce on the spot.

SEEDS: Indian CELERY stabilized at higher levels. Shippers have taken advantage of the small harvest and are controlling the carryover. Chinese will take up some of the slack and is a bargain. New crop Indian FENNEL has arrived and the availability of "R. O. A." is better. Prices are not likely to decline much, however, as demand at source is large.

BLACK PEPPER:

15 tons	Lampong	spot	@ $	.69 ↓
15 tons	Lampong	July/ship.	@ $	.67 ↓
15 tons	Malabar	spot	@ $	.82 ↓
15 tons	Brazilian	spot	@ $	.65 ↓
15 tons	Brazilian	Oct./Nov.	@ $	.64 ↓
5 tons	Tellicherry Extra Bold	afloat	@ $	1.10

WHITE PEPPER:

5 tons	Muntok	spot	@ $	1.12
5 tons	Muntok	afloat	@ $	1.02
10 tons	Muntok	July ship.	@ $	.99
5 tons	Brazilian	spot	@ $	1.09 ↑

CASSIA:

1 ton	Batavia "AA" Cut 2-3/4"/3"/6"	spot	@ $	1.20
1 ton	Batavia "AA" Cut 2-3/4"	afloat	,, @ $	1.12 ↑
15 tons	Korintje "A" 3 ML/ SVO	spot	@ $	.62
15 tons	Korintje "B" 2.75 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.58
15 tons	Korintje "B" 2.50 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.57
15 tons	Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.55
15 tons	Korintje "C" 2.00 ML/ SVO	spot	@ $	.51
15 tons	Korintje "C" 1.50 ML/ SVO	spot	@ $	.50
15 tons	Korintje "A" 2.75 ML/ SVO	June/July	@ $	59
15 tons	Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/ SVO	June/July	@ $	.54 ↓
15 tons	Korintje "C" 1.50 ML/ SVO	June/July	@ $	.49 ↓
5 tons	H-2 Ceylon Cinnamon	afloat	@ $	1.35
5 tons	Taiwan	spot	@ $	.37

CLOVE:

5 tons	Madagascars	spot	@ $	4.85
5 tons	Brazilian—spot @ $ 4.50	afloat	@ $	4.40

GINGER:

10 tons	Cochin	spot	@ $	.48
10 tons	Chinese Whole Peeled ‖ 1	,,	@ $	.47
10 tons	Chinese Whole Peeled ‖ 2	,,	@ $	.43
5 tons	Sliced	spot	@ $	.42
1 ton	Jamaican	,,	@ $	2.15

Prices of Spices in U. S. A. (Continued)

MACE:

2 tons ‖ 2 Siauw Mace Siftings	spot	@ $	1.35

NUTMEG :

5 tons West India (Whole)	afloat	@ $	1.12 ↓
5 tons East India	spot	@ $	.84 ↓
5 tons East India	July ship.	@ $	.83

PIMENTO :

5 tons Jamaican	spot	@ $	1.07
2½ tons Guatemala/Honduras	Aug. ship	@ $	.89
2½ tons Mexican	spot	@ $	.98 ↑

RED PEPPER :

10 tons Indian Sannams	spot	@ $	.78
2½ tons Chinese Haiman Rice Chillies	spot	@ $	1.15
15 tons Chinese Haiman/ Yunnan	spot	@ $	.77
15 tons Chinese Wangtu/ Liling/Chengtu	,,	@ $	.78
10 tons Pakistan Dundicuts	spot	@ $	.64 ↑
15 tons Pakistan Dundicuts	Aug. ship.	@ $	.65

TURMERIC :

5 tons Alleppey	spot	@ $	.33 ↓
15 tons Alleppey (New Crop)	June	@ $	.34
5 tons Haitian	spot	@ $	.29

PAPRIKA :

50 bags Spanish (115 ASTA)	spot	@ $	1.15
100 bags Spanish (100 ASTA)	,,	@ $	1.08
100 bags Spanish (90 ASTA)	,,	@ $	.98
100 bags Spanish (80 ASTA)	,,	@ $	.93
100 bags Spanish (75 ASTA) New Crop	spot	@ $	.79
100 bags Spanish (50 ASTA)	,,	@ $	.73
50 bags Hungarian (105ASTA)	spot	@ $	1.02
100 bags Hungarian (71 ASTA)	,,	@ $	.72

ANISE:

100 bags Spanish (R. O. A.)	spot	@ $	1.51
100 bags Egyptian (R. O. A.) @$ 1.10	Recleaned	@ $	1 30
50 bags Chinese Star Anise afl. @$ 1.70	spot	@ $	1.85

CARAWAY :

200 bags Egyptian	spot	@ $	45
100 bags Dutch/Polish	spot	@ $	.53

CARDAMOM :

5 cases Bleached "AA"	afloat	@ $	12.00
5 cases Extra Fancy Greens	spot	@ $	10.00
5 cases Decorticated	,,	@ $	3.80 ↓
5 cases Guatemala Mixed Greens	spot	@ $	3.80 ↓
5 cases Guatemala Sun Dried	,,	@ $	3.70 ↓

CELERY :

15 tons Indian spot @53c ↑	afloat	@ $	.52 ↑
15 tons Chinese	spot	@ $	.44

CORIANDER :

15 tons Moroccan	spot	@ $	.32
15 tons Rumanian	,,	@ $	.30
15 tons Chinese	,,	@ $	.27

CUMIN:

15 tons Indian @69 c ↓	July ship.	@ $	.67 ↓
10 tons Turkish	spot	@ $	.68 ↓

DILL :

10 tons Dewhiskered @49 c	July ship.	@ $	.45

FENNEL:

5 tons Indian (Recleaned) @72c	R.O.A.	@ $	.62
5 tons Egyptian	spot	@ $	.42
5 tons Chinese	R.O.A.	@ $	.45

FENUGREEK :

5 tons Indian/Israeli	spot	@ $	39

SAFFRON:

5 lbs. Spanish	spot	@ $	460.00

SPICES - Prices in Indian Markets in June 1981

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

BLACK PEPPER

a) BOMBAY

TGSEB	— 32.00/32.50
TGEB	— 24.00/25.75
MG-1	— 17.50/16.50
MG-2	— 16.00/16.50
MUG-1	— 15.00/15.25
MUG-2	— 14.00/14.50
Light Pepper	— 12.00/12.25

b) COCHIN

TGSEB	— 14.50/14.75
TGEB	— 14.50
MG-1	— 13.35/13.65
GL	— 9.75-10.00
PH.I	— 2.75

CARDAMOM (Small)

a) BOMBAY

AGEB	— 200/220
AGB	— 180/200
AGS	— 150/190
AGS-1	— 125/175
AGS-2	— 100/120
Bleached	— 75/120
Coorg	— 80/140

b) MANGALORE

CGEB	— 125/140
CGB	— 120/135
CG-1	— 115/130
CG-2	— 100/120
CG-3	— 90/115
CG-4	— 70/100
BW-1	— 126/130
BW-2	— 111/112
BL-1	— 129/135
BL-2	— 110/111
CS-1	— 104/106

c) VIRUDHUNAGAR

AGEB	— 175/190
AGB	— 135/145
AGS	— 105/120
AGS-1	— 85/100
AGS-2	— 70/80
AGL	— 45/50
CS-1	— 70/75

DRY GINGER

a) BOMBAY

Unbleached	— 10.25/15.00
Bleached	— 9.00/14.00

b) ALLEPPEY

Ungraded	— 8.25/7.75
Graded	— 8.75/8.25

c) COCHIN

Unbleached	— 9.00 9.25
Bleached	— 9.00
N.G.C.	— 9.50/10.50
NUGC Good	— 9.00/9.50
BUGC Good	— 9.90/9.25

DRY CHILLIES

a) VIRUDHUNAGAR

General	— 7.00/10.50

b) TUTICORIN

SS	— 7.80/11.50
SG	— 7.25/9.75

TURMERIC

a) BOMBAY

Finger:

Rajpuri	— 3.10/3.80
Cuddappah	— 2.80/3.50
Guntur	— 2.80/3.20

Bulbs :

Nizamabad	— 3.50/2.80
Cuddappah	— 3.50/2.70
Guntur	— 3.50/2.75

Powder: — 3.50/3.00

b) ALLEPPEY

Ungraded	— 2.75
Graded	— 3·25

c) COCHIN

Alleppey - finger	— 2.75
A.F.T.Fair	— 3.50

MINOR SPICES —

BOMBAY

Seeds ;	
Coriander-Indori	— 10.00/6.75
Coriander-Kanpuri	— 7.00/6.00
Coriander - powder	— 7.00/6.00
Fennel	— 10.00/8.00
Fenugreek	— 4.25/3.75
Cumin	— 15.00/7.00
Celery	— 13.00/6.00
Curry powder	— 4.00/3.50

TGSEB - Tellicherry Garbled Special Extra Baold
TG - Tellicherry Garbled.
MG - Malabar Garbled.
MUG - Malabar Ungarbled.
GL - Garbled Light
PH - Pin Heads
AGEB-Alleppey Green Extra Bold.
AGS-Alleppy Green Superior.
AGL - Alleppey Light Green.
CGEB-Coorg Green Extra Bold.
CS-Cardamom Seed.
BL-Bleached
BW - Bleached White.
SS - Sannam Special
SG - Sannam General

Source: Offices of the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection.

List of Priced Publications of the Spices Export Promotion Council

	Name of Publication	Price Rs. Ps.	Postage charge Rs. Ps.
1)	Report of the International Seminar on Pepper (held at Cochin on 12th and 13th March 1976)	50—00	6—55 (Regd)
2)	Directory of Importers of Spices (Revised-1978)	20—00	4—55 ,,
3)	Directory of Exporters of Spices from India (Revised-1978)	20—00	4—55 ,,
4)	Exotic Recipes with Indian Spices (Big size)	10—00	4—55 ,,
5)	Exotic Recipes with Indian Spices (Small size)	1—25	1—00 (L.P.)
*6)	Agmark grade specifications of Black Pepper & Ground Black Pepper (Revised & newly printed)	5—00	1—00 ,,
*7)	Agmark grade specifioations of Cardamom & Cardamom seeds	5—00	1—00 ,,
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13)	Countrywise/Zonewise exports of spices from India during the financial years 1975-76 and 1976-77	3—00	0—60 (B. P.)
14)	Special issue of 'Indian Spices' Journal on Asia Fair	3—00	0—60 ,,
15)	SPICES NEWS LETTER (monthly):- Annual subscription	12—00	
	Single copy	1—00	0—25 ,,
16)	INDIAN SPICES JOURNAL (quarterly):- Annual subscription	15—00	
	Single copy	4—00	0—35 ,,

* Agmark grade specification folders are available to members of the Council at a concessional rate of Rs. 2/- each.

These publications can be obtained on prepayment (by money order/demand draft/postal order) of cost plus postage.

Please contact : The Secretary, Spices Export Promotion Council, M. G. Road, Ernakulam, Cochin - 682 016.

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(Opp: World Trade Centre)
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Telex: 011-4254 IGCC IN
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86 FG Himalaya House
23 Kasturba Gandhi Marg
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Telephone: 44151/40645/46491
Telex: 031-3578 IGCC IN
Telegram: INDKAMMER

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Calcutta 700 001
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30 A/B, Jawaharlal Nehru Road
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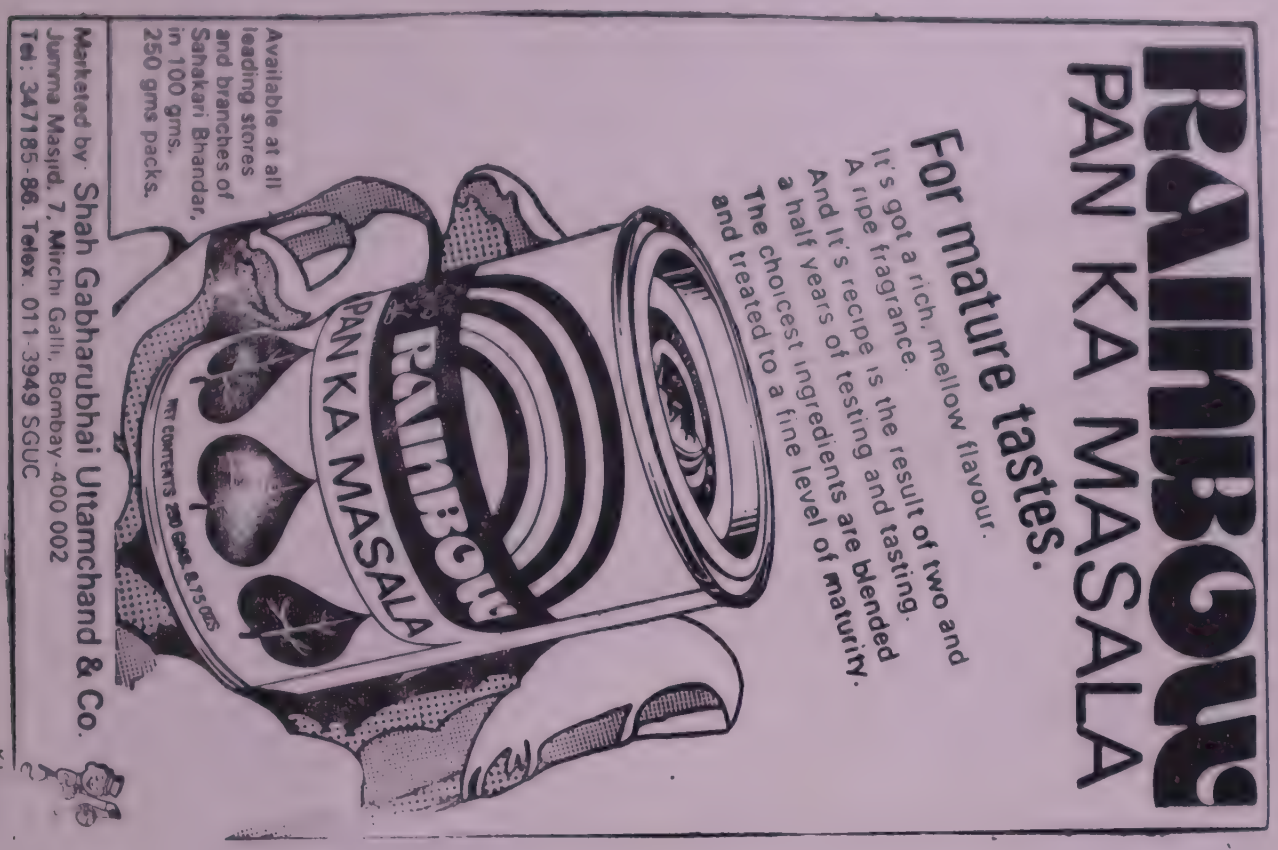
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TRADE IN CONVENIENCE GOODS IN SWEDEN

Over the past 15 years retail trade in Sweden has undergone substantial structural and organizational changes and more than 95% of turnover in convenience goods now passes through self-service shops.

These changes may largely be regarded as an adjustment to the changed consumption and buying habits of the consumers. Married women are increasingly taking paid work outside the home. With less time for the daily shopping, families tend to prefer shops with an all-round assortment of foods and other convenience goods. At the same time, the growing use of cars for shopping expeditions means that the consumer is no longer forced to shop locally.

Besides conventional convenience stores and convenience-goods markets, merchandise supermarkets with an extended assortment and the large hypermarkets with reduced service and rationalized handling of goods have come to play an important part in Swedish retail trade. However, to compete with these new forms of distribution, the rest of the retail trade is putting increasing emphasis on personal service, a wide range of goods and high quality.

Price-setting within the retail trade is in principle free, the margins varying from firm to firm. In the highly rationalized trade in convenience goods, costs and gross profits are relatively low.

An Act of 1954 prohibits or discourages practices that might restrict competition, and keen competition in the majority of branches has given impetus to rationalization and closures of many small shops.

New regulations have been laid down to strengthen the position of the consumer on the market. They concern such matters as food additives, labelling, etc. Full information can be obtained from the National Food Administration (Livsmedelsverket), Box 622, S-751 26 UPPSALA. (Sweden)

Only about 10 per cent of the retail outlets for convenience goods belong to fully independent relailers or smaller multiple chains while the rest are closely attached to one of the three groupings which dominate the convenience goods market. These groups are:

ICA

KF-Konsum (the co-operatives)

Saba/DAGAB

A decisive characteristic of these groups is their high degree of vertical and horizontal integration. Each group encompasses retailing, wholesaling, importation and manufacturing.

A potential exporter to Sweden is well advised to take note of this situation but should also remember that independent importers and agents fulfill an important task. Only a minor portion of imports is handled direct by the three groups.

However, a general recommendation on how an exporter should go about in finding the right point of entry to the Swedish market cannot be given. Whether he should sell through an importer, agent or direct depends on the product in question as well as on the strategy chosen by the exporter.

Promotional activities at retail level in the food trade include weekly promotion programmes for selected, normally fast-moving consumer goods. The activities comprise advertising in newspapers, magazines and the chain's own weekly news leaflets, as well as displays, posters and various other in-store promotion activities. Special price offers are an essential part of the programmes, and suppliers normally offer a discount and may even pay part of the cost of the programme.

The dominating role of the large groups in the Swedish food trade does not prevent specialized agents/importers from playing a significant role of their own. They also supply the large retail organizations when they are sole distributors for certain products or when they have special knowledge of the trade.

—(Swedish Market Newsletter from IMPOD)

News and Notes

Indo-Sri Lanka Chamber of Commerce

Indo-Sri Lanka Chamber of Commerce with headquarters in Madras has been set up to promote trade relations between the two countries. The present developments in trade ties and joint-ventures in industrial activity, have created the need for trade chamber in India (Madras). Free Trade Zone (FTZ) in Sri Lanka has attracted the Indian entrepreneurs and the Chamber would help in exploring possibilities of investment. Some industrialists from Tamil Nadu had expressed a desire to set up automobile, textiles, machine tools and other units in Sri Lanka. A few of the transport companies in Tamil Nadu have already started finalising details of their joint ventures. The President of this chamber is Shri M. A. Chidambaram.

First AFST International Food Conference-1982

The Association of Food Scientists and Technologists, Bangalore is holding an International Conference at Bangalore for four days between May 23 and May 26, 1982.

The theme of the conference will be "Food Challenges of the Eighties". The conference will consist of poster sessions, scientific lectures by eminent personalities, symposia and group discussions and popular lectures. An Exhibition of food machinery, food products and technical books and literature is also being organized at the time of the Conference. Scientific bodies like Indian National Science Academy (INSA), International Union of Food Science and Technology (IUFST) and Institute of Food Technology (USA) are being requested by the Association (AFST) to cooperate in the organisation of the Conference.

The topics for discussion in the poster session are grouped into the following major categories: (1) Additives, (2) Education, training (3) Energy (4) Environment and by-products (5) Food standards and regulations, industrial and Governmental (6) Information and transfer of technology (7) Ingredients (8) Marketing (9) Microbiology and sanitation (10) Nutrition (11) Packing (12) Processing and engineering (13) Socio-economic impact of technology (14) Toxicology.

For details, application forms for registration and accommodation in the Exhibition, please write to Shri M.R. Chandrasekhara, Convener, Planning Group (AFST) 19, Platform Road, Bangalore-560023. (Grams : Snackfoods; Tel : 82430).

10% growth in exports during 1980-81

Against the overall improved economic situation in 1980-81 India's exports also have fared better and might touch a level of about Rs. 7,100 crores compared to Rs. 6,459 crores in 1979-80 showing a growth of about 10%.

STC hikes export value target 30%

The State Trading Corporation has decided to increase by about 30 percent the export earnings from non-canalised items during the current financial year. The earnings are targetted at Rs. 304 crores compared with Rs. 238 crores in the previous year.

So far as the trade tunrover is concerned, the Corporation has set a target of Rs. 1,730 crores compared with the level of Rs. 1,677 crores achieved in 1980-81. The export earnings are expected to increase to Rs. 525 crores from Rs. 461 crores, and the domestic sales to Rs. 18 crores from Rs. 14 crores. Imports in 1981-82, on the other hand are projected lower at Rs. 1,187 crores against Rs. 1,202 crores in the previous year.

New shipping service

The Mid East Cargo, a shipping company jointly owned by two foreign shipping lines is expected to start direct shipping service from Bombay to Scandinavian countries. Presently, no shipping company, whether Indian or foreign, offers direct service on liner basis to these countries from Bombay.

Indo-Sri Lanka cargo booking pact

A tripartite agreement has been signed between the Southern Railway, the Sri Lanka Government Railway and the Shipping Corporation of India for introducing a system of through-booking of passengers and cargo between the two countries. Under the agreement, passengers from stations on the Southern Railway route can book their tickets and luggage directly to any railway station in Sri Lanka and vice versa. The same procedure will also be applicable to shippers booking their cargo between the two countries.

Modernisation aid for all industries

The Union Government has decided that financial assistance for modernisation be extended to all industries at normal rate of interest and terms, but without any convertibility stipulation.

This concession was hitherto available only for cotton textiles, cement, sugar, jute and certain engineering industries. In the case of weak rehabilitation cases, holding prospects of viability and requiring softer terms, the financial institutions have been directed to consider extending financial assistance on concessional terms.

Around the World

India's share in German foreign trade

Amongst the 41 Asian countries which are trading partners of Germany, India is holding the 10th position. Germany's leading trading partner in Asia is Japan, followed by the oil exporting countries Saudi Arabia, Iran and Iraq. The other Asian trading partners ahead of India are Hong Kong, United Emirates, China, Taiwan and South Korea.

As per latest German statistics, Germany had 191 trading partners all over the world in 1980. India belongs to the bulk of German trading partner whose share in total German-foreign trade is less than 0.5 per cent, in 1980, India's percentage was 0.4 per cent, 0.3 per cent regarding German imports and 0.4 per cent regarding German exports. India's position amongst the 191 German trading partners is 43. Japan, the leading Asian trading partner for Germany holds the eighth position. Top leading partners are France with a share of 12 per cent followed by Netherlands (10.5 per cent) and Italy (8.2 per cent).

U.S. Imports of Agricultural Products

Roughly two fifths of U.S. farm imports are complementary products - in other words, they are not grown in this country in sufficient volume to be truly competitive with U. S. imports.

Leading complementary imports are coffee, cocoa, crude natural rubber, bananas, spices and tea.

Since 1960 complementary imports have increased very little in volume, but their value has risen nearly fourfold as prices have increased. But, their share of total value of U. S. agricultural imports has decreased from 50% to 43% in 1980.

Commodity:	Imports in 1980-Value (million dollars)
Coffee	4,493
Cocoa	968
Rubber & Allied Gums	834
Bananas	430
Spices	140
Tea	133

—(Consulate General of India, New York)

Canadian Importers Association

The Canadian Importers Association, Toronto (with about 1000 members) is exclusively concerned with helping the Canadian importers in finding alternative competitive markets abroad. It issues 'Import Week' which gives useful information on a variety of issues connected not only with international trade but with Canadian rules and regulations affecting imports as well as changes in the customs rules and tariffs. During 1981 the Association will publish 12 monthly issues largely devoted to specific interest areas such as Transportation (Air, Rail, Sea & Road), Trade Promotion, Banking Services, etc.

Indo-Gautemala Co-operation on economic and commercial relations

India and Guatemala have explored the possibility of forming an association of major cardamom producing countries towards discouraging unhealthy competition, as well as to undertake joint market promotional activities for the benefit of all producer members. At a meeting with the visiting Gautemalan Minister of Economy, the Indian Commerce Minister has suggested that a working group of the producing countries be set up for pursuing the ideas with other major producers of cardamom, namely, Tanzania and Sri Lanka.

Meanwhile, India and Guatemala have concluded a trade agreement, granting most favoured nation treatment to each other. The agreement has been signed by the Minister of State for Commerce on behalf of India and by the Minister of Economy on behalf of Guatemala. The two sides have also agreed to establish a joint committee to develop and promote economic and commercial relations. The committee is expected to meet alternately in the capitals of both countries periodically.

Total imports of spices frm India to Sweden

1978 (Jan-Dec.)	1,446,000 Skr.
1979 ,,	1,641,000 ,,
1980 ,,	1,000,000 ,,

Embassy of India Office (Greece)-change of address

The Embassy of India, in Greece, has been shifted to new building from 8th June, 1981. The current address is as follows:

Embassy of India,
Melleagrou Street No. 4,
Athens-138, Greece.
(Telex No. 21-6171 INDGR)

Guidelines on Authentication of Documents for Shipments to Philippines

Effective immediately the following documents shall be submitted for authentication for shipments to the Philippines.

(1) Three copies of properly accomplished Commercial Invoice; and

(2) Three copies of the non-negotiable Bill of Lading or Airway Bill or Parcel Post Receipt duly marked "FOR CONSULAR PURPOSES ONLY".

Commercial Invoice Instructions

(1) The following information should be contained in the Commercial Invoice:

a) Name and brand of the article(s);

b) Manufacturer and complete address;

c) Name and flag of carrying vessel;

d) Date of departure of carrying vessel from country, port of exportation, and port of entry in the Philippines;

e) The packing cost;

f) The inland freight, if any; and

g) Other charges which do not include the authentication fee.

(2) Some specific articles, such as food, drugs and insecticides, require additional special forms which can be obtained from the Embassy of the Philippines on payment of the cost of the form.

(3) The Commercial Invoice, together with its supporting documents, should be presented for authentication to the Consular Officer having jurisdiction over the shipment, at the time of, before or immediately after the shipment of the articles. However, in cases wherein the place of exportation, manufacture or purchase of the articles is far from the Philippine Consular Office, the Commercial Invoice can be authenticated within twenty-five days from the departure of the vessel.

(4) The Commercial Invoice of articles imported into the Philippines with a dutiable value of P 3,000 (US $400) and above shall be presented for authentication. Certificates of Origin issued by local Chambers of Commerce when required by the purchasers may be authenticated by the Embassy.

(5) The Commercial Invoice shall be submitted for authentication to the Philippine Consular Office, in the Consular district in which the articles were manufactured or purchased, of from which they are shipped, as the case may be.

Shipments consigned to any office, agency or instrumentality of the Philippine Government, including Government-owned or controlled corporations, should be loaded on Philippine Flag air carriers or Shipping Lines. In its absence an application for the waiver shall be filed at the Embassy of the Philippines. (The Application Form is available at the Embassy).

To avoid delays all shippers/exporters are requested to submit to the Embassy the names, titles and facsimiles or the signatures of their officers authorised to sign Commercial Invoices. Also, shippers/exporters are requested to ask their carriers/shipping agents to send to the Embassy directly the names, titles and facsimiles of the signatures of their officers authorised to certify bills of lading.

Fees are payable in advance by cash or bank draft payable to the Embassy of the Philippines, New Delhi:

a) Fee for authentication of Commercial Invoice 285.00

b) Certification of Certificate of Origin 48.00

c) Authentication of Extra Copy of Commercial Invoice 24.00

d) Cost of one set of FA Form No. 53 or 54 (to be used in case of shipment of food and drug products, insecticides, paris greens, lead arsenates or fungicides) 3.00

e) Authentication fee for the above 48.00

Disposition of the Commercial Invoice

a) Original to be given to the shipper;

b) Duplicate shall be retained at the Embassy; and

c) Triplicate shall be transmitted to the Collector of Customs of the Port of Discharge in the Philippines.

Duly accomplished Commercial Invoices are processed within 16 working hours upon receipt thereof. Self-addressed envelope bearing the required postage should be enclosed. Only documents provided with registry stamps would be returned by registered mail; they will otherwise be returned by ordinary mail.

INCOMPLETE Commercial Invoices will not be accepted for authentication and shall be returned.

For more information please write to: The Embassy of the Philippines (Consular Section), 50-N, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-110021.
(Phones: 698492 & 694120.)

Chambers of commerce trade associations in Singapore

a) Singapore Indian Chamber of Commerce,
55-A, Robinson Road,
Singapore - 0106.

b) Singapore International Chamber of Commerce,
Denmark House,
Singapore - 0617.

c) Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce & Industry,
47, Hill Street, Singapore-0617.

d) The Malay Chamber of Commerce,
1901, 19th Floor,
International Plaza,
Anson Road,
Singapore - 0207.

e) Singapore Manufacturers' Association,
world Trade Centre, (1st Floor)
Maritime Square,
Telek Blangah Road,
Singapore - 0409.

f) Singapore Federation of Chambers of Commerce & Industry.
40, Hill Street, Singapore - 0617.

g) Singapore Pepper Exporters & Packers Association,
Supreme House, Penang Road,
Singapore - 9.

(Country profile)

ARGENTINA

Official name : Republic of Argentina

Area : 27, 91, 810 sq. kms. (about 80% of the size of India)

Population : 26.73 million (June 1979 estimate);
Annual average rate of growth : 1.4%

Capital : Buenos Aires

Main cities : Rosaria, Cordoba, Santa Fe, Posadas, La Plaza and Mendoza

Language : Spanish

Climate : Argentina has a varied climate.
The winter lasts from May to September.
The summer lasts from November to March.
Buenos Aires has a temperature ranging from a minimum of 0° in winter to a maximum of about 35° in summer.
Humidity in summer often reaches 80-90%.

Time : Buenos Aires is 3 hours plus GMT.

Visa : Argentina visa is necessary.
Tourist visa is granted free on a reciprocal basis.

Historical backgroud : Argentina is the second largest country in South America after Brazil. It shares a common border with Chile, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. The population is almost entirely of European origin, principally Spanish and Italian.

Exports of Spices from India during the financial years 1980-81 and 1979-80

(Quantity: M. Tons: Value in '000 Rs.)

Commodities	1980-81		1979-80	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Pepper whole	25,240.46	3,65,248.32	20,836.39	3,32,656.89
Pepper white	3.31	115.72	—	—
Dehy. Green Pepper	49.78	1,965.06	47.02	2,148.25
Pepper powder	43.25	1,109.00	15.04	419.66
Total pepper	25,336.80	3,68,438.10	20,898.45	3,35,224.80
Cardamom small	2,437.47	3,61,538.14	2,637.07	4,80,611.27
Cardamom big	159.83	3,346.09	366.58	8,241.58
Chillies whole	7,333.52	47,283.60	9,581.07	71,361.47
Chillies powder	295.93	2,795.64	681.73	5,940.15
Total chillies	7,629.45	50,079 24	10,262.80	77,301.62
Ginger	5,482.57	28,672.51	11,381.11	71,829.14
Ginger powder	67.67	559.07	104.87	866.95
Total ginger	5,550.24	29,231.58	11,485.98	72,696.09
Turmeric	9,613.19	50,074.28	14,150.13	1,06,335.62
Turmeric powder	1,825.17	10,318.86	12,459.71	91,725.39
Total turmeric	11,438.36	60,393.14	26,609.84	1,98,061.01
Curry powder	2,238.98	21,730.83	2,644.27	25,563.43
Coriander seed	1,340.55	7,529.83	3,721.77	11,667.04
Coriander powder	307.98	2,214.13	603.34	3,031.34
Total coriander	1,648.53	9,743.96	4,325.11	14,698.38
Cumin seed	6,693.37	73,909.90	17,830.54	2,12,068.80
Cumin powder	67.75	801.44	—	—
Total cumin	6,761.12	74,711.34	17,830.54	2,12,068.80
Celery seed	1,664.00	8,311.57	3,153.48	19,265.16
Celery powder	3.12	16.96	—	—
Total celery	1,667.12	8,328.53	3,153.48	19,265.19
Fennel seed	1,036.84	7,503.53	1,911.46	12,487.09
Fennel powder	1.26	9.41	0.11	0.91
Total fennel	1,038.10	7,512.94	1,911.57	12,488.00
Fenugreek seed	3,085.03	11,885.26	4,798.31	15,661.81
Fenugreek powder	0.10	0.73	—	—
Total fenugreek	3,085.13	11,885 99	4,798.31	15,661.81
Garlic whole	5,947.93	14,955.89	2,825.55	8,319.15
Dehy. garlic	239.57	2,760.57	349.22	4,416.22
Garlic powder	101.66	1,073.45	205.30	2,663.21
Total garlic	6,289.16	18,789.91	3,380.07	15,398.58
Mace	—	—	10.60	13.47
Nutmeg	3 kg.	0.52	1.42	16.53
Nutmeg powder	2.00	29.00	—	—
Total nutmeg	2.00	29.52	1.42	16.53
Cassia	681.65	5,484.10	957.20	4,873.03
Cassia powder	14.00	231.34	—	—
Total cassia	695.65	5,715.44	957.20	4,873.03
Ani seed	1.60	17.50	172.30	1,328.57
Tejpat	224.96	474.10	1,269.15	1,284.17
Misc. spices	697.50	5,851.72	2,042.59	23,284.81
Oils of spices	12.93	4,822.85	19.66	8,258.74
Oleoresins of spices	148.87	21,761.68	181.61	24,424.84
Total	77,063.80	10,64,402.60	1,14,958.60	15,50,764.69

Source: 1979-80: DGCIS, Calcutta.
Oils and oleoresins and 1980-81: Customs lists - provisional figures.
Cardamom Small: Cardamom Board.

Exports of Spices from India to Bahrain and Oman (Muskat) during 1980-81

(Quantity: M. Tons — Value: '000 Rs.)

Commodities	BAHRAIN ISLAND 1980-81 Quantity	Value	OMAN (Muscat) 1980-81 Quantity	Value
Pepper	14.35	381.09	25.82	295.68
Cardamom (small)	17.85	2308.36	8.87	117.92
Cardamom Big	1.00	20.45	1.68	112.27
Chillies	3.12	29.53	81.78	823.10
Ginger	6.39	47.00	16.66	141.39
Turmeric	41.73	230.12	148.56	1055.23
Curry Powder	30.21	357.32	24.71	268.33
Coriander seed	12.50	103.90	165.34	1262.33
Cumin seed	5.27	67.25	54.39	584.65
Celery seed	—	—	5.96	30.80
Fennel seed	8.32	68.86	18.97	150.12
Fenugreek seed	12.73	54.36	38.07	174.14
Garlic	47.40	203.66	6.00	37.30
Tejpat	0.09	0.61	—	—
Misc. Spices	0.62	11.04	0.95	14.53
Total:	201.67	3882.55	597.76	6067.79

Source: Customs Lists—80-81 : Provisional & incomplete figures.

Exports of spices from India to Portugal during 1978-79 and 1979-80

(Quantity: M. Tons — Value: '000 Rs.)

Items	1978-79 Qty.	Value	1979-80 Qty.	Value
Chillies powder	21.00	213.17	—	—
Dry ginger	0.50	7.20	—	—
Turmeric	—	—	2.50	13.42
Curry powder	8.00	46.74	—	—
Coriander seed	0.55	2.93	1.00	3.60
Fennel seed	0.15	2.22	—	—
Cumin seed	—	—	11.56	162.05
Total:	30.20	272.26	15.06	179.07

Source: 1978-79: DGCIS, Calcutta.
1979-80: Customs Lists—provisional & incomplete figures (subject to revision).

WEST GERMANY: Imports of Spices

(tonnes)

	1978	1979
PEPPER		
India	73	123
Malaysia	2,671	3,756
Singapore	93	48
Sri Lanka	101	109
Brazil	1,982	3,052
Indonesia	4,280	4,090
Cameroon		112
Malagasy Republic	358	290
Other countries	95	81
CAPSICUM AND CHILLIES		
Kenya	143	71
China	233	225
Turkey	693	684
Mexico	315	383
Italy	1,335	1,667
Netherlands	299	337
Greece	1,164	1,391
Spain	2,404	3,178
Hungary	2,957	2,543
Yugoslavia	1,720	1,901
Pakistan	94	247
Other countries	715	883
GINGER		
India	419	713
Nigeria	52	
Brazil	43	56
China	380	368
Other countries	108	93
CARDAMOM		
India	17	17
Tanzania	46	34
Guatemala	77	162
Other countries	19	11
CURRY POWDER & PASTE		
India	268	220
United Kingdom	439	541
Other countries	9	8

Source : Fruit and Tropical Products/Dec. 80/p. 76.

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IMPORTS OF SPICES INTO SINGAPORE

Seeds of Anise, Fennel, Cumin, Coriander, etc.

	1977		1978		1979	
Import from:	Tonne	S $000	Tonne	S $000	Tonne	S $000
China	1299	2673	1052	2438	1699	2335
Egypt	2599	2673	4066	4684	4133	3999
India	986	2107	1675	2523	5862	13782
Iran	1711	5442	1138	4357	166	883
Kenya	115	197	10	19	124	92
Morocco	1009	2850	530	881	—	—
Pakistan	2003	5227	458	1630	242	286
Romania	645	1446	549	1317	400	292
Total including other countries	11343	26004	9903	18510	6442	22074
Total Re-exports:	6350	13113	6946	14873	8042	15903

Cassia

Import from:	Kg.	S $000	Kg,	S $000	Kg.	S $000
China	1991819	6155	1045600	3619	1541481	6875
India	107762	41	8800	3	27075	34
Taiwan	25000	93	—	—	10000	57
Total including other countries	2188861	6541	1104400	3790	1622896	7108
Total Re-exports:	1548726	5124	3106511	8001	4637499	11771

Ginger not in Syrup

Import from:	Tonne	S $000	Tonne	S $000	Tonne	S $000
Bangladesh	170	547	281	855	15	33
China	265	403	4	16	46	105
India	139	747	544	1988	368	842
W. Malaysia	2907	640	3080	650	2684	578
Nepal	242	1991	150	707	—	—
Thailand	33	82	62	163	—	—
Total including other countries	3788	4509	4145	4405	3394	1797
Total Re-exports:	1382	2966	2583	5106	4044	4545

Other spices

Import from:	Kg.	S $000	Kg.	S $000	Kg.	S $000
China	35000	52	9700	321	1392	5
India	1938327	3663	1976785	4578	788537	974
Pakistan	526547	401	190632	350	45286	37
Thailand	187620	297	454652	1425	450	6
Nepal	58652	180	51314	118	—	—
Total including other countries	3012103	5279	3262109	8147	879102	1197
Total Re-exports:	2528794	4539	3844192	10873	1343564	2900

—(Courtesy: High commission of India, Singapore)

EXPORTS OF SPICES FROM INDIA-PORTWISE

During the months of April 1981 and April 1980

(Quantity: M. Tons) (Value: in '000 Rupees)

	Commodities/Port	April 1981 Quantity	April 1981 Value	April 1980 Quantity	April 1980 Value
Bombay	Pepper	60.58	846.15	166.26	2,419.80
	Cardamom Small	61.19	7,962.47	52.85	9,070.11
	Cardamom big	3.85	197.46	4.55	118.74
	Chillies	33.70	280.44	47.27	431.61
	Ginger	14.19	89.00	64.59	380.67
	Turmeric	1,036.74	4,293.43	319.36	1,957.32
	Curry Powder	34.39	382.22	38.35	308.66
	Coriander Seed	299.97	1,831 94	88.87	457.13
	Cumin Seed	863.01	8,674.21	418.52	4,964.55
	Celery Seed	251.69	1,455.37	126.36	716.05
	Fennel Seed	161.69	1,335.80	85.43	633.28
	Fenugreek Seed	335.71	1,357 31	50.60	158.27
	Garlic	676.17	2,002.23	356.79	1,911.65
	Cassia	—	—	100.00	731.80
	Tejpat	11.54	53.95	34.30	70.83
	Nutmeg	0.02	0.90	—	—
	Misc-Spices	125.77	737.74	49.33	366.22
	Oils of Spices	—	—	1.35	90.42
	Total :—	3,970.21	31,500.62	2,004.78	24,787.12
Cochin	Pepper	3,267.54	43,687.83	6,098.19	91,288.86
	Cardamom Small	167.80	16,402.92	103.50	13,918.29
	Chillies	105.00	914.43	118.40	1,039.48
	Ginger	435.46	2,918.34	339.59	1,863.17
	Turmeric	511.00	2,636.02	241.29	1,531.31
	Curry Powder	16.16	140.58	23.51	402.59
	Cumin Seed	—	—	14 00	246.89
	Fennel Seed	—	—	1.00	17.01
	Fenugreek Seed	—	—	1.00	10.10
	Garlic	0.50	2.71	—	—
	Misc. Spices	—	—	1.00	13.75
	Oils of Spices	0.22	107.78	2.02	5.57
	Oleoresins of spices	9.87	1,530.02	4.31	647.73
	Total :	4,513.55	68,340.63	6,945.81	1,10,984.75
Madras	Pepper (Long)	—	—	0.10	5.40
	Chillies	—	—	35.00	197.00
	Turmeric	40.85	144.81	5.07	29.96
	Curry Powder	7.06	93.42	32.34	291.01
	Misc. Spices	0.18	1.00	—	—
	Oleoresins of Spices	0.10	17.35	0.05	11.43
	Total :-	48.19	256.58	72.56	534.80
Mangalore	Cardamom Small	—	—	10.00	1,300.00

	Commodities/Port	April 1981 Quantity	Value	April 1980 Quantity	Value
Tuticorin	Pepper	15.10	176.75	—	—
	Chillies	72.91	648.06	2,988.78	17,791.94
	Ginger	50.00	230.30	1.00	5.35
	Turmeric	60.65	280.08	35.96	198.64
	Coriander Seed	0.35	2.35	—	—
	Cumin Seed	187.55	1,557.84	63.00	595.08
	Fennel Seed	8.30	47.18	28.15	155.04
	Fenugreek Seed	66.20	249.95	22.93	62.30
	Garlic	299.85	634.21	435.60	938.46
	Tajpat	2.01	6.60	—	—
	Total :—	762.92	3,833.32	3,575.42	19,746.81
Calicut	Pepper	3.02	52.78	1.95	31.17
	Turmeric	1.00	5.64	—	—
	Ginger	—	—	1.16	6.14
	Total:—	4.02	58.42	3.11	37.31

Source:— Customs Lists, strictly provisional figures (For use only within the Country)

IN BRIEF

FIEO shifted to new premises :

The Federation of Indian Export Organisations has shifted to its new premies. All correspondence may kindly be sent to FIEO, PHD House (3rd Floor), 4/2, Siri Fort Institutional Area, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016.

Indo-Australian Chamber of Commerce :

In an effort to bring India and Australia (including all its external territories), Fiji, French Polynesia, Gilbert islands and Tuvalu, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand (including all its overseas territories), Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Wallis and Fatuna Islands, Western Samoa and other territories in South Pacific region an Indo-Australian Chamber of Commerce has been established at Calcutta. This Chamber will help project trade requirements of Australia, New Zealand and other countries in South Pacific region to Indian businessmen as far too few of them are fully aware of the widespread businees opportunities existing in this region. A concerned effort will also be made to introduce Indian products and services to the government and commercial buyers throughout these countries. For details:- Indo-Australian Chamber of Commerce, P. O. Box 10210, 55 Gariahat Road, Rm 1-2, Calcutta-700 019.

Documentation in Zambia :

A prescribed Customs Invoice, a combined certificate of value and origin is required for exports to Zambia. Copies of this invoice are available with the Zambian High Commissioner at Delhi.

Indian exporters are required to comply with this requirement of invoice, which otherwise would create problems for Zambian importers.

It will be useful for Indian exporters to get in touch with any of the three major forwarding and handling agents with regard to clearance of the goods at Dar-es-Salaam and forwarding the goods to Zambia :

1) A. M. I. (Zambia) Ltd., P. O. Box 131, Lusaka.
2) Biddulphs Removals & Storage Zambia Ltd., P. O- Box 1895, Lusaka.
3) Leopold Walford (Zambia) Ltd., P. O. Box 1280, Lusaka.

Hong Kong—introduction of metric system :

The Metrication Committee of the Hong Kong Government have introduced metric system in Hong Kong. Therefore, all manufacturers / exporters are requested to export only metric prepacked consumer goods to Hong Kong.

Bucharest International Trade Fair, 1981 :

The above Fair will be held in Bucharest from October 15-23, 1981. Government of India has decided to participate in this Fair and our participation will be organised by the Trade Fair Authority of India.

Visas to Kuwait :

Embassy of India, Kuwait informs that visas for passengers coming to Kuwait must be obtained in India itself or at any other point from where the journey started. Transit visas are not being granted on any account.

PRICES OF SPICES IN U.S.A.

(EXTRACT FROM WEEKLY MARKET REPORT DATED 10-7-1981 OF M/s. A. A. SAYIA AND COMPANY, HOBOKEN, U.S.A.)

BLACK PEPPER: Prices continue to slids as source markets press for sales. Brazilian shippers want to have contracts on the books prior to the arrival of their September crop. Indonesia is pushing for the same reason. Sarawak, while not yet competitive, is also becoming more eager. The problem is aggravated both by the unusual interest rates here and the fact that the trade has good coverage through the Fall at higher levels.

WHITE PEPPER: Supplies are likely to remain badly squeezed through August. Muntok is only arriving in dribs and drabs. The next steamer carrying substantial quantities is the *Djatiluhur* and she has been delayed until August 14th. Brazil, in the meantime, is sold out until their November production. Long term prices are likely to drop sharply due to the unusually large premium over BLACK.

CASSIAS: Arrivals for the first six months, approximately 5,700 tons, are large compared to our normal yearly requirement of 9,000 tons. Stocks of Korintjes are somewhat illusory though as traders are using them as hedges against future commitments. Prices from Padang are steady. Shippers are resisting nearby bids. Offers of Chinese Tung Hing and Sikiang grades are beginning to emerge but are ultra expensive.

PAPRIKA: Spain is beginning to offer their new crop October production. Prices are 4/5 cents per pound cheaper than last year. They reflect the trade-off between a sharply stronger dollar "vis-a-vis" the peseta and a high internal rate of inflation. Stocks here of 90 ASTA plus are minimal. Even the visual grades, which are a growing proportion of our imports, are likely to become exhausted prior to the new arrivals.

SEEDS: The struggle among Indian shippers over the CELERY market is heating up again. Levels there are above the New York spot. Chinese will be arriving to take up some of the slack and is attractively priced. The weakness of the European currencies is keeping pressure on Dutch CARAWAY.

BLACK PEPPER:

15 tons Lampong	spot	@ $	.61	↓
15 tons Lampong	July/ship.	@ $	.60	↓
15 tons Malabar	spot	@ $	.81½	↓
15 tons Brazilian	spot	@ $	.55	↓
15 tons Brazilian	Oct./Nov.	@ $	.54	↓
5 tons Tellicherry Extra Bold	afloat	@ $	1.10	

WHITE PEPPER:

5 tons Muntok/Brazilian	spot	@ $	1.14	
5 tons Muntok	afloat	@ $	1.01	↓
10 tons Muntok	July ship.	@ $	.91	

CASSIA:

1 ton Batavia "AA" Cut 2-3/4"/3"/6"	spot	@ $	1.20	
1 ton Batavia "AA" Cut 2-3/4"	afloat	,, @ $	1.08	↓
15 tons Korintje "A" 3 ML/SVO	spot	@ $	.61	
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.75 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.56	
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.50 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.54	
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/SVO	,,	@ $	.53	
15 tons Korintje "C" 2.00 ML/SVO	spot	@ $	.49	
15 tons Korintje "C" 1.50 ML/SVO	spot	@ $	.48	
15 tons Korintje "A' 2.75 ML/SVO	July/Aug.	@ $	.58	
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/SVO	July/Aug.	@ $	.52	
15 tons Korintje "C" 1.50 ML/SVO	July/Aug.	@ $	.47	
5 tons H-2 Ceylon Cinnamon	spot	@ $	1.35	
5 tons Taiwan	,,	@ $	.37	

CLOVE:

5 tons Madagascars	spot	@ $	4.70	
5 tons Brazilian—spot	@ $	4.40		↓
afloat	@ $	4.30		↓

GINGER:

10 tons Cochin	spot	@ $	.47	
10 tons Chinese Whole Peeled ‖ 1	,,	@ $	.45	↓
10 tons Chinese Whole Peeled ‖ 2	,,	@ $	.40	↓
5 tons Sliced	spot	@ $	.40	↓
1 ton Jamaican	,,	@ $	2.15	

Prices of Spices in U. S. A. (continued)

MACE:

2 tons ‖ 2 Siauw Mace Siftings	spot	@ $	1.35

NUTMEG:

5 tons West India (Whole)	afloat	@ $	1.12
5 tons East India	spot	@ $	.82
5 tons East India	July ship.	@ $	.81

PIMENTO:

5 tons Jamaican	spot	@ $	1.07
2½ tons Guatemala/Honduras	Aug. ship	@ $	.89 ↓
2½ tons Mexican	spot	@ $	.98

RED PEPPER:

10 tons Indian Sannams	spot	@ $	.78
2½ tons Chinese Haiman Rice Chillies	Aug. spot	@ $	1.15
15 tons Chinese Haiman/ Yunnan	spot	@ $	.76
15 tons Chinese Wangtu/ Liling/Chengtu	,,	@ $	.76
10 tons Pakistan Dundicuts	spot	@ $	.64
15 tons Pakistan Dundicuts	Aug. ship.	@ $	.65

TURMERIC:

5 tons Alleppey	spot	@ $	.33
15 tons Alleppey (New Crop)	July ship.	@ $	.33
5 tons Haitian	spot	@ $	.29

PAPRIKA:

100 bags Spanish (102 ASTA)	spot	@ $	1.10
100 bags Spanish (90 ASTA) ,, ,, ,,		@ $	.98
100 bags Spanish (80 ASTA) ,, ,, ,,		@ $	.93
100 bags Spanish (50 ASTA) , ,, ,,		@ $	.73
50 bags Hungarian (105 ASTA) ,,		@ $	1.02
100 bags Hungarian (71 ASTA) ,,		@ $	.72
100 bags Spanish (110 ASTA) New Crop Oct.	spot	@ $	1.06
100 bags Spanish (100 ASTA) ,,		@ $	1.02
100 bags Spanish (90 ASTA) ,,		@ $	.98
100 bags Spanish (70 ASTA) ,,		@ $	.86

ANISE:

100 bags Spanish (R. O. A.)	spot	@ $	1.51
100 bags Egyptian (R. O. A.) @$ 1.08	Recleaned	@ $	1.30
50 bags Chinese Star Anise afl. @ $ 1.70	spot	@ $	1.85

CARAWAY:

200 bags Egyptian	spot	@ $	.45
100 bags Dutch/Polish	spot	@ $	.52

CARDAMOM:

5 cases Bleached "AA"	afloat	@ $	12.00
5 cases Extra Fancy Greens	spot	@ $	10.00
5 cases Decorticated	,,	@ $	3.55 ↓
5 cases Guatemala Mixed Greens	spot	@ $	3.75
5 cases Guatemala Sun Dried	,,	@ $	3.70

CELERY:

15 tons Indian spot @48c	afloat	@ $	.47
15 tons Chinese	spot	@ $	.42

CORIANDER:

15 tons Moroccan	spot	@ $	.32
15 tons Rumanian	,,	@ $	.30
15 tons Chinese	,,	@ $	.27

CUMIN:

15 tons Indian @67 c ↓	July ship.	@ $	.66 ↓
10 tons Turkish	spot	@ $	.68

DILL:

10 tons Dewhiskered @49 c	July ship.	@ $	.45

FENNEL:

5 tons Indian (Recleaned) @72c	R.O.A.	@ $	.62
5 tons Egyptian	spot	@ $	.42
5 tons Chinese	R.O.A.	@ $	.45

FENUGREEK:

5 tons Indian/Israeli	spot	@ $	.39

SAFFRON:

5 lbs. Spanish	spot	@ $	460.00

SPICES - Prices in Indian Markets in July 1981

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

BLACK PEPPER

a) BOMBAY

TGSEB	— 32.00/33.00
TGEB	— 20.00/24.25
MG-1	— 17.00/19.00
MG-2	— 16.00/18.00
MUG-1	— 15.00/16.00
MUG-2	— 14.00/15.00
Light Pepper	— 10.00/12.00

b) COCHIN

TGSEB	— 13.85/14.25
TGEB	— 13.50/13.60
MG-1	— 12.90/13.20
GL-1	— 10.00
PH.I	— 2.70/2.75

CARDAMOM (Small)

a) BOMBAY

AGEB	—	180/220
AGB	—	155/200
AGS	—	130/180
AGS-1	—	120/160
AGS-2	—	100/120
Bleached	—	75/120
Coorg	—	80/160

b) MANGALORE

CGEB	—	120/150
CGB	—	115/140
CG-1	—	110/135
CG-2	—	100/120
CG-3	—	90/110
CG-4	—	70/90
BW-1	—	122/128
BW-2	—	105/110
BL-1	—	125/131
BL-2	—	101/111
CS-1	—	100/105

c) VIRUDHUNAGAR

AGEB	—	180/190
AGB	—	135/140
AGS	—	100/120
AGS-1	—	90/100
AGS-2	—	65/80
AGL	—	40/50
CS-1	—	65/75

DRY GINGER

a) BOMBAY

Unbleached	—	9.50/14.50
Bleached	—	9.00/14.00

b) ALLEPPEY

Ungraded	—	7.25/7.75
Graded	—	7.75/8.25

c) COCHIN

Unbleached	—	8.25/8.50
Bleached	—	8.00/8.25
N.G.C.	—	9.50/10.00
NUGC Good	—	8.50/9.00
BUGC Good	—	8.25/8.50

DRY CHILLIES

a) VIRUDHUNAGAR

General	—	9.00/11.60

b) TUTICORIN

SS	—	10.00/12.00
SG	—	9.25/10.75

TURMERIC

a) BOMBAY

Finger:

Rajpuri	—	3.25/4.50
Cuddappah	—	2.85 3.50
Guntur	—	2.90/4.00

Bulbs :

Nizamabad	—	2.80/3.50
Cuddappah	—	2.70/3.50
Guntur	—	3.10/3.75

Powder: — 2.75 3.35

b) ALLEPPEY

Ungraded	—	2.50/3.00
Graded	—	3·00/3.50

c) COCHIN

Alleppey - finger	—	2.75/2.90
A.F.T.Fair	—	3.25/3.50

MINOR SPICES —

BOMBAY

Seeds ;

Coriander-Indori	—	7.00/8.50
Coriander-Kanpuri	—	7.00/7.75
Coriander - powder	—	6.50/7.50
Fennel	—	7.00/12.00
Fenugreek	—	3.50/6.00
Cumin	—	7.50/14.00
Celery	—	6.00/7.75
Curry powder	—	4.00/5.50
Garlic	—	4.00/5.50

TGSEB - Tellicherry Garbled Special Extra Baold
TG - Tellicherry Garbled.
MG - Malabar Garbled.
MUG - Malabar Ungarbled.
GL - Garbled Light
PH - Pin Heads
AGEB-Alleppey Green Extra Bold.
AGS-Alleppy Green Superior.
AGL - Alleppey Light Green.
CGEB-Coorg Green Extra Bold.
CS-Cardamom Seed.
BL-Bleached
BW - Bleached White.
SS - Sannam Special
SG - Sannam General

(Source: Offices of the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection)

List of Priced Publications of the Spices Export Promotion Council

	Name of Publication	Price Rs. Ps.	Postage charge Rs. Ps.
1)	Report of the International Seminar on Pepper (held at Cochin on 12th and 13th March 1976)	50—00	6—55 (Regd)
2)	Directory of Importers of Spices (Revised-1978)	20—00	4—55 ,,
3)	Directory of Exporters of Spices from India (Revised-1978)	20—00	4—55 ,,
4)	Exotic Recipes with Indian Spices (Big size)	10—00	4—55 ,,
5)	Exotic Recipes with Indian Spices (Small size)	1—25	1—00 (L.P.)
*6)	Agmark grade specifications of Black Pepper & Ground Black Pepper (Revised & newly printed)	5—00	1—00 ,,
*7)	Agmark grade specifioations of Cardamom & Cardamom seeds	5—00	1—00 ,,
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*12)	Agmark grade specifications of Curry Powder	5—00	1—00 ,,
13)	Countrywise Zonewise exports of spices from India during the financial years 1975-76 and 1976-77	3—00	0—60 (B. P.)
14)	Special issue of 'Indian Spices' Journal on Asia Fair	3—00	0—60 ,,
15)	SPICES NEWS LETTER (monthly):-		
	Annual subscription	12—00	
	Single copy	1—00	0—25 ,,
16)	INDIAN SPICES JOURNAL (quarterly):-		
	Annual subscription	15—00	
	Single copy	4—00	0—35 ,,

* Agmark grade specification booklets are available to members of the Council at a concessional rate of Rs. 2/- each.

These publications can be obtained on prepayment (by money order/demand draft/postal order) of cost plus postage.

Please contact : **The Secretary, Spices Export Promotion Council, M. G. Road, Ernakulam, Cochin - 682 016.**

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Telex: 011-4254 IGCC IN
Telegram: INDKAMMER

DELHI:
86 FG Himalaya House
23 Kasturba Gandhi Marg
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New Delhi 110 001
Telephone: 44151/40645/46491
Telex: 031-3578 IGCC IN
Telegram: INDKAMMER

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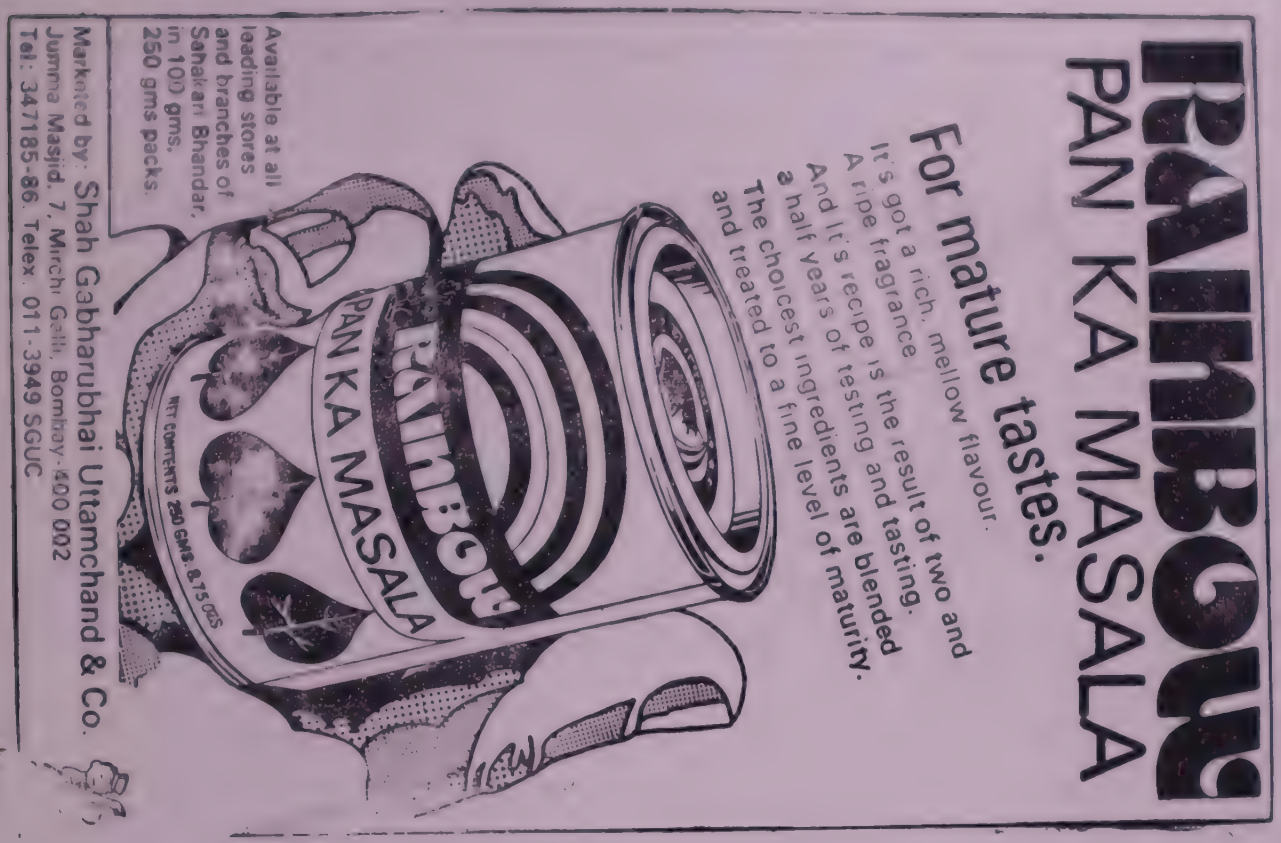
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Reg. No. 20118/71 Spices News Letter AUGUST 1981

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Cargo by air - A commercial necessity

Contrary to popular belief, air cargo is no longer an expensive luxury, especially, in today's demanding, competitive world of international trade where the costs of financing and stock holding are very high and there is a greater need for fastcash flow and financial liquidity.

During the last 5 years, there has been a spectacular increase (around 86%) in the growth of exports by air from India. Although imports have grown too, they constitute only about one-fifth of the exports and give rise to a pronounced directional imbalance in air traffic creating problems in matching capacity to requirements.

At the Workshop of Air Transport jointly organised by FICCI/ ACAAI, AI's Chairman and Managing Director, Mr. Raghu Raj emphasized this aspect. He stated, "It appears that around 30,000 tons of cargo which at present comes into India by sea can possibly be converted to airfreight, due to their particular characteristics which make them suitable for air transportation. We have set up a Total Distribution Cost Advisory Unit in our Cargo Division to assist importers in evaluating cost related and other benefits of air transportation".

This new service is being offered, free of cost, by Air-India, to the business community and contacts are being established with major importers, agents, chambers of commerce and various organisations and associations representing trade and industry.

To achieve the objective of increasing the air cargo market for Air India, various measures are being taken, including, setting up of a data bank of air eligible commodities and contacting their major importers, application of total distribution, cost analysis, adopting aggressive marketing/ selling techniques; organising promotional programmes; devising schemes to remove impediments to the growth of air cargo; etc.

To be able to divert cargo from sea to air is not an easy proposition. The rule of thumb generally adopted in the business world is to merely compare the airfreight and seafreight rates before deciding on the mode of transportation. Due to the wide disparity between the air and sea freight rates, which is increasing day by day due to spiralling fuel prices, the task is made more difficult.

However, by application of the Total Distribution Cost Analysis it can be proved that in many cases of comparison between air and sea distribution, the total distribution cost involved is cheaper in the case of air than by sea.

The Total Distribution Cost Analysis takes into consideration not merely the cost of transportation, but in addition, several other factors such as inventory and storage costs as well as revenues and costs related to ordering production, administration, financing and sales. In addition, the 'Air Marketing' concept, which is gaining ground. recognises that air cargo represents not only potential for important savings but it also generates greater sales and hence the related opportunity cost should also be evaluated. Only the complete consideration of these factors will find the most profitable way of distribution.

The age old concept of superficially comparing the air freight and seafreight rates, which could be misleading, is being changed by adopting a system's approach which eliminates sub-optimisation and increases profits through total systems efficiency.

Air India's Cargo Marketing & Development Section is bringing about an awareness of the overall advantages of air transportation to the business community, Mr. V. J. Casshyap, Manager and Mr. D. J. Chibber, Asst. Manager are presently manning the section.

—(Courtesy: "Magic Carpet")

News and Notes

Shri Abid Hussain takes over as Commerce Secretary

Shri Abid Hussain has taken over as the Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India vice Shri P. K. Kaul, appointed as Secretary, Ministry of Defence.

Shri Abid Hussain was till recently on deputation to the Asian Development Bank.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

"The Export-Import Bank is set up by the Government of India as an experiment and to begin with, it would finance only exports. Financing the imports will be undertaken gradually.

The set-up of the Exim Bank is one of the measures necessary to strengthen economy. Cash assistance and subsidy given to exporters will not be withdrawn following establishment of this Bank. To promote exports, certain amount of assistance has to be given to exporters.

As the institution gained momentum, the Government of India will consider extending other financial activities. The Bank will boost foreign trade and help promote exports."

(Shri R. Venkataraman, Hon'ble Finance Minister, Govt. of India while passing the Export-Import Bank of India Bill in the Lok Sabha, on 18-8-1981)

Delegation of pepper exporters to attend IPC Meeting at Bali

A six member delegation of pepper exporters led by Shri. T. Tharanath Shet, Chairman of the Spices Export Promotion Council, left India on 15-9-1981 for participating in the IX session of the International Pepper Community and Meeting of Pepper Exporters of the four Member-Countries viz. India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Brazil, held at Bali, Indonesia from 15th to 18th September, 1981. The other members of the team were Messrs. M. C. Jacob (Kerala Exim Intercontinental), John Mathai IAS (Kerala State Coop. Marketing Federation), Kishor Kumar Shamji (Kishor Spices) from Cochin and Messrs J. V. Mariwala (Kanji Moorarji) and J. M. Gandhi (Gandhi Sons) from Bombay.

Some of the important points that would be discussed in the meeting are: (i) Fixing of minimum export price for black pepper by member countries in the light of declining unit price of pepper and (ii) Measures to increase the consumption of pepper in the existing markets and diversification to new markets.

Brazil, which is one of the leading producers of pepper has now joined the International Pepper Community and is expected to participate in the above meeting.

Determination of remunerative price levels of pepper

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the International Pepper Community, Jakarta (Indonesia) had sponsored a study on the determination of remunerative price levels of pepper in the member countries of the International Pepper Community viz. India, Indonesia and Malaysia.

Shri M. Balaraman Nair, Secretary, The Spices Export Promotion Council had been nominated by the Government of India as the specialist to undertake this study in India. The study was completed by him and the report submitted to the ESCAP and the International Pepper Community.

A meeting of the specialists who undertook the above study in the member-countries of the International Pepper Community was held at Jakarta from 26th to 28th August 1981 to discuss the report and co-ordinate the study conducted in the different countries.

Shri Balaraman Nair attended the above meeting held at Jakarta.

Visit to Central and South Amercian Countries

Indo-Latin American Chamber of Commerce is deputing a senior executive of proven ability to visit Central and South American countries within 1981. Specific assignments covering a variety of products from firms who prefer optimum use of professional experience, problem solving etc. can be undertaken on this trip on a nominal charge. Modest requests for specialized research or comprehensive market data for further planning can also be undertaken in strictest confidence. Full details may please be sent in the first instance to the Executive Director, Indo Latin American Chamber of Commerce, 55, Gariahat Road, P. O. Box 10210, Calcutta-700019.

A possible alternate solvent for ethylene dichloride for extraction of spice oleoresin

Oleoresins, the extractives of spices are the important source of flavouring in a wide spectrum of products. The most commonly employed spice extracting solvent is ethylene dichloride which is immiscible with water and safe

against fire hazards. However being a chlorinated solvent it is on the verge of getting banned for use in food preparations. Both alcohol and acetone are safe but they are water miscible and hence the dilution of solvent occurs during repeated extractions. Regional Research Laboratory (CSIR), Trivandrum, initiated studies on the extraction efficiency of ethyl acetate a recognised solvent but hitherto not utilised for extraction of spices. It was found that it is comparable to ethylene dichloride and acetone in the yield of extractives. No adverse effect on quality was noticed in the laboratory scale. Ethyl acetate is used in the manufacture of food flavours and is recommened as an extracting solvent. It is sparingly soluble in water. Costwise also it is comparable to acetone and ethylene dichloride. Thus it can be considered as a suitable alternate solvent for ethylenedichloride for oleoresin extraction.

A possible objection to its use would be its slow hydrolysis to ethyl alcohol and acetic acid in presence of moisture. Both these are safe in food products. Besides it is felt that it will not be a problem so as to affect the quality as the residual solvent is kept in ppm level only. Ethyl acetate like most other solvents is inflammable and in this respect it will be inferior to ethylenedichloride and probably slightly superior to acetone.

The results of the study in detail appear in the Journal of Food Science and Technology, May-June issue 1981, published by AFST (India), Mysore.

Revised procedure on certification on G. R. 1 Forms

The Collector of Customs & Central Excise, Cochin, vide Public Notice No. 130/81 dated 15-7-'81 has introduced a revised procedure for release of duplicate and triplicate G.R. 1 forms.

The exporters shall submit to the Appraiser / Examining officer in the Export Department the full set of G.R. 1 forms with the shipping bills. The Appraiser/Examiner will endorse all the three copies of the form *"Full export value verified"* to signify the acceptance of the declaration made by the exporter. The Custom House shall release the original G.R. 1 form to the Reserve Bank of India, and hand over the duplicate and triplicate copies to the exporter along with the duplicate and triplicate copies of the shipping bill, retaining the original copy of the shipping bill. Unless the duplicate and triplicate copies of G.R. 1 forms are presented along with the shipping bills at the time of examination, the cargo shall not be permitted to be exported. The duplicate and triplicate copies of the G.R. 1 forms in respect of shipments both by air and sea will be handed over to the exporters/Custom House Agents immediately after the examination of the export cargo by the Shed Appraiser/Examiner without waiting for the loading of the cargo on board the vessel.

As per the existing practice the exporters are not required to submit the duplicate and triplicate G.R. 1 forms at the wharf at the time of examination of the cargo. With the issue of this Public Notice they will be required to do so.

World Trade Centre in Calcutta mooted

The Indian Chamber of Commerce is planning to set up a world trade centre on Calcutta Port Trust's land in the Strand Road area. The proposed Rs. 150-crore scheme envisages an area of about 12 acres and includes trade centres, exhibition halls, five-star hotel, banquieting hall, convention hall, 22-storeyed export commerce centre and four other allied twoers.

FIEO to set up Data Bank

The Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) has decided to set up data bank to provide necessary information regarding exports both to its constituents and the Government. The bank will also assist Indian Missions abroad in their day-to-day working. Henceforth the FIEO would monitor and evaluate the performance of export houses who are members of the Federation and would also give greater attention

M/s. Allanasons, Bombay recognised as Trading House

M/s. Allanasons (P) Ltd., Bombay, a member of the Spices Export Promotion Council has been recognised as a "Trading House" by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi, under the Import Policy for Registered Exporters, for a period of one year.

M/s. Allanasons (P) Ltd. are engaged in diverse activities, like export of agricultural products, processing food products, maintaining a chain of cold storage plants, shipping, etc. They are also the recipient of the National Award (of Government of India) for outstanding export performance for the year 1978-79.

to its constituents in several regions and strategic places.

Packaging assistance

Packaging is an important area where the small scale industrial units require guidance in order to improve the marketability and competitiveness of their products. The Packaging Cell functioning at Headquarters of S.I.D.O. in New Delhi is rendering assistance to small scale units in their packaging problems. During the recent past a number of small units have taken advantage of this facility.

Small scale units desirous of further guidance in packaging may contact the Deput Director (Pack), (Shri C.V.N. Rao), Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-110011, giving particulars of the manufactured items, the present method of packing, nature of assistance needed, etc.

Cardamom Corporation Plan ready

The scheme to set up a Cardamom Trading Corporation has been finalised; and according to official resources, the proposal will be placed before the Cabinet for approval shortly. The corporation is being set up to ensure a fair return to the growers of cardamom in Karnataka, whose produce at present is not finding a good export market. It will seed to eliminate the existing large number of intermediaries between the growers and the consumers in the above State. The corporation will be based in Karnataka. Collection depots will be opened in Karnataka for the purchase of growers' produce in the State. Some mobile collection depots will also be pressed into action.

According to the scheme, the growers will be paid an initial adhoc price depending on the quality of their produce. The final price will be decided later on the basis of actual sale proceeds. The corporation will organise direct sales in consumer packs through co-operatives and similar other institutions. The possibility of direct export of Karnataka cardamom to Scandinavian countries will also be explored by the Corporation.

The corporate agency will have an authorised share capital of Rs. 1 crore of which Rs. 50 lakhs will be given by the Government as equity capital. The remaining required capital will be raised through various financial institutions.

Export growth allowance list expanded

The Central Board of Direct Taxes, on 1st August 1981, enlarged the list of permitted activities eligible for the export market development allowance. A notification issued to this effect added the following activities to the list:- (1) The conducting of pre-investment survey, preparation of feasibility reports or project reports at the written request of the Central Government or the foreign party. (2) The maintenance outside India of a warehouse for the promotion of the sale of goods outside India. (3) The maintenance of a laboratory or other facilities for the quality control or inspection of such goods. (However, the expenditure on this activity which qualifies for weighted deduction will be restricted to the amount which bears the same proportion as the export sales to the total turnover of the business in respect of which a laboratory or other facilities are maintained). (4) The purchase of foreign trade periodicals or journals related to the business of the tax-payer.

Under the existing provisions of the export market, tax-payers residing in India are entitled to a weighted deduction in the computation of their taxable profits, at the rate of one and one-third times the amount of qualifying expenditure. The activities hitherto specified were - Advertisement or publicity outside of India, the maintenance outside India of a branch office or agency and travelling outside India for the promotion of sales outside India of the goods, services or facilities dealt in by the tax-payer.

SOLAR DRIERS

A vertical, bin - type, continuous, solar grain-drier has been developed by CMERI, Durgapur. The grain is dried by continuous blowing of hot air, obtained through solar heat collectors specially designed for the purpose. The drier can dry, on an average, one tonne of grain per day.

The Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Jammu, has designed and fabricated a simple device for drying fruits and vegetables. The drier is made up of mud, stone pebbles and glasspanes and does not need any electricity or other external energy source for operation. It utilises solar heat for drying. The driers have been successfully used for drying of *bhindi*, chillies and apricots. The equipment not only takes less time for drying but also the produce under hygienic conditions retaining its natural colour, flavour and aroma.

Distillation stills for essential oils

The Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Jorhat, has designed distillation stills suited for extraction of essential oils from plant material. The distillation still for citronella oil from citronella grass (*Java citronella*) gave an extraction efficiency as high as 90%. Designs of various types of distillation units are available from the Laboratory. National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Luchnow, has designed and developed a distillation unit for rose oil which, it is claimed, gives higher extraction of essential oil from rose as compared to conventional stills.

—("Technology Awareness Service" of CSIR, New Delhi)

Around the World

Consulate General of India, Toronto

A major portion of the Commercial work in Canada is handled by the Consulates-General in Toronto (rest of Canada) and Vancouver (Western Canada). The High Commission of India, Ottawa performs more of a coordinating role and maintains liaison with the Federal authorities. Therefore, to avoid delay, all communications may please be addressed direct to Consultates-General in Toronto and Vancouver and not through the High Commission of India, Ottawa.

Full address of Toronto office:

Postal: 2 Bloor Street East, Suite 2920, Toronto, Ontario M4W 1A8, Canada.

Cable: CONGENDIA, TORONTO, CANADA.

Telex: 06-22242 (Answer back code:) GGI TOR

Exports to Nigeria

The Nigerian High Commission have withdrawn their circular dated 26th May, 1981 addressed to all exporters requiring that all forms of certificate of value and origin and invoice for exports to Nigeria should be seen, stamped and attested by Nigeria High Commission before any goods are shipped or air-freighted to Nigeria from India. The exporters are, therefore, no longer required to get these documents attested from the Nigerian High Commission.

Restriction on imports of goods without import licence-into Kenya

Central Bank of Kenya has issued a circular No 4/81/10 dated 25-6-1981, amending the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 11 of their Exchange Control Notice No. 10. The above circular is reproduced below for information. It will be seen that the facility of importation of goods without import licence has now been restricted to drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations, therapeutical substance, spare parts, essential components and accessories intended for use in a machine.

Under paragraph 5 of Notice No. 10, goods under OGL of invoice value not exceeding K. Shs. 4000/-were exempted from import licensing requirement whereas para 11 (d) authorised payment for single import transactions relating to OGL items of similar value upon production of evidence of importation of the goods.

EXCHANGE CONTROL CIRCULAR No. 4/81/10.

TO ALL BANKS.

EXCHANGE CONTROL ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICES AND INSTRUCTIONS.

EXCHANGE CONTROL NOTICE No. 10-PAYMENT FOR IMPORTS.

1. With immediate effect the above notice is amended as follows:

(a) EXEMPTION FROM IMPORT LICENSING (Paragraph 5):- Delete sub-paragraph 5 (iii) relating to import licensing of goods under shs 4000 and substitute a new sub-paragraph as follows:-

"Where the invoice value of drugs, medicine, medicinal preparations, therapeutical substance or where the invoice value of spare parts, essential components, accessories intended for use in a machine does not exceed shs 4000 c & f.

(b) METHOD OF PAYMENT (Paragraph 11):- Delete sub-paragraph 11 (d) and substitute a new paragraph as follows:-

"Where the invoice value of drugs or spare parts, as indicated above, does not exceed shs 4000 c & F, authorised banks may, upon satisfactory evidence, effect payment".

2. The above amendment withdraws licensing exemption hitherto granted where the invoice value of a single import transaction does not exceed shs 4000 c & f. Hencefoith all imports, except those listed in paragraph 1 (a) above, shall be subject to import licensing and the commercial banks' authority to pay for such imports is hereby withdrawn.

3. Authorised banks may continue to effect payments for import transactions previously exempt from licensing as long as they are satisfied, by production of written evidence, that such goods were consigned or shipped hefore 30th June, 1981.

—(High Commission of India, Nairobi, Kenya).

Import policy in Senegal

A new import policy is being introduced in Senegal. The old system, under which goods imported from countries outside the EEC and the Franc Zone were subject to controls, has been officially

declared "Ineffective and outdated". The Commerce Minister, Mr. Falilou Kane, said in an interview that under the old policy only 41 per cent of the imports were liable to control. Of this, 70 per cent were equipment and crude oil which were exempt. In other words, only 15 per cent of the total imports were being controlled by the old policy. Further, EEC imports were becoming progressively more and more costly. As such the Government had decided to take necessary measures to simplify procedures. Under the new policy however certain industrial and agricultural products which are manufactured in Senegal will be protected by a ban on their imports. —(Embassy of India, Dakar, Senegal).

Thai currency devalued

Thailand devalued its currency by 8.7% from 21.00 Baht for one U. S. Dollar to 23.00 Baht per U. S. Dollar with effect from the 15th July 1981, in order to check the growing trade and balance of payment deficits in the first six months of this year. While the devaluation was expected to dampen imports, the exports of Thailand's major products such as rice, maize, tapioca and rubber are expected to increase.

The Thai Commerce Minister justified the devaluation by saying that Thailand would otherwise have had to suffer a trade deficit of 68,000 million Baht in 1981. Thailand's balance of payments deficit touched 5,262 million Baht during the first six months of this year, as compared to a surplus of 14,495 million Baht during the period last year. Imports are expected to become less owing to the devaluation, thereby reducing the trade dificit to some extent. —(Embassy of India, Bangkok, Thailand).

Assistance to developing countries planning to set up chambers of commerce

Developing countries which plan to establish chambers of commerce or making existing ones more efficient through recorganization can now obtain assistance from the chambers of commerce in the industrialized countries through their joint body of cooperation, IBCC, the International Bureau of Chambers of Commerce, 18 Cours Albert Ier, F-75008 Paris, France.

In this project to promote Third world trade with industrialized countries IBCC and the chambers of commerce cooperate with ITC, the International Trade Centre, in Geneva, in giving advice and personal assistance on various forms of trade promotion, including the setting-up of chambers of commerce.

The chambers of commerce in the Scandinavian countries have recently agreed with countries in the Caribbean area to review their chamber of commerce system provided the problem of financing the project can be resolved.

Sweden's Co-op. Retail Stores

Sweden's KF-Konsum cooperative retail chain is now marketing a total of 62 cut-price generic-or no-name-products.

A recent addition of 11 such products includes rice, coffee filters and rye bread. To consumers, they represent savings of 10-40 per cent when compared with branded articles, KF says. Of previously introduced generic products, no-name toothpaste holds 65 per cent of total KF sales, margarine 59 per cent, and coffee 43 per cent.

Tokyo International Packaging Exhibition

The biennial Tokyo International Packaging Exhibition will be held in Tokyo during October 7-11, 1982.

This Packaging Exhibition will provide good opportunity for the export industry to catch up with the advances made in packaging in the level of research, data collection, practical industrial application etc.

Manufacturing and trading community representatives planning to visit Tokyo in 1982, may schedule their visits to coincide with the dates of this exhibition to see for themselves how attractive and proper packaging can help in increasing exports.

TDA office in Gulf, West Africa

The Trade Development Authority (TDA) will open two offices in the Gulf region and West Africa with a view to effectively tapping the export markets there. Proposals to this effect are reported to have been finalised.

New Trade Advisory Council

The Government of India has reconstituted the Central Advisory Council on Trade. Henceforth, it will have 29 members with the Minister for Commerce and the Minister of State for Commerce as its chairman and vice chairman respectively. The council will have powers to co-opt additional members. Its members will hold office for a period of two years commencing from March 13, 1981. The council which will ordinarily meet twice a year, will advise the Government on matters relating to export and import policies and programmes, operation of import and export trade controls, organisation and development of commercial services and organisation and expansion of export production. ○

Average prices of different spices in foreign markets in June 1981 (furnished by ESCAP - International Trade Division, Bangkok)

Item	Origin/specifications	Currency/unit/market quoted	Average
PEPPER	Sarawak, special black	b/MT, spot, ex-wharf, UK	862.50
		$US/MT, c. i. f., UK	1418.75
	Sarawak, Muntok, white	b/MT, spot, ex-wharf, duty paid, UK	1050.00
		$US/MT, c. i. f., UK	2093.75
	Unspecified, white	Yen/kg, trade sales, Tokyo	525.00
	Unspecified, black	Yen/kg, trade sales, Tokyo	415.00
	Muntok, white	$US/1b, ex-warehouse, New York	1.10
	Malabar, black	$US/1b, ex-warehouse, New York	0.83
CARDAMOM	Alleppey green, AGS 1	b/kg, c. i. f., UK	4.50
	Prime seeds	b/kg, c. i. f., UK	6.00
	Light seeds	b/kg, c. i. f., UK	3.50
	Unspecified	Yen/kg, trade sales, Tokyo	4750.00
	Guatemala, green	$US/1b. ex-warehouse, New York	4.55
GINGER	Cochin	b/MT, spot, UK	600.00
		b/MT, c. i. f., UK	600.00
		$US/1b, ex-warehouse, New York	0.48
	China	Yen/kg, trade sales, Tokyo	475.00
TURMERIC	India	Yen/kg, trade sales, Tokyo	210.00
	China	Yen/kg, trade sales, Tokyo	225.00
	Madras, fingers	b/MT, spot, UK	350.00
		b/MT, c. i. f., UK	267.50
	Madras	$US/1b, ex-warehouse, New York	0.38
CHILLIES	Uganda	b/MT, c. i. f., UK	1200.00
	Japan, dried	Yen/kg, trade sales, Tokyo	800.00
CUMIN SEED	India	b/MT, UK	660.00
		$US/1b, spot, New York	0.70
FENNEL SEED	India	b/MT, UK	460.00
		$US/1b, S/L, New York	0.67
CORIANDER SEED	Morocco	b/MT, UK	280.00
		$US/1b, ex-warehouse, New York	0.32

SPICES IN SINGAPORE MARKET

(Wholesale prices of spices during April 1981)

Commodity	Prices per 100 kgs wholesale ex Store in Singapore Dollar 4-4-81	25-4-81
Cardamoms, Green—Sri Lanka ...	2,565.00	2,645.00
Cardamoms, White 'AB' ...	1,984.00	1,983.00
Cardamome, Wild—Indonesia ...	694.00	744.00
Cardamoms, Wild—Nepal ...	661.00	661.00
Cassia Whole—China ...	736.00	740.00
Cassia China—Broken ...	628.00	628.00
Chillies Red No. 1—China ...	231.00	231.00
,, No 2 ,, ...	198.00	190.00
Cloves Zanzibar ...	2,150.00	2,150.00
Cloves Madagascar ...	2,034.00	2,034.00
Coriander Seeds—Egypt ...	124.00	132.00
,, ,, Indori (No. 1) India ...	241.00	248.00
,, ,, (No. 2) ...	182.00	182.00
,, ,, Kanpuri ...	—	165.00
Cummin Seeds—India ...	256.00	256.00
,, ,, —Iran ...	289.00	289.00
,, ,, —Pakistan ...	256.00	248.00
,, ,, —Black (Bangladesh) ...	148.00	157.00
Fennel Seeds—China ...	102.00	102.00
Fennel Seeds—Egypt ...	—	126.00
Fenugreek Seeds (Methi) India ...	109.00	109.00
Fenugreek Seeds—Pakistan ...	87.00	87.00
Ginger dried bleached—India ...	—	297.00
Ginger dried unbleached—India ...	—	198.00
Long Pepper—Indonesia ...	289.00	264.00
Mace ...	430.00	422.00
Nutmegs with shell—Seow No. 1 ...	240.00	240.00
Nutmegs without shell 80's ...	422.50	429.00
Nutmegs without shell 110's ...	363.50	363.00
Pepper, Lampong, Black—ASTA f.o.b. 100% n.d.w. ...	292.50	287.00
Pepper, Muntok, White f.o.b. 100% n.d.w. ...	407.50	405.00
Pepper, Sarawak Black ASTA f.o.b. 100% n.d.w. ...	275.00	270.00
Pepper, Sarawak, White f.o.b. 100% n.d.w. ...	402.50	400.00
Pepper, Sarawak, Special Black f.o.b. 100% n.d.w. ...	255.00	252.50
Pepper, Sarawak Special Black f.o.b. 100% n.s.w. ...	232.50	232.50
Pepperr, Sarawak Black FAQ f.o.b. 100% n.s.w. ...	227.50	227.50
Turmeric—Rajpuri ...	105.00	112.00

(Source: High Commission of India, Singapore)

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SPICES IN SRI LANKA MARKET

(MARKET REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH AUGUST 1981
from M/s. Forbes & Walker Limited., COLOMBO)

CARDAMOMS : 1219.19 Kgs of Cardamoms were offered at this week's sale, a decrease of 524.43 Kgs compared to the previous week's total. Lower grades met with better demand at this sale. Both LGS and LG quality cardamoms were unquoted in the absence of any offerings whilst LLG 1 was irregular the quotation closing at between Rs. 200/-to Rs. 229/-per kg but LLG 2 was dearer by Rs. 26- on the lower limit and by Rs. 7/- on the upper limit to be sold at Rs. 174/-to Rs. 190/-per Kg. The LB quality grade too improved and was quoted at between Rs. 148/- to Rs. 155/-per kg whilst LNS quality was dearer by Rs. 31/- on the lower limit and by Rs. 14/- on the upper limit and was sold at Rs. 127/- to Rs. 140/- per kg, There were no cardamom seeds on offer.

CINNAMON: 1517.52 Kgs of Cinnamon Quills were offered at this week's sale, an increase of 687.71 kgs compared to the previous week's total. The market was slightly easier with the C 4/5 quality quills fetching Rs. 36.50 nominal per kg and the H 2/3 quills selling at around Rs. 25.25 to Rs. 27.75 per kg.

PEPPER : 2711.74 Kgs of Black Pepper were offered at this week's sale, a decrease of 352.61 kgs compared to the previous week's total. The market remained around earlier levels, the No. 1 quality grade being sold and quoted at Rs. 18.50 nominal per kg.

F. O. B. FLOOR PRICES (By the Controller of Export)

Valid from 15th to 28th August, 1981. (Quoted in U. S. Dollars Per M Ton)

CARDAMOMS	LGS	US	—
	LG		14,000
	LLG1		12,000
	LLG2		11,500
	LB		9.000
	LNS		5.000
CINNAMON	C	5	4.152
	C	4	3.487
	M	5	2.661
	M	4	2.333
	H	1	2.284
	H	2	2.211
CLOVES	GRADE	1	13.000
	GRADE	2	12.500
	STEMS		1.000
ESSENTIAL OILS	Cinnamon Bark Oil (Spcl. Gr. 55% CA)		155 per kg
	Cinnamom Bark Oil (Avg. Gr. 45% CA)		109 per kg
	Cinnamom Bark Oil (Ord. Gr. 30% CA)		88 per kg
	Cinnamom Bark Oil (Min. 75% Eugenoil)		5.00 per kg

COMMODITY	DEALERS QUOTATION PER KG
Cloves	Rs. 270.00
Cloves Stems	Rs. 23.00
Nutmeg without shell	Rs. 40.00
Nutmeg with shell	Rs. 25.00
Pepper	Rs. 19.50
Mace	Rs. 38.00

ESSENTIAL OILS	DEALERS QUOTATION (EX GALLE)
Cinnamon Oil	Rs. 70 00 per kg

EXPORTS OF SPICES FROM INDIA - PORTWISE

During the Months of July 1981 and July 1980 and during the periods April-July 1981 and April-July 1980.

(Quantity : M. Tons) (Value : in '000 Rupees)

Port/Commodities		July 1981		July 1980		April-July 1981		April-July 1980	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
BOMBAY	Pepper	42.13	708.63	39.28	646.43	204.59	3,372.71	322.39	5,169.55
	Cardamom small	26 59	3,565.61	100.76	16,669.03	254.43	30,106.98	387.66	60,965.42
	Cardamom big	2.00	39.97	15.70	331.92	9.55	305.40	60.19	1,357.32
	Chillies	22.15	242.72	17.90	168.30	138.35	1,264 84	249.57	2,004.24
	Ginger	140 48	1,256.48	180.69	923.61	201.25	1,784.49	494.65	2,702.82
	Turmeric	831.24	3,319.43	798.17	4,777.49	3,501.99	14,243.49	2,623.17	16,020.28
	Curry Powder	29.39	338.49	94.74	753.16	234.87	2,340.39	263.60	2,176.34
	Coriander seed	153.88	1,114.76	151.80	815.08	632.92	4,169.58	684.52	3,720.69
	Cumin seed	712.00	7 366.66	691.51	7,799.40	3,116.20	31,977.11	2,300.87	26,241.58
	Celery seed	207.96	1,453.93	314.48	1,456.69	718.65	4 577.01	630.60	3,206.68
	Fennel seed	121.73	1,079.83	143.49	1,137.93	525.53	4,401.60	489.53	3,551.64
	Fenugreek seed	221.54	934.23	319.62	1,091.43	1,174.00	4,548.54	671.24	2,282.99
	Garlic	450.23	4,109.77	83.53	672.12	1,683.71	7,863.87	1,141.32	5,898.32
	Cassia	—	—	12.00	106.52	86.00	867.10	332.10	2,289.96
	Ani seed	—	—		—	1.00	8.10	--	—
	Nutmeg	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.90	—	—
	Tejpat	13.01	77.99	23.85	35.77	24.85	133.21	138.79	292.24
	Misc. Spices	61.79	356.55	82.20	886.82	373.43	2,241.21	248.93	1,833.76
	Oils of Spices	—	—	0.25	85.27	0 05	20.00	2.20	288.83
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	—	1.30	—	—	—	9.78
	Total :	3,036.12	25,965.05	3,069.98	38,358 37	12,881.39	1,14.226.53	11,041.40	1,40,012.44
COCHIN	Pepper	1,057.95	14,319.16	1,123.21	16,063 73	6,798.95	91,715.56	9,865.05	1,47,170.70
	Cardamom small	23.50	2,057.40	0.35	79.64	263 51	26,062.75	187.45	25,949.26
	Chillies	—	—	124.00	909.50	160 95	1,425.67	389.76	3,232.17
	Ginger	435.74	3,590.51	96.73	493.12	1,468.71	11,724.44	1,952.95	10,223.64
	Turmeric	216 53	804.97	82.20	443.59	1,130.73	5 364.55	1,062.86	6,446.76
	Curry Powder	43.43	530.15	114.77	1,186.58	140.02	1,509.17	362.36	4,122.34
	Coriander seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.18	113.79
	Cumin seed	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.60	167.18	2,064.30
	Fennel seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	17.01
	Fenugreek seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 00	10.10
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	0 50	2.71	—	—
	Tejpat	4.71	10.36	—	—	9 21	20.26	—	—
	Misc Spices	—	—	—	—	0.50	10.89	4.30	84.90
	Oils of Spices	2.44	445.71	0.46	337.74	3.82	1,178.50	1.33	750.90
	Oleoresins of Spices	14.58	2,196.95	6.45	839.31	47.40	7,445.67	28.77	4,163.75
	Total :	1,798.88	23,955.21	1,548.17	20,353.21	10,024.35	1,46,460.77	14,039.19	2,04,349.62

(Quantity: M. Tons) (Value: in '000 Rupees)

Port/Commodities		July 1981		July 1980		April- July 1981		April- July 1980	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MADRAS	Pepper	0.10	1.25	0.15	5.41	0.10	1.25	0.65	26.41
	Chillies	5.00	53.00	20.00	116.00	25.04	252.18	90.20	529.35
	Turmeric	55.87	194.34	11.14	52.57	320.58	1,233.19	76.55	448.84
	Curry Powder	45.15	362.40	9.30	105.51	142.36	1,277.50	172.19	1,697.21
	Coriander seed	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.99	0.51	5.00
	Cumin seed	—	—	—	—	0.32	5.52	0.15	3.04
	Fennel Seed	—	—	—	—	0.06	1.14	—	—
	Fenugreek seed	0.50	2.05	—	—	0.50	2.05	0.05	0.24
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	0.03	3.19	—	—
	Tejpat	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.52	5.78
	Misc. Spices	1.00	3.61	—	—	9.27	34.50	0.12	2.00
	Oils of Spices	0.02	2.88	0.08	111.48	0.02	2.88	0.19	245.37
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	—	—	—	17.35	—	13.34
	Total :	107.64	619.53	40.67	390.97	498.45	2.831.74	345.20	2,976.58
TUTICORIN	Pepper	Not available		0.70	12.30	15.60(**)	184.63	1.40	24.50
	Cardamom small			—	—	6.20	514.23	—	—
	Chillies			133.70	702.28	129.51	1,192.16	5,627.20	33,799.49
	Ginger			—	—	52.77	257.09	5.00	22.91
	Turmeric			11.00	52.14	159.15	614.72	54.41	290.40
	Coriander seed			4.50	20.30	1.60	11.61	4.50	20.30
	Cumin seed			147.86	1,433.38	306.45	2,568.21	310.41	3,015.73
	Fennel seed			3.75	21.70	94.20	591.68	65.70	352.17
	Fenugreek seed			29.00	91.76	136.30	516.50	161.36	452.95
	Garlic			252.28	447.56	843.33	2,241.98	1,133.31	2,207.45
	Tejpat			—	—	2.01	6.60	—	—
	Total .	—	—	582.79	2,781.42	1,747.12(**)	8,699.41	7,363.29	40,185.90
MANGALORE	Cardamom Small	—	—	—	—	40.00	4,330.00	10.00	1,300.00
	Black Pepper / Oleoresin	—	—	—	58.36	—	—	—	58.36
	Total :	—	—	—	58.36	40.00	4,330.00	—	1,358.36
CALICUT	Pepper	—	—	—	—	3.02	52.78	3.34	54.47
	Ginger	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.16	6.14
	Turmeric	—	—	—	—	1.00	5.64	—	—
	Total .	—	—	—	—	4.02	58.42	4.50	60.61

Source : Customs Daily/Weekly Lists (Provisional and incomplete figures.) Subject to revision; (for use within the country only)

(**) only for April- June 1981 period

PRICES OF SPICES IN U.S.A.

(EXTRACT FROM WEEKLY MARKET REPORT DATED 28-8-1981 OF M/s. A. A. SAYIA AND COMPANY, HOBOKEN, U.S.A.)

BLACK PEPPER: Prices marked time in a dull market. The U. S. Federal Reserve is keeping the pressure on interest rates. This in turn has caused a tumble in commodities in general. PEPPER has been no exception. In this environment the emphasis by both traders and grinders is to keep inventories to a minimum. With Brazil's new crop about to be shipped and the transit time by steamer being only 2 weeks, any squeezes are likely to be short lived. Early indications from India for their December Malabar harvest are 25c per pound above Lampong.

CASSIA: Spot stocks of Korintjes are rapidly disappearing just as we are entering the large Fall consuming season. There are parcels afloat and no severe pinch is expected, but any steamer delays will cause problems. Shipment offers from Padang are reasonable and coverage can be safely extended. Chinese Tung Hing and Sikiang grades are now more available but not cheaper.

RED PEPPER: Pakistan Dundicuts are becoming scarce. The last sizeable arrivals were in April/May. New shipments will begin in October. In the meantime, prices have started to move up. India's September picking of SANNAMS is likely to be consumed internally. This leaves the trade relying, until Thanksgiving, on Chinese. Spot stocks, while currently good, are likely to get very thin.

TURMERIC: Prices for Alleppey FINGER TURMERIC in New York have come down to rock bottom. The February/April 1981 crop was normal and preceded by a healthy carryover. Predictions ftom India, however, are that the low levels will cause farmers to limit production. Shipment offers for nearbys are strengthening and a hefty premium is asked for 1982 positions.

SEEDS: Spanish shippers are reporting a very limited August ANISE crop. Despite the strong Dollar asking levels were higher on every sale and are now slightly above two dollars per pound C & F. The only alternative continues to be Egyptian. It is half the price but also about half the size. CELERY drifted in India. Traders there know, however, that demand from New York will have to pick up by December in order to cover Pickling Spice requirements in the Spring.

BLACK PEPPER:

15 tons	Lampong	spot	@ $ .58	
15 tons	Lampong	Sept./ship.	@ $ .59	↓
15 tons	Malabar	spot	@ $ .82	
15 tons	Brazilian	spot	@ $ .55	↑
15 tons	Brazilian	Oct./Nov.	@ $ .55	
5 tons	Tellicherry Extra Bold	spot	@ $ 1.00	↓

WHITE PEPPER:

5 tons	Muntok/Brazilian	spot	@ $ 1.07	↓
5 tons	Muntok	afloat	@ $ .97	↑
10 tons	Muntok	Sept. ship.	@ $ .91	
10 tons	Muntok/Brazilian	Oct/Nov.	@ $ .87	↓

CASSIA:

1 ton	Batavia "AA" Cut 2-3/4"/3"/6"	spot	@ $ 1.20	
1 ton	Batavia "AA" Cut 2-3/4"	afloat	,, @ $ 1.10	
15 tons	Korintje "A" 3 ML/ SVO	spot	@ $ .62	
15 tons	Korintje "B" 2.75 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $ .58	↑
15 tons	Korintje "B" 2.50 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $ .56	↑
15 tons	Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $ .54	
15 tons	Korintje "C" 2.00 ML/ SVO	spot	@ $ .50	
15 tons	Korintje "C" 1.50 ML/ SVO	spot	@ $ .49	
15 tons	Korintje "A ' 2.75 ML/ SVO	Sept/Oct.	@ $ .60	↑
15 tons	Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/ SVO	Sept/Oct.	@ $ .55	↑
15 tons	Korintje "C" 1.50 ML/ SVO	Sept/Oct.	@ $ .49	↑
5 tons	Ceylon Cinnamon	spot	@ $ 1.33	
5 tons	Taiwan	,,	@ $ .37	

CLOVE:

5 tons	Madagascars	spot	@ $ 4.50
5 tons	Brazilian	spot	@ $ 4.40

GINGER:

10 tons	Cochin	spot	@ $ .50
10 tons	Chinese Whole Peeled ‖ 1	,,	@ $ .45
10 tons	Chinese Whole Peeled ‖ 2	,,	@ $ .40
5 tons	Sliced	spot	@ $ .40
1 ton	Jamaican	,,	@ $ 2.15

Prices of Spices in U. S. A. (continued)

MACE:

2 tons ‖ 2 Siauw Mace Siftings A.R. 1.75 afloat @ $ 1.65

NUTMEG:

5 tons West India (Whole)	spot	@ $	1.05
5 tons East India	,,	@ $	.86
5 tons East India	Sept ship.	@ $	.85

PIMENTO:

5 tons Jamaican	spot	@ $	1.19
2½ tons Guatemala/Honduras	,,	@ $	.96
2½ tons Mexican	,,	@ $	.94 ↓

RED PEPPER:

10 tons Indian Sannams	spot	@ $	.89 ↑
2½ tons Chinese Haiman Rice Chillies	afloat	@ $	1.12
15 tons Chinese Haiman/ Yunnan	spot	@ $	.81
15 tons Chinese Wangtu/ Liling/Chengtu	,,	@ $	.80
10 tons Pakistan Dundicuts	,,	@ $	.69 ↑
15 tons Pakistan Dundicuts (New Crop)	Oct.	@ $	.62

TURMERIC:

5 tons Alleppey	spot	@ $	.34 ↑
15 tons Alleppey	Sept. ship.	@ $	.34 ↑
5 tons Haitian	spot	@ $	.29

PAPRIKA:

100 bags Spanish (102 ASTA)	spot	@ $	1.08
100 bags Spanish (90 ASTA) ,, ,,	,,	@ $	.98
100 bags Spanish (80 ASTA) ,, ,,	,,	@ $	.93
100 bags Spanish (50 ASTA) ,, ,,	,,	@ $	.76 ↑
50 bags Hungarian (105 ASTA)	,,	@ $	1.02
100 bags Hungarian (71 ASTA)	,,	@ $	.75
100 bags Spanish (110 ASTA) New Crop Oct.	spot	@ $	1.07 ↑
100 bags Spanish (100 ASTA)	,,	@ $	1.03 ↑
100 bags Spanish (90 ASTA)	,,	@ $	.99 ↑
100 bags Spanish (70 ASTA)	,,	@ $	.87 ↑

ANISE:

50 bags Spanish (R. O. A.) @ $ 1.95 Recleaned		@ $	2.25
100 bags Egyptian (R. O. A.) afloat @ $ 1.06 Recleaned		@ $	1.25
50 bags Chinese Star Anise	spot	@ $	1.75

CARAWAY:

200 bags Egyptian @ 48c Recleaned West Coast		@ $	.51
100 bags Dutch/Polish	spot	@ $	.56

CARDAMOM:

5 cases Bleached "AA"	afloat	@ $	12.00
5 cases Extra Fancy Greens	spot	@ $	9.50
5 cases Decorticated @ $ 3.55 Sept. ship		@ $	3.25
5 cases Guatemala Mixed Greens-spot		@ $	3.75
5 cases Guatemala Sun Dried	,,	@ $	3.70

CELERY:

15 tons Indian spot @46½c	afloat	@ $	.46
15 tons Chinese	spot	@ $	.39

CORIANDER:

15 tons Moroccan	spot	@ $	.38 ↑
15 tons Rumanian	,,	@ $	.37
15 tons Chinese	,,	@ $	.29

CUMIN:

15 tons Indian @66 c	Sept. ship.	@ $	.65
10 tons Turkish	spot	@ $	.65

DILL:

10 tons Dewhiskered @47 c ↓	Sept. ship.	@ $	.45

FENNEL:

5 tons Indian (Recleaned) @72c	R.O.A.	@ $	.62
5 tons Egyptian	spot	@ $	.42
5 tons Chinese	R.O.A.	@ $	.45

FENUGREEK:

5 tons Indian/Israeli	spot	@ $	.38

SAFFRON:

5 lbs. Spanish	spot	@ $	425.00

Imports of Spices into USA-Import Statistics.

	Jan/June 1981 (M.Tons)	1980 (M. Tons)	1979 (M.Tons)
CARAWAY	1,579.5	3,102.5	3,587.0
CASSIA	4,639.4	9,058.5	9,082.0
CINNAMON	564.8	878.0	473.0
CELERY	997.2	2,084.0	2,150.0
CLOVES	546.3	955.0	1,321.0
CORIANDER	2,227.0	3,881.0	3,301.5
CUMIN	2,870.90	3,626.5	5,804.5
FENNEL	730.5	1,187.0	1,158.0
GINGER	1,632.7	1,808.0	2,287.5
NUTMEGS	995.8	2,040.5	2,369.0
PAPRIKA	2,856.3	3,521.0	5,569.0
BLACK PEPPER	14,976.2	29,638.0	24,489.0
WHITE PEPPER	1,029.8	3,194.5	2,756.0
RED PEPPER	2,903.0	4,340.0	3,725.0
PIMENTO (ALL SPICES)	167.9	735.0	487.5
TURMERIC	1,313.1	1,550.0	1,540.0

The latest six month Import Statistics tell only part of the story. CORIANDER imports are overstated due to the inclusion of 1200 tons of Mexican 'Seed' i.e. CELANTRO LEAVES. Also, such items as GINGER, PAPRIKA, RED PEPPER and TURMERIC tend to arrive more heavily during the first half of the year due to crop circumstances.

—(Report dt. 4-9-81 from M/s. A. A. Sayia & Company, Inc., Hoboken, N. J. 07030, USA)

SWISS IMPORTS OF SPICES FROM INDIA

(V: Value in thousand Swiss Francs) (Q: Quantity in thousand kgs.)

Tariff Headings	Commodities		1980 JAN./DEC.
0904.10/ 12	Pepper, raw processed.....	Q:	37.7
		V:	157.2
0,908.10/ 12	Nutmegs, cardamoms.....	Q:	1.0
		V:	11.2
0,910.30/ 32	Other spices.....	Q:	179.7
		V:	457.0

(Courtesy: Embassy of India, Berne, Switzerland).

Exports of Spices from India to Japan, C.I.F., in US $ 1000

April 1980-March 1981:		April 1979-March 1980:		Percentage increase/ decrease (Value terms in April '80-Mar., 81 vis-a-vis April '79-March 1980
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
3,187 (M/T)	4,678	3,062 (M/T)	4,777	—2.1%

(Courtesy: Embassy of India, Tokyo, Japan)

PRICES OF SPICES IN U. K.

(All spot prices refer to the UK only. All shipment prices refer to UK/N. European ports unless stated otherwise.) (Source : The Public Ledger dt. 5-9-1981).

PEPPER (tonne)—

Sarawak special black : Spot £875 ex-wharf; Sept/Oct $1,325

Sarawak/Muntok white : Spot £1,200 duty paid ex-wharf; Sept/Oct $ 1,875

Brazilian black : Spot £ 900; ex-wharf; Sept/Oct $ 1,275 fob

Brazilian white : Spot $ 1,250 limited; Oct/Nov. $ 1,975

CARDAMOM (kilo)—

Alleppey green Sept/Oct AGS 1. £8.00; AGS 2. £4.00; AGL 320 gr. £3.75; AGL 260 gr. £2.20; Prime seeds £6.00; Light seeds £3.50 (all cif)

GINGER (tonne)—

Nigerian split : unavailable

Sierra Leone : unavailable

Cochin : Spot £ 625; Sept/Oct £ 575 cif.

Jamaica : No. 3 spot £ 1,700 ex-wharf (limited quantities); cif (new crop) $ 3,250

CHILLIES (tonne)—

Ugandan : £ 650 cif. nom.

New Guinea Birdseye : spot unavailable.

CARAWAY SEED (tonne)—

Dutch : Sept/Oct. £ 675 cif.

CELERY SEED (tonne)—

Indian : Asta—£ 595 spot Sept/Oct unq.

CINNAMON QUILLS (lb.)—

Sri Lanka Sept/Oct special 5 o's £ 1.14, faq 5 o's 109½ p; 4 o's 84½ p; 3 o's 85p; 2 o's 83 p; H1 67 p; H2 65½p; quillings No. 1 38p; faq quillings 26½p; featherings 18½p; chips 16½p. all cif.

CORIANDER SEED (tonne)—

Egyptian : Sept/Oct. $ 1,050

Moroccan : Sept/Oct. £ 690

Romanian : Sept/Oct. unavailable.

CUMIN SEED (tonne)—

Indian : Sept/Oct £ 690.

Turkish : Sept/Oct £ 660.

FENNEL SEED (tonne)—

Indian : Sept/Oct £ 525

FENUGREEK SEED (tonne)—

Moroccan : Sept/Oct—unavailable

Indian : Spot £ 375 Sept/Oct £ 310

MACE (long ton)—

Singapore : Broken Sept/Oct £ 1,360 cif.

Grenada : unsorted : Spot unq.; Sept/Oct 3,900 cif.

NUTMEG (long ton)

Grenada Defectives Limited :

Sept/Oct $2,000;
80s $3,500;
110s $2,900;
sound unsorted $2,650. fob.

St Vincent : Defectives £ 1,050 ex-wharf shipment £ 800.

East Indies : Sept/Oct 80s £ 1,390; 110s Sept/Oct £ 1,340 cif.

WEEKLY PRICE TREND

	This week (1st week Sept)	Last week (last week Aug)	Last year £
Cochin ginger	625.00	625.00	370.00
Sarawak black pepper	$1,325.00	$1,325.00	$1,575.00
Indian turmeric	280.00	280.00	440.00
Indian cumin seed (4% adm.)	660.00	660.00	690.00

SPICES-Prices in Indian Markets in August 1981

(Prices in Rs. Per Kg.)

BLACK PEPPER

COCHIN	
Ungarbled	12.90/13.85
Garbled	13.00/14.05
TGSEB	14.25/15.00
TGEB	13.90/14.70
TG	13.50/14.20
MG-1	13.00/14.10
MG-2	13.00/13.95
MUG-1	12.90/13.80
MUG-2	12.80/13.45
GL-1	10.00/13.45
GL-2	9.00/10.00
PH-1	2.70/ 2.75
BOMBAY	
TGSEB	32.00/32.50
TGEB	24.00/24.50
MG-1	17.00/19.25
MG-2	15.50/18.00
MUG-1	15.00/16.25
MUG-2	14.00/15.00
Light Pepper	11.00/12.00

CARDAMOM SMALL

VIRUDHUNAGAR	
AGEB	150/190
AGB	120/145
AGS	100/120
AGS-1	80/100
AGS-2	60/80
AGL	40/50
CS-1	60/75
MANGALORE	
CGEB	110/130
CGB	105/130
CG-1	100/125
CG-2	90/110
CG-3	75/100
CG-4	60/85
BW-1	115/126
BW-2	90/106
BL-1	115 125
BL-2	90/105
CS-1	95/115
CS-3	50/70
Coorg Green	75/110
Bleachable White	75/110
BOMBAY	
AGEB	170/250
AGB	150/220
AGS	125/180
AGS-1	100/180
AGS-2	80/120
Bleached Cardamom	55/150
Coorg Variety	65/150

(Prices in Rs. per Kg.)

CHILLIES Tuticorin

Sannam Special	11.00/16.00
Sannam General	9.50/14.00
Virudhunagar	
Chillies	10.50/14.00

GINGER

COCHIN	
Unbleached	8.25/9.25
Bleached	8.00/9.00
N.G.C.	9.50/10.50
NUGC-Good	8.25/9.50
BUGC-Good	8.25/9.25
ALLEPPEY	
Ungraded	8.00/8.25
Graded	8.50/8.75
BOMBAY	
Unbleached	9.00/12.00
Bleached	8.25/9.50

TURMERIC

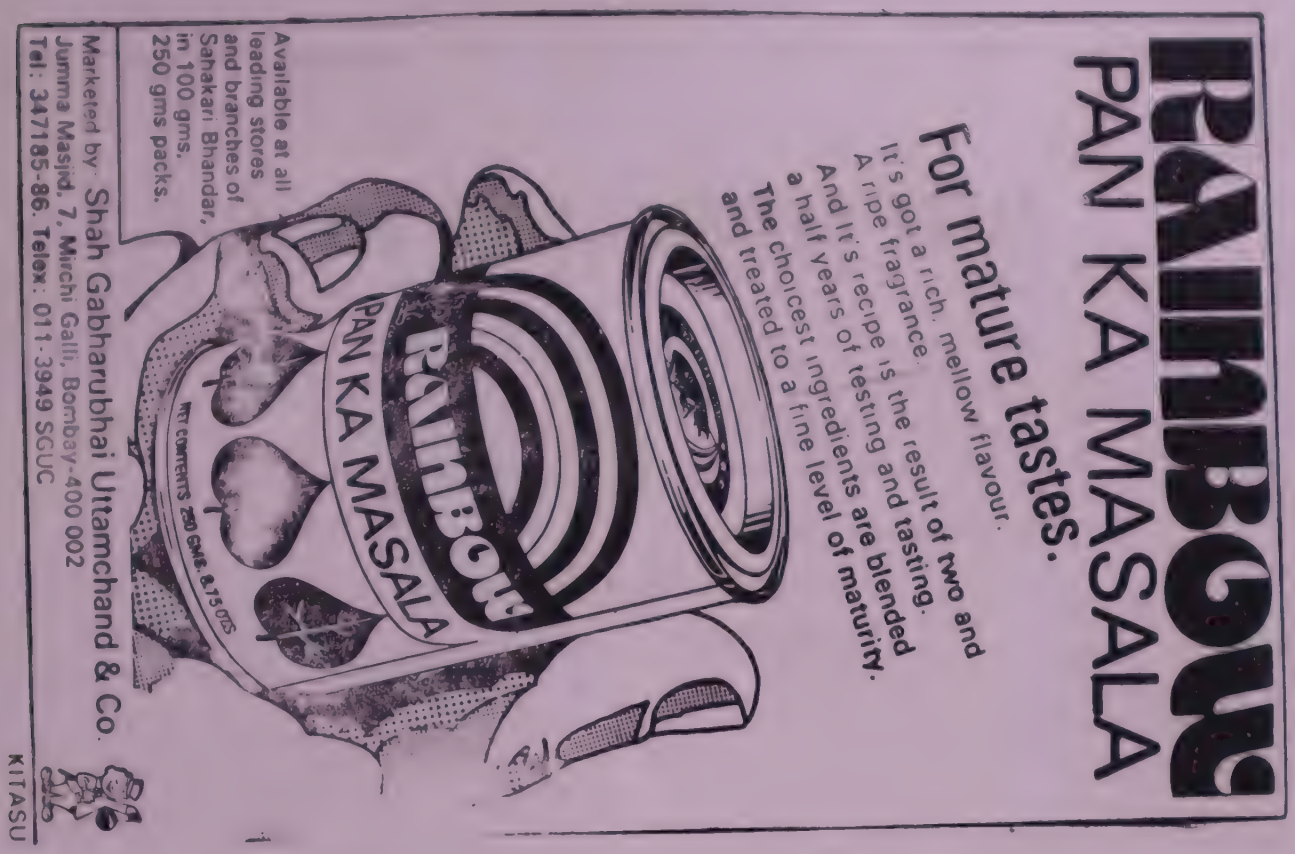
COCHIN	
Alleppey Turmeric	2.75/3.25
A F.T. Fair	3.25/3.75
ALLEPPEY	
Ungraded	2.70/2.75
Graded	3.20/3.25
BOMBAY	
Rahuri Finger	3.40/4.50
Cuddappah Finger	3.10/3.60
Guntur Finger	3.10/3.80
Nizamabad Bulbs	3.00/3.60
Cuddappah Bulbs	3.00 3.50
Guntur Bulbs	3.10/3.75
Turmeric Powder	3.00/4.00

MINOR SPICES

BOMBAY	
Coriander Powder	7.00/8.50
Coriander seed-Indore	7.70/8.50
Coriander seed-Kanpuri	7.40/8.00
Fennel seed	7.00/12.00
Fenugreek seed	3.60/11.50
Cumin seed	8.00/14.00
Celery seed	6.25/15.00
Curry Powder	3.60/6.00
Garlic	4.50/5.50
TUTICORIN	
Garlic medium graded	2.40/3.20

Source : Sub offices of the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection.

"ALL EXPORT ENQUIRIES ARE SOLICITED"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U.S. SPICE TRADE UP IN 1980

U. S. imports of specified condiments, seasonings, and flavouring materials in 1980 were a record 152 288 metric tons valued at $ 203.8 million, up from 1979 imports of 147,935 tons valued at $ 195.1 million. Imports of spice oleoresins in 1980 amounted to 336 tons valued at $ 7.5 million, down slightly from 1979 imports of 406 tons valued at $ 8.9 million.

The American Spice Trade Association (ASTA) reports that U.S. consumption of spices continues to increase faster than the growth rate of the population, with sales estimated at over $ 870 million in 1979. ASTA contends that the increased use of spice oleoresins should be viewed as an expansion of the spice and flavour business and not a replacement as some have previously believed. According to ASTA estimates, domestic production of spices accounts for slightly over one third of U.S. requirements, with California being the leading spice producing state.

World Trade in Specified Spices

PEPPER World exports of black and white pepper from principal producing countries in 1979 approximated 110, 000tons, down from the 1978 level of about 120,000 tons. Preliminary data indicate that exports in 1980 recovered to the 1978 level, reflecting larger shipments by Brazil, Indonesia and India. World pepper prices were in a bearish trend during 1980 and into the first quarter of 1981. Brazil's abundant supplies and aggressive selling posture played a significant role in the market decline.

New York spot prices for Brazilian balck pepper averaged 83.3 cents per pound in 1980, down from 91.9 cents a year earlier. Prices during January 1981 averaged 69.5 cents, but fell to 67 cents in February and to 65 cents per pound during March. Indonesian Lampong black pepper prices averaged 87.6 cents per pound in 1980, compared with 93 7 cents in 1979. Prices for Indonesian pepper have continued to fall during the January-March 1981 period, averaging about 10 cents per pound higher than Brazilian pepper.

India's 1980/81 (November-October) pepper crop is forecast at 39,500 tons, up slightly from the 1979/80 harvest of 38,000 tons and well above the 1978/79 crop of 35,000 tons. Domestic consumption is estimated at 14,500 tons leaving about 25,000 tons of the new crop available for the export market. Provisional data for 1980 places India's export at 26,759 tons, well above the 1979 shipments of 20,545 tons. The major recipients of 1980 exports were the USSR with 12.345 tons, the U. S. 3,729, Italy 1,429, Romania 1,349, Algeria 1,184 and Poland with 1,100 tons. With large supplies in the offing, exports in 1981 should also be at high levels.

Indonesian pepper exports in 1979 were only 24,986 tons, 33 percent below 1978 shipments of 37,090 tons. Exports for 1980 were estimated to have been above 1979 exports because shipments during the January - September period ran 7 percent ahead of the corresponding months a year earlier. Crop prospects for 1981 indicate a good harvest and ample supplies for the export market.

Brazil's pepper exports in 1980 were a record 31,964 tons, 27 percent above 1979 exports of 25,186 tons. High interest rates and tight credit have been forcing producers and exporters to liquidate stocks which has depressed prices. With prices declining and production costs increasing, growers are cutting back on expenditures for fertilizer and spray materials, which will have an adverse effect on the 1981 harvest and exports.

Malaysia's pepper production in 1980 was about 39,000 tons,

up from 35,000 tons in 1979. Exports from Sarawak in 1980, however, fell below the 1979 level of 36,118 tons, reflecting lower European demand and intensified competition from other supplying countries. With new pepper grading facilities in operation, Malaysia is now able to export up to ASTA standards and decrease its dependence on shipping via the Singapore entrepot.

U. S. imports of pepper in 1980 increased to 32,849 tons valued at $58.5 million, compared with 1979 imports of 27,248 tons valued at $49.4 million, as importers chose to build inventories in a declining market. Most of the increase came from larger imports from India and Malaysia. Pepper is by far the most important spice imported into the United States.

TURMERIC. In efforts to encourage exports, the Government of India withdrew the export duty on turmeric in November 1980. The 11-cent per pound duty, which has prevailed since January 1979, was instituted when international prices were high and supplies tight. But now with abundant supplies overhanging the market, prices have fallen sharply from their exceptionally high 1979 levels. New York spot prices for India Alleppey material, as of early March, were quoted at 43 cents per pound, compared with 46 cents a year earlier and 89 cents in March 1979. U. S. turmeric imports in 1980 totaled 1,549 tons valued at $1.2 million, about unchanged from 1979 imports of 1,540 tons valued at $1.7 million.

CARDAMOM. Cardamom prices have been declining from their unusually high levels of recent years, reflecting increased world production and softening demand in the Middle East market. Stimulated by high prices, growers have been expanding output and world production is now exceeding 10,000 tons annually, with world trade estimated at about 6,000 tons. India is the world's largest producer and exporter, followed by Guatemala. Smaller commercial quantities are produced in Tanzania, Sri Lanka, and Papua New Guinea. The leading importers by rank are Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, USSR, Qatar, Dubai, Japan, Bahrain, Iraq, East Germany, and the Netherlands.

India has an internal market for about 1,500 tons per year. Thus, India has an outlet for certain grades not in demand abroad, whereas Guatemalan domestic consumption is negligible. Cardamom seed is used in flavoring coffee in almost all of the Arab countries. With oil revenues soaring, these countries have greatly increased cardamom imports during the past several years, but recent political and economic problems have now tempered demand somewhat.

—(Extract from" Foreign Agriculture circular" of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington)

Professional Development Programme

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India, A-1/111, Safdarjang Enclave, New Delhi-110029 is organising a four day programme on "Export Procedures and Documentation" at Hotel Maurya Sheraton, New Delhi from 9th to 12th December 1981. covering the entire gamut of export marketing in fourteen sessions.

Fees: Rs. 700/- for organisationally sponsored delegates and Rs. 500/- for practising company secretaries,. (The fees include tea, lunch, course material and other organisational expenses.)

For other details and application form please contact at the address above.

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INDIA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR 1981 — PROSPECTS

Pragati Maidan at New Delhi which is now accepted as India's nucleus-centre for organising trade fairs and exhibitions in the country, will once again be humming with activity when India International Trade Fair commences from November 14, 1981. It will be a three weeks show ending on December 4, 1981. In this international exposition about fifty countries from abroad will be participating who will put up show windows of their progress in the fields of industry, trade and technology. Along with them a large number of Central Ministries of the Government of India, State Government and Union Territories, Public Sector Undertakings, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and a large number of organisations from the private sector will dispay their graphs of achievements.

The important countries participating in the Fair include Australia, Algeria, Brazil, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, GDR, Hungary, Japan, North Korea, Nigeria, Poland, Pakistan, Sudan, U.S.S.R., U.A.E., and Yugoslavia among many others i. e. Afghanistan, Austria, Bhutan, Canada, Czechoslovakia, FRG., Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, Mexico, Mauritius, Netherlands, Romania, Senegal, Tanzania, Yemen (DPR), Zambia, etc.

The Central Ministries participating in the Fair are Defence Production, Communications, Agricultute, Information & Broadcasting, Industry (D. C. Handlooms), Irrigation, Labour, Steel & Mines, Works and Housing and Railways.

Almost all the leading States and Union Territories are also showing the level of their progress from the length and breadth of the country.

The Public Sector Undertakings which will be putting up their shows include State Trading Corporation of India, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd., Steel Authority of India, Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., along with many others. From private sector there will be House of TATA's, Usha Rectifiers, Escorts Ltd., Sundarn Clayton Ltd., Madras, Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi etc.

The India International Trade Fair, 1981 will offer unique opportunities for all the participants to present their best and this will lead to trading prospects among the developing and developed countries.

For the first time, IITF will offer to foreign participants special facilities for promoting the sale of their wares to India. This event will bring forth and create possibilities of economic co-operation especially among the developing countries and encourage new investments in India and the third world.

India is one of the major industrial nations and ranks 10th in the world. It has developed an infrastructure and considerably diversified its production range. Its pattern of exports has been broad - based to such an extent that the traditional dependance on agromineral based items has been replaced by a wider export composition. Today India has established itself as a competent supplier of industrial machinery, engineering, chemical products, textiles, plastics and even nuclear isotopes.

Physical exports apart, India has emerged as a noted exporter of technical know-how, consultancy services and products. On this important occasion, participants from developing as well as developed countries will be offered special facilities in the matter of disposal of their exhibits against subtantial fair quota in foreign exchange. A large number of government departments and public sector undertakings who have to import their machinery from abroad will have the facility for purchasing the industrial machinery brought over here by the participants from abroad. Developing countries will be permitted to organise sale of consumer goods which are otherwise restricted under the country's import policy.

In a nutshell, the IITF'81 will ensure a buyer from India to meet his seller from abroad and vice-versa and such meetings will lead to larger trade between India and the countries participating in the Fair.

Pragati Maidan is spread over a sprawling area of more than 60 hectares having permanent pavilions and halls with all the facilities for holding exhibitions throughout the year. Besides there are auditoria for holding conferences, cinema halls, theatres, restaurants, art galleries, crafts museum, shopping centres.

A permanent exhibition- 'Jawaharlal Nehru-His Life and his India' has been set up in Pragati Maidan. Pragati Maidan has also

(*Continued on page 4*)

NEWS & NOTES

Executive Development Programme by IIFT

Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has recently announced a 3-day Executive Development Programme on 'International Tendering' at Bombay during November 17-19, 1981. The Programme is specifically designed to expose the participants to the intricacies of exporting through international tenders by identifying the problem areas and to suggest a framework for management decision making. The Programme will also provide a forum where the participants and the faculty can exchange views and devise ways and means to overcome the difficulties.

The programme will be of practical use to senior and middle level executives of export oriented industries, export houses, pulic sector undertakings, financial institutions, chambers of commerce etc. Business consultants and advisors will also find the programme useful.

The fee for this course is Rs. 1,100/- per participant; (Rs. 825/- to a nominee of IIFT member's organisation).

Interested firms may please contact Programmes Officer, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Ashok Bhawan, 93 Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019 for programme brochure and application form.

Pepper and pepper products- An Annotated Bibliography

An annotated bibliography of pepper and pepper products was brought out by Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore on the occasion of the fifth International Pepper Community Meet and Workshop on Processing of Pepper and Pepper Products held at the Institute from 18-24 May, 1981. It covers the R & D work done throughout the world on pepper and its products during the last decade (1970-80). The 350 titles printed along with abstracts, cover the entire gamut of pepper including variety and cultivation; production, marketing and trade; packaging, handling and storage; chemistry and analysis; processing; uses; quality aspects; standards and patents. The publication is priced at Rs. 50/-. (CFTRI Newsletter)

Solor Cooker

A compact box type solar cooker has been designed and developed by the Centre for Rural Development and Appropriate Technology at Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for cooking food using solar energy during day time on most sunny days. This solar cooker will be very useful for rural areas.

The maximum temperature attained inside the cooker ranges from 115° C—135° C on most sunny days and foods such as rice, pulao, vegetable pulao, meat/mutton pulao, cereals and pulses, vegetables (almost all), milk preparations (such as *dalia, kheer, sinmai, custard*), cake (both vegetarian and egg cake), *sambar, iddli* etc have been cooked successfully.

Cooking time varies from 55 min. to 2.25 hrs. depending upon the type and quantity of the foodstuff being cooked.

Office of the Director, Commerce & E. P. Dept., Hyderabad

Shri B N. Waghray I.A.S. has taken over charge of Commerce & Export Promotion Department, 6-2-919/1, Khairatabad, Hyderabad-4, as the Director, recently.

India International Trade Fair 1981 - Prospects

(*continued from page 3*)

become a big centre of cultural activity where everyday films are screened and cultural shows are organised in its various theatres and auditoria.

Theme Pavilion on 'Energy options for developing countries' and a number of 'Seminars' on various aspects of export promotion will be the other highlights of the Fair.

There is a good deal of attraction for the children also. A special Children's amphitheatre has been built for entertainment and education of children. Other facilities for the children are amusement corner, mini - train, merry-go-round, skating rink etc.

Other notable features at Pragati Maidan are craft demonstrations, and crafts museum in village complex. The shopping complex comprising Anarkali and Char Minar Bazars continues to be open to the public till 10 p. m. every day. The State Emporia are selling handloom and handicrafts items in the Meena Bazar while the private business houses are seliing consumer items in the Anarkali and Char Minar Bazars at very competitive prices

A group of restaurants all over Pragati Maidan serve food items to suit the taste and capacity of different consumers.

Thus India International Trade Fair will be an exposition representing the progress achieved in various fields of science, technology and industry by different countries of the world including India which is bound to create an impact on further development of India and will also have an educative and commercial value.

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Export Performance Guarantee

Exporters are often called upon to execute bonds, duly guaranteed by an Indian bank, at various stages of export business. An exporter who desires to quote for a foreign tender may have to furnish a bank guarantee for the bid bond. If he wins the contract, he may have to furnish bank guarantees to foreign buyers to ensure due performance or against advance payment or in lieu of retention money or to a foreign bank in case he has to raise overseas finance for his contract. Further, for obtaining import licences for raw materials or capital goods, exporters may have to execute an undertaking to export goods of a specified value within a stipulated time, duly supported by bank guarantees. Bank gurarantees are also furnished by exporters to the Customs, Central Excise or Sales Tax authorities for the purpose of clearing goods without payment of duty or for exemption from tax for goods procured for export. Exporters also furnish guarantees in support of their export obligations to Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, the State Trading Corporation of India, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India or recognised Export Houses. To provide protection to banks which issue the above types of guarantees, ECGC has evolved the Export Performance Guarantee.

An export proposition may be frustrated if the exporter's bank is unwilling to issue the guaranteee. The Export Performance Guarantee is aimed at meeting such situations. The guarantee which is in the nature of a counter-guarantee to the bank is issued to protect the bank against losses that it may suffer on account of guarantees given by it on behalf of exporters. This protection is intended to encourage banks to give guarantees on a liberal basis for export purposes.

Premium rate for this guarantee is 7.5 paise for Rs. 100/- per month. Normally, cover is extended upto 75 percent of loss but in the case of guarantees in connection with bid bonds, performance bonds, advance payment and local finance gurantees and guarantees in lieu of retention money, the cover may be increased upto 90 per cent subject to proportionate increase in premium. In case of invocation of the guarantees by the foreign beneficiary, banks can lodge claim immediately after they pay the amount guaranteed and call on the exporter for reimbursement. In other cases, claim is admitted after a waiting period of four months.

As a measure of relief to exporters engaged in international bidding, ECGC allows a rebate of 75 per cent in the premium paid in all cases of unsuccessful bids.

For further details, the exporters may please contact the Export Credit & Guarantee Corporation Limited, Express Towers, 10th Floor, Post Box 373, Nariman Point. Bombay - 400 021 (Tel. 233023, 233046; Gram. INDERIC) or their regional offices at Ahmedabad, Pune, Calcatta, Varanasi, NewDelhi, Ludhiana, Madras, Bangalore, Cochin and Hyderabad.

FAIRS & EXHIBITIONS

International Food Fair "ROKA" (Netherlands)

The naxt International Food Fair "ROKA' will be held from February 14 until 18, 1982. As in 1980, the foreign national displays will be placed amongst the Dutch exhibitors. ROKA '80 attracted a total number of visitors of 32,000 representing some 14,000 firms.

The 1982 event will be open on Wednesday evening only from 19.00 - 22.00. On the other hand as a compensation-the exhibition will be open on Sunday, February 14.

Indian Trade Exhibition Nairobi-1982

The Trade Fair Authority of India is organising an exclusive Indian exhibition in Nairobi (Kenya). Kenya is one of the highly developed East African countries. Exports from India were around 300 million during the last year.

The above exhibition is to be held for 10 days from 12-3-'82 to 21-3-'82. Other concerned details are furnished below:

Participation contribution: Rs. 500/- per sq. mtr.

Minimum space booking: 10 sq. mtrs. and multiples thereof.

Further details can be obtained from the General Manager, Trade Fair Authority of India, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi-110001.

Exhibitions in Japan

"HOTERES AND FOODEX JAPAN '82" is to be held in March 15-19. 1982.

The "15th Osaka International Trade Fair '82" is scheduled to be held during April 22-May 3, 1982.

The next by-annual Tokyo International Packaging Exhibition is scheduled to be held during the period-October 7 to 11, 1982. As the exhibition will provide a good opportunity to our industry and trade representatives to see for themselves how sturdy and attractive packaging by itself can be a factor for increasing exports, manufacturing and trading community representatives who may be scheduling to visit Tokyo in 1982 are advised to time their visit to coincide with the dates of the Packaging Exhibition.

Around the World

Indian High Commission in Cyprus

Indian High Commission have started functioning very recently at Nicosia in Cyprus.

Full address:- High Commission of India, 2, Photis Pittas Street, P. O. B. 1871, Nicosia, Cyprus. (Telex : 2834 FELIX CY).

Import Rationalisation in Egypt

The Government of Egypt have appointed two separate committees to rationalise imports without transfer of foreign exchange. The first committee, concerned with food imports, will be under the Ministry of Supply, Govt. of Egypt. The second committee concerned with intermediate commodities, is part of Import Facilities Committee.

The Import Rationalisation Committees will look into the import deals. They will check the country of origin in respect of each deal, and make sure that the imported commodities have not come in through a third country. This is to avoid 'go-between' agents. Also, the Committees will ensure that no accumulated stocks of commodity exist.

—(Embassy of India, Cairo).

Import regulations in Kenya

The Kenyan Ministry of Commerce can prohibit or restrict the importation of goods from any country and channel certain goods to be imported only by the Kenya National Trading Corporation. However, it is the policy of the Government, not to use qualitative restrictions on imports on instrument for protection indiscriminately.

Exchange control is administered by the Central Bank of Kenya. Kenya imports some goods under OGL; but most imports are subject to licensing. In addition a Foreign Exchange Allocation licence issued by the Central Bank is required for most of the goods where the invoice value exceeds K. £ 1000.

Change in Customs Valuation System in Australia :

The Government of Australia have implemented new Customs Valuation System from 1-7-1981. The customs value of goods would include any transport and associated costs other than overseas freight and insurance which the buyer must pay to the seller in accordance with the contract of the goods. Where conversion of currency was necessary the rate of exchange in effect at the date of exportation of the goods would apply.

—(FIEW News)

Agents in Sweden

In Sweden, anyone can be an agent and no approval by an authority nor any registration is required. When choosing an agent, please see that the agent must be an experienced and qualified salesman or sales organisation, the principal's products must fit into the agent's range in a natural way to benefiit from his sales efforts the agent must possess, adequate financial resources for the necessary selling-in efforts, and the agent must be able to work in a systematic way, suggesting marketing plans to his principal, making sales budgets, etc., and filing reports on market developments and new trends to his principal.

Swedish legislation defines a commercial agent as "a person or company that has accepted commission from a principal to work for the sale of goods by soliciting orders for the principal in the principal's name. The agent is not in the principal's service, but conducts his activity as an independent businessman. "His commission is usually proportionate to the sales he attains. To the principal this means ' no sale-no cost".

—(Newsletter from IMPOD, No.4, August, 1981.)

Foreign exchange from tourism

The World Tourism Organisation estimates the income from international tourism in 1980 at US $ 75 billion—a sum which represents the highest figures of world trade.

In 1977 Thailand received 1.2 million foreigners; in 1981 that number will be doubled. It is the third highest source of currency earnings in that country, bringing in more than $ 220 million. Rice provides $ 290 million and sugar $ 260 million. The present estimate of income from tourism in South Korea is nearly $ 300 million. In the Philippines, the tourist industry has grown from a negligible dollar earner in the 1960s to the fourth largest source of foreign exchange in the late 1970s.

In 1977 tourism brought in over $ 300 million, $ 262 million more than in 1972. Clearly, for many developing countries tourism is seen as a major source of foreign currency which they so despateratately need.-(Source: Development Forum Vol. IX, No. 5, June 81).

Salient features of agreement between India and U. K.

i) First both countries acknowledge a need for mutual collaboration.

ii) The nature of co-operation will vary according to the circumstances of each other.

iii) There shall be co-operation in the fields of research, development and technical assistance under the Colombo Plan—which includes exchange of personal; training programmes; collaboration agreements between two individual companies and investment and equipment supply.

iv) Britain is interested in the further development of various core sectors in India, as a part of her programme for bilateral assistance.

v) Financial arrangements between the two countries include the provision and guarantee of export credits on suitable terms.

The core sectors include: (a) Railway, (b) Oil and Natural Gas Development, (c) Electronics, (d) Port Development, (e) Fertilizers, (f) Petro-chemicals, (g) Shipping, (h) Telecommunication.

Vast potential exists for the exchange of technical information appropriate interaction on research and development and for training technical staff. Also there is scope for consultancy and construction work. Innumerable opportunities are available for executiting projects in third countries.

Exports to Zambia-Documentation

A prescribed customs invoice, a combined certificate of value and origin is required for exports to Zambia. Copies of this invoice are available with the Zambian High Commissioner at Delhi. Indian exporters are required to comply with this requirement of invoice, which otherwise would create problems for Zambian importers.

It will be useful for Indian exporters to get in touch with any of the three major forwarding and handling agents with regard to clearance of the goods at Dar-es-Salaam and forwarding the goods to Zambia:- (1) A. M. I. (Zambia) Ltd., P. O. Box 131, Lusaka; (2) Biddulphs Removals & Storage Zambia Ltd., P. O. Box 1895, Lusaka; (3) Leopold Walford (Zambia) Ltd., P. O. Box 1280, Lusaka.

Through the Bill of Lading, Indian firms will have the advantage of saving on handling and storage costs in Dar-es-Salaam which in turn would expedite transportation of goods to Zambia.

SPICES NEWS LETTER—

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ABOUT CANADA

Area : 3.85 million square miles.
Population : 23 million.
Language : English, French.
Currency : Canadian Dollars
Commercial Cities : Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg.

INDIA CANADA TRADE:

Among the Asian Countries, India is one of Canada's major partners, but the bulk of Canada's imports come from U.S.A., Japan and U.K.

I. Customs duties

There are four different tariff rates prevalent in Canada, namely the British Preferential, Most favoured nations, General tariff and GSP. The GSP is of considerable assistance to exports from developing countries. Indian exporters are entitled to utilise either the GSP Tariff or the British Preferential tariff, whichever is lower. There is also a Federal Sales Tax on the duty paid value. Further details about the GSP for any particular product may be obtained from the Consulate General. An *original* Certificate of Origin form "A" must accompany each shipment of goods imported under "G.P.T. into Canada".

II. Prices

Indian Manufacturers/Exporters should quote their export prices carefully after taking into account their cost of production, incidentals and reasonable profit as there is anti-dumping law in Canada which prescribes levy of penal duty if the selling price exceeds the Fair Market Value of the exporting country. This law, however, applies only to commodities classified as "Made in Canada".

III. Invoicing

A properly completed Customs Invoice is required for all commercial shipments to Canada, with the exception of those valued at less than C$ 500. In the latter case, commercial invoices or other documents in support of the declared value of the goods are acceptable.

Three copies of invoices duly certified in writing by a responsible official of the exporting firm to whom enquiries may be directed, are required for Customs purposes. The importer will require at least one additional copy for his records. The invoices may be mailed to the importer or his agent/broker or be given to carriers transporting the goods into Canada, for delivery to the importer or his agent/broker.

All shipments should carry "Certificate of Origin" from a competent authority such as the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Export Promotion Councils or various other trade organisotions/associations.

IV. Descriptions, Marks and Numbers on Invoices, Goods and Packages

Each item in a shipment must be correctly and sufficiently described in proper commercial terms. The description will show the name by which the article is known in India, its grade or quality, style or code number, size and dimensions and all other characteristics essential to an adequate description. In addition, there are special invoice description requirements for certain goods, such as textile products, buttons and footwear, etc., which may be obtained from the Canadian High Commission in New Delhi,

Every invoice of goods exported is required to show the marks and numbers of such package in the shipment and accurately reflect the quantities and values of the articles contained therein. Also, the quantities are to be stated in the weights and measures of India or in the weights and measures of Canada.

Additionally, all packages in a shipment are required to be legibly marked and numbered on the outside when of such character as to enable such marks and numbers to be placed thereon. Hay, Straw or any other raw product is not allowed to be used for packaging.

V. Precautions

Canadian importers insist on strict adherence to promised delivery schedules. Indian Exporters should, therefore ensure that proper shipping arrangements are made prior to making a firm commitment. As Canadian ports remain icebound during winter, from November to April, bulk of Indian merchandise to Canada should be shipped during the remaining part of the year to avoid additional transport costs.

All methods of financing, e g. letter of credit, Open Account, Collection Basis etc. are in effect. But it is advisable to observe some precautions like opening of letter of credit, before shipping goods from India. Indian exporters may obtain through this Mission or any other source a report on the financial standing of the Canadian parties before making any commitments to avoid future complications.

—(Courtesy: Consulate General of India, Toronto, Canada)

Names of currencies in overseas countries

Country	Local currency
Afghanistan	Afghani
Algeria	Dinar
Australia	Aus. Dollar
Austria	Schilling
Bahamas	Ba Dollar
Bahrain	Dinar
Bangladesh	Taka
Barbados	Barbados Dollar
Belgium	B. Franc (commercial)
Bolivia	Bolivian Peso
Brazil	Cruzeiro
Bulgaria	Lev
Burma	Kyat
Canada	Canadian Dollar
Chile	C. Peso
China	Renminbi Yuan
Colombia	Col. Peso
Cuba	Cuban Peso
Denmark	Danish Krone
Egypt	Egyptian £
Fiji Islands	Fiji Dollar
Finland	Markka
France	Fench Franc
Germany, West	Deutsche Mark
Greece	Drachma
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Dollar
Indonesia	Rupiah
Iran	Rial
Iraq	Iraqi Dinar
Irish Republish	Irish £
Israel	Shekel
Italy	Lira
Japan	Yen
Jordan	J. Dinar
Kampuchea	Riel
Kenya	Kenyan Schilling
Korea, South	Won
Kuwait	Kuwaiti Dinar
Liberia	Liberian Dollar
Libya	Libyan Dinar
Luxembourg	Lux Franc

Country	Local currency
Malawi	Kwacha
Malaysia	Ringgit
Mauritius	M. Rupee
Mexico	Mexican Peso
Mozambique	Metical
Nepal	Nepalese Rupee
Netherlands	Guilder
New Zealand	N. Z. Dollar
Nigeria	Naira
Norway	Norwegian Krone
Sultanate of Oman	Rial Omani
Pakistan	Pak. Rupee
Panama	Balboa
Philippines	Philippines Peso
Qatar	Qatar Ryal
Salvador, El	Colon
Saudi Arabia	Ryal
Scychelles	S. Rupee
Singapore Spain	Singapore Dollar
Spain	Peseta
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Rupee
Sudan	Sudan £
Sweden	S. Krone
Switzerland	Swiss Franc
Taiwan	New Taiwan Dollar
Tanzania	Tan. Schilling
Thailand	Bhat
Turkey	Turkish Lira
Uganda	Ugandan Schilling
United Kingdom	Pound
United States	U. S. Dollar
Uruguay	Uruguay Peso
United Arab Emirates	U. A. E. Dirham
U.S.S.R.	Rouble
Venezuela	Bolivar
Vietnam	Dong
Yemen, North	Ryal
Yemen, South	S. Yemen Dinar
Zambia	Kwacha
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwean Dollar

EXPORTS OF SPICES FROM INDIA - PORTWISE

During the Months of August 1981 and August 1980 and during the periods April-August 1981 and April-August 1980.

(Quantity : M. Tons) (Value : in '000 Rupees)

Port/Commodities		August 1981		August 1980		April-August 1981		April-August 1980	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
BOMBAY	Pepper	29.24	534.23	103.26	1,714.94	233.83	3,906.94	425.65	6,884.49
	Cardamom small	27.73	4,751.15	61.41	10,676.07	282.16	34,858.13	449 07	71,641.49
	Cardamom big	5 30	155.25	1.53	36.66	14.85	460.65	61.72	1,393.98
	Chillies	26.27	287.27	12.35	137.83	164.62	1,552 11	261.92	2,142.07
	Ginger	325 94	2,882.50	122.58	595.14	527.19	4,666.99	617.23	3,297.96
	Turmeric	1,394.64	5,874.69	564.13	3,319.68	4,896 63	20,118.18	3,187.30	19,339.96
	Curry Powder	80.30	855.44	79.11	679.20	315.17	3,195 83	342.71	2 855.54
	Coriander seed	53.90	489.01	55.99	353.62	686.82	4,658.59	740.51	4,074.31
	Cumin seed	1,049.26	11,393.06	416.00	4,553.89	4,165.46	43,370 17	2,716.87	30.795 47
	Celery seed	108.17	746.48	45.91	270.76	826 82	5,323.49	676.51	3,477 44
	Fennel seed	88.29	792.53	33.74	255.69	613 82	5,194.13	523.27	3,807.33
	Fenugreek seed	284.39	1,262.51	103.13	399.59	1,458.39	5,811.05	774.37	2,682 58
	Garlic	245.81	1,180.24	19.62	129.88	1,929.52	9,044.11	1,160.94	6,028.20
	Ani seed	—	—	—	—	1.00	8.10	—	—
	Cassia	—	—	—	—	86.00	867.10	332.10	2,289.96
	Nutmeg	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.90	—	—
	Tejpat	1.96	3.96	2.27	4.89	26 81	137.17	141.06	297.13
	Misc. Spices	72.90	546.75	19.61	182.92	446.33	2,787.96	268.54	2,016.68
	Oils of Spices	—	—	—	—	0.05	20.00	2.20	288 83
	Oleoresins of Spices		2.13		7.92		2.13		17.70
	Total :	3,794.12	31,757.20	1,640.69	23,318 68	16,675.51	1,45,983.73	12 682.09	1,63,331.12
COCHIN	Pepper	572.87	7,684.79	924.90	13,368 38	7,371.82	99,400.35	10,789 95	1,60,539.08
	Cardamom small	18 96	1,437.89	2.10	166 03	282.47	27,500.64	189.55	26,115.29
	Chillies	10.00	121.65	19.02	172.84	170 95	1,547.32	408.78	3,405.01
	Ginger	113 07	1,022.41	275.82	1,244.26	1,581.78	12,746 85	2,228.77	11,467.90
	Turmeric	127.93	461.51	140 35	720 31	1,258.66	5 826.06	1,203 21	7,167.07
	Curry Powder	31.55	423.47	53.00	514.26	171.57	1,932.64	415.36	4,636.60
	Coriander seed	—	—	0.44	9.52	—	—	15.62	123 31
	Cumin seed	—	—	0.29	3.37	0 05	0.60	167 47	2,067.67
	Fenugreek seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	10.10
	Fennel seed	—	—	—	—	—	.	1 00	17.01
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	0 50	2 71	—	—
	Tejpat	—	—	—	—	9 21	20.26	—	—
	Misc Spices	—	—	—	—	0.50	10.89	4.30	84.90
	Oils of Spices	1.54	449.62	1.43	262.31	5.36	1,628.12	2.76	1 013.21
	Oleoresins of Spices	16.80	2,343.41	13.82	1,895.84	64.20	9,789.08	42.59	6,059.59
	Total :	892.72	13,944.75	1,431.17	18,357.12	10,917.07	1,60,405.52	15,470.36	2,22,706.74

(Quantity: M. Tons)

Port/Commodities		August 1981 Quantity	August 1981 Value	August 1980 Quantity	August 1980 Value	April - August 1981 Quantity	April - August 1981 Value	April - August 1980 Quantity	April - August 1980 Value
MADRAS	Pepper	—	—	—	—	0.10	1.25	0.65	26.41
	Chillies	—	—	7.00	41.30	25 04	252.18	97.20	570 65
	Turmeric	22.88	87.35	20.87	125.08	343 46	1,320 54	97 42	573 92
	Curry Powder	12.08	141.66	39.57	353.91	154.44	1.419.56	211 76	2 051 12
	Coriander seed	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.99	0 51	5 00
	Cumin seed	—	—	—	—	0.32	5.52	0.15	3 04
	Fennel Seed	—	—	—	—	0.06	1.14	—	—
	Fenugreek seed	—	—	—	—	0.50	2.05	0.05	0.24
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	0.03	3.19	—	—
	Tejpat	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.52	5.78
	Misc. Spices	(2 kgs.)	1.50	0.07	16.69	9.27	36.00	0 19	18 69
	Oils of Spices	—	—	0.03	4.20	0.02	2.88	0 22	249.57
	Oleoresins of Spices		19.20	0.25	34.00		36.55	0 32	47 34
	Total :	35.06	249.71	67.79	575.18	533.51	3 081.45	412.99	3,551.76
TUTICORIN	Pepper	—	—	—	—	15.60	184.63	1.40	24.50
	Cardamom small	—	—	—	—	6.20	514.23	—	—
	Chillies	0.10	1.30	—	—	134.11	1,262.73	5,627.20	33,799.49
	Ginger	—	—	2.00	11.00	52.77	257.09	7.00	33.91
	Turmeric	5.20	13.89	39.95	187.76	183.85	690.10	94.36	478.16
	Coriander seed	—	—	52.90	173.87	5.60	47.49	57.40	194.17
	Cumin seed	25.00	205.75	53.50	512.13	406.20	3,413.34	363.91	3,527.86
	Celery seed	—	—	7.00	29.46	7.00	25.10	7.00	29.46
	Fennel seed	—	—	5.00	27.94	95.20	605.50	70.70	380.11
	Fenugreek seed	—	—	45.65	150.10	241 40	922.44	207.01	603 05
	Garlic	299.15	870.79	261.99	452.44	1,232.28	3.350.90	1,395.30	2,659.89
	Tejpat	—	—	—	—	2.01	6.60	—	—
	Misc. spices	2.80	15.84	—	—	3.50	19.22	—	—
	Total :	332.25	1,107.57	467.99	1,544.70	2 385.72	11,299.37	7,831.28	41,730 60
MANGALORE	Cardamom Small	—	—	—	—	40.00	4 330.00	10.00	1,300.00
	Oleoresin of spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.40	58.36
	Total :	—	—	—	—	40.00	4,330.00	10.40	1,358.36
CALICUT	Pepper	—	—	—	—	3 02	52.78	3.34	54.47
	Ginger	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.16	6.14
	Turmeric	—	—	—	—	1.00	5.64	—	—
	Total .	—	—	—	—	4.02	58.42	4.50	60.61
CALCUTTA	Curry Powder	(Not yet received)		—	—	*0.76	16.75	—	—
	Cumin seed			—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total:	—	—	—	—	0.76	16.75	—	—

Source : Customs Daily/Weekly Lists (Provisional and incomplete figures.) Subject to revision; (for use within the country only)

*Figures, only upto July 1981

PRICES OF SPICES IN U.S.A.

(EXTRACT FROM WEEKLY MARKET REPORT DATED 25-9-1981 OF M/s. A. A. SAYIA AND COMPANY. HOBOKEN, U. S. A.)

BLACK PEPPER: The market appears to be at a cross road. Traders and processors here have fair coverage through the end of the year. They are not disposed to build inventories further. The rally, if it is to continue, will have to be sustained at source. Since the Pepper Community meeting last week Lampong has not been offered. The government has decided to, once again, control it by selling through the Central Indonesian Trading Corp. They are looking to obtain 70c per pound C&F New York. Neither India nor Sarawak are a factor. Brazil was a limited seller at higher levels. Their crop is on stream now though and it may exert pressure on individual shippers. The next 30 days should tell the story.

WHITE PEPPER: Increased activity from Europe combined with higher BLACK prices caused Banka traders to withdraw. Brazil's crop will not begin to be shipped until late October. Various steamer arrivals have taken the heat off the spot but another squeeze could develop in November.

GINGER: Last year's high prices in India for Cochin are expected to bring increased production for their December/January new crop. Shipment levels are just beginning to ease. Supplies here were augmented with various Chinese varieties. Although pretty well sold out of current stocks, China too will have a new harvest in January.

SEEDS: ANISE continues expensive from Spain. Various Turkish shippers have material to sell but do not expect the export ban to be lifted until December at the earliest. Morocco was higher for CORIANDER and Romanian is not cheap. Lack of export demand caused CUMIN to ease in India. Levels now are as reasonable as we have seen all year and new crop is not due to be shipped until March/April. The alternate sources Pakistan, Iran and Turkey are not competitive.

BLACK PEPPER:

15 tons Lampong	spot	@ $	.64 ↑
15 tons Lampong	Oct. ship.	@ $	.65 ↑
15 tons Malabar	spot	@ $	.82
15 tons Brazilian	,,	@ $	.60
15 tons Brazilian	Oct/Nov.	@ $	.60 ↑
5 tons Tellicherry Extra Bold	spot	@ $	1.00

WHITE PEPPER:

5 tons Muntok	spot	@ $	.99 ↑
5 tons Muntok	afloat	$ @	.95 ↑
10 tons Muntok	Oct. ship.	@ $	.94 ↑
10 tons Muntok/Brazilian	Oct/Nov.	@ $	.93 ↑

CASSIA:

1 ton Batavia "AA" Cut 3"/6"	spot	@ $	1.20
1 ton Batavia "AA" Cut 2-3/4"	,,	@ $	1.10
15 tons Korintje "A" 3 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.68
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.75 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.65
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.50 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.62
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/ SVO	afloat	@ $	.59
15 tons Korintje "C" 2.00 ML/ SVO	spot	@ $	.57
15 tons Korintje "C" 1.50 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.55
15 tons Korintje "A" 2.75 ML/ SVO	Oct/Nov.	@ $	.61 ↓
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.55 ↓
15 tons Korintje "C" 1.50 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.50 ↓
5 tons Ceylon Cinnamon	spot	@ $	1.33
5 tons Taiwan	,,	@ $	.37

CLOVE:

5 tons Madagascars spot @ $4.86 ↑	afloat	@ $	4.80 ↑
5 tons Brazilian	spot	@ $	4.80 ↑
2½ tons Brazilian Clove Stems	,,	@ $	.75 ↓

GINGER:

10 tons Cochin	spot	@ $	.52
10 tons Chinese Whole Peeled ‖ 1	,,	@ $	.45
10 tons Chinese Whole Peeled ‖ 2	,,	@ $	.40
5 tons Sliced	,,	@ $	.40
1 ton Jamaican	,,	@ $	2.15

Prices of Spices in U. S. A. (continued)

MACE:

1 ton ‖ 2 Siauw Mace Siftings A.R.	spot	@ $	1.70

NUTMEG:

5 tons West India (Whole)	spot	@ $	1.05
5 tons East India	,,	@ $	.94 ↑
5 tons East India	Oct.	@ $	.93 ↑

PIMENTO:

5 tons Jamaican	spot	@ $	1.22
2½ tons Guatemala/Honduras	,,	@ $	.95
2½ tons Mexican	,,	@ $	.88 ↓

RED PEPPER:

10 tons Indian Sannams	spot	@ $	.91
5 tons Chinese Fukien Rice Chillies	aw. rel.	@ $	1 05
15 tons Chinese Haiman/ Yunnan	spot	@ $	.89
15 tons Chinese Wangtu/ Liling/Chengtu	,,	@ $	.89
10 tons Pakistan Dundicuts	,,	@ $	.86 ↑
15 tons Pakistan Dundicuts (New Crop)	Oct/Nov.	@ $	.59

TURMERIC:

5 tons Alleppey	spot	@ $	.35
15 tons Alleppey	Oct. ship.	@ $	.34
5 tons Haitian	spot	@ $	.29

PAPRIKA:

100 bags Spanish (901 ASTA)	spot	@ $	.98
100 bags Spanish (80 ASTA) ,, ,, ,,		@ $	.93
100 bags Spanish (50 ASTA) ,, ,, ,,		@ $	.76
100 bags Hungarian (71 ASTA) ,,		@ $	.75
100 bags Spanish (110 ASTA) New Crop Oct.	spot	@ $	1.07
100 bags Spanish (90 ASTA)	,,	@ $	.99
100 bags Spanish (70 ASTA)	,,	@ $	.87

ANISE:

50 bags Spanish (R. O. A.) @ $ 2.05 Recleaned		@ $	2.35
100 bags Egyptian (R. O. A.) afloat @ $ 1.12 Recleaned		@ $	1.30
50 bags Chinese Star Anise	spot	@ $	1.70

CARAWAY:

200 bags Egyptian @ 48c Recleaned West Coast		@ $	51
100 bags Dutch/Polish	spot	@ $	61 ↑

CARDAMOM:

5 cases Bleached "AA"	spot	@ $	12.00
5 cases Extra Fancy Greens	spot	@ $	9.50
5 cases Decorticated @ $ 3.35 Sept. ship		@ $	3.25
5 cases Guatemala Mixed Greens-spot		@ $	3.75
5 cases Guatemala Sun Dried	,,	@ $	3.25

CELERY:

15 tons Indian spot @47c	afloat	@ $	.46
15 tons Chinese	spot	@ $	.39

CORIANDER:

15 tons Moroccan	spot	@ $	.39
15 tons Rumanian	,,	@ $	.38
15 tons Chinese	,,	@ $	.29

CUMIN:

15 tons Indian @64 c Oct.	ship.	@ $	.63 ↓
10 tons Turkish	spot	@ $	.64 ↓

DILL:

10 tons Dewhiskered	spot.	@ $	.46 ↓

FENNEL:

5 tons Indian (Recleaned) @72c	R.O.A.	@ $	.63
5 tons Egyptian	afloat	@ $	.42
5 tons Chinese	R.O.A.	@ $	.45

FENUGREEK:

5 tons Indian/Israeli	spot	@ $	38

SAFFRON:

5 lbs. Spanish	spot	@ $	425.00

USA-Imports of Pepper by Country of Origin, 1979 and 1980

Commodity and origin	1979 Metric tons	1979 1,000 dollars	1980 Metric tons	1980 1,000 dollars
PEPPER, BLACK:				
Argentina	35.0	57.4	—	—
Brazil	9,704.4	16,719.9	10,074.5	16,686.0
China, mainland	60.9	106.1	.7	1.8
Colombia	—	—	6.2	14.0
Hong Kong	.3	.8	.5	1.6
India	627.0	1,257.2	3,992.6	7,256.2
Indonesia	10,897.9	18,641.2	11,408.0	19,116.7
Jamaica	.5	1.5	—	—
Macao	15.0	25.0	15.2	30.1
Madagascar	1.2	10.8	—	—
Malaysia	2,643.7	4,748.6	3,639.6	6,704.6
Mexico	1.6	3.4	—	—
Nicaragua	30.0	48.2	—	—
Singapore	156.0	284.5	296.1	555.9
Spain	—	—	17.0	29.9
Sri Lanka	280.5	528.4	153.4	279.3
Surinam	—	—	15.0	27.8
Others	28.4	113.5	25.1	74.2
Total	24,482.4	42.546.5	29,643.9	50,778.1
PEPPER WHITE:				
Brazil	414.1	963.3	508.7	1,141.7
Canada	—	—	.2	.7
China, mainland	10.0	27.3	35.1	83.6
Indonesia	2,159.3	5,395.9	2,418.8	5,982.5
Malaysia	50.9	126.2	99.6	200.1
Netherlands	.2	1.3	.2	.9
Singapore	94.3	242.5	130.8	277.8
Switzerland	10.2	27.4	—	—
Thailand	—	—	.4	2.3
Turkey	15.2	39.4	—	—
Others	1.4	5.6	—	.8
Toatal	2,755.6	6.828.9	3,193.8	7,690.4
PEPPER, BLACK AND WHITE (ground):				
Canada	5.6	18.4	5.4	9.5
China, mainland	.2	.7	1.0	4.0
India	—	—	.1	.3
Indonesia	—	—	.3	1.3
Japan	.2	6.0	.8	11.5
Korea, Republic of	.1	.4	1.0	3.2
Netherlands	.5	2.1	1.2	4.1
Singapore	.9	2.0	.1	.3
Sri Lanka	1.4	2.9	—	—
Taiwan	.3	2.2	.3	4.1
Thailand	.1	.5	1.1	1.7
Others	.9	3.0	.1	.8
Total	10.2	38.2	11.4	40.8

RECYCLING OF PAPER

The use of waste paper in paper & board production in Sweden reached a new high in 1980 at 673,000 tons, which is almost twice as much as in 1974. The relative proportion of waste paper in the paper industry's fibre consumption rose to close on 11 per cent, and the quantity was equivalent to 2 million cubic metres solid volume of pulpwood.

A contributory reason for the increasing consumption of waste paper, particularly newspapers, is the parliamentery resolution of 1975 on compulsory paper collection. The industry has made substantial investments in new paper machines and deinking plants mainly at newsprint and soft tissue mills.

In order to cover the mills' requirements of recycling paper, a total of about 200,000 tons-mainly corrugated fibre-board and newspapers — was imported in 1980. While collection of newspapers from Swedish households in recent years has not kept pace with the mill's requirements, last year saw a definite improvement with collection amounting to 220,000 tons of newspapers compared with 176,000 tons in 1979. Of the approximately 250,000 tons of newspapers that remain to be recovered, it is realistic to believe that a further 50,000 tons can be collected. This means that the degree of recovery in households would rise from 40 to over 50 per cent.

— ("Swedish Trade News")

Spices – Approximate New York spot prices as of early March, 1979 - 1981

(In cents per pound)

Item	1979	1980	1981
PEPPER, BLACK			
Brazilian	85	93	66
Indonesian, Lampong	86	95	76
Indian, Malabar	102	95	76
Sarawak	85	94	(1/)
CARDAMOM			
Bleached "AA"	1250	1250	1200
Decorticated	750	495	410
Guatemalan fancy greens	1100	850	(1/)
Guatemalan mixed greens	715	495	400
GINGER			
Chinese, whole peeled	135	70	50
Chinese, sliced	125	50	46
Indian, cochin	53	43	54
Jamaican No. 3	380	(1/)	190
TURMERIC			
Haitian	47	39	40
Indian, Alleppey	89	46	43
CAPSICUM PEPPERS			
Chinese	90-100	86-100	76-90
Indian	92	78	74
Pakistan	57	50	59
CUMIN			
Indian	109	82	76
Iranian	145	85	(1/)
Turkey	(1/)	(1/)	69
FENNEL			
Egyptian	38	40	42
Indian	55	61	65
FENUGREEK			
Indian	32	35	39
Moroccan	35	33	39
CELERY SEED			
Indian	42	45	42
CINNAMON			
Ceylon No. 2	100	112	135
Seychelles	37	37	59-62
CORIANDER			
Argentine	23	25	30
Chinese	23	25	26
Egyptian	24	24	24
Moroccan	24	30	30
Romanian	24	28	28

(1/) Quotations not available.

Source: Foreign Agriculture Circular, U. S. Dept of Agriculture, Washington.

SPICES - Prices in Indian Markets in September 1981

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

BLACK PEPPER

a) BOMBAY

TGSEB	— 32.00/33.50
TGEB	— 24.00/25.00
MG-1	— 18.00/19.25
MG-2	— 16.00/18.00
MUG-1	— 15.00/16.25
MUG-2	— 14.00/14.75
Light Pepper	— 11.00/12.00

b) COCHIN

Ungarbled	— 13.15/13.40
Garbled	— 13.25/13.75
TGSEB	— 14.25/14.65
TGEB	— 13.95/14.25
TG	— 13.70/13.80
MG-1	— 13.35/13.75
MG-2	— 13.25/13.55
MUG-1	— 13.25/13.45
MUG-2	— 13.15/13.30
GL-1	— 10.50/10.00
GL-2	— 9.00/9.00
PH-1	— 2.50/2.50

CARDAMOM (Small)

a) BOMBAY

AGEB	—	160/180
AGB	—	140/160
AGS	—	120/145
AGS-1	—	100/120
AGS-2	—	90/105
Bleached	—	75 120
Coorg Variety	—	85/100

b) MANGALORE

CGEB	—	115/125
CGB	—	110/120
CG-1	—	105/115
CG-2	—	90/110
CG-3	—	80/100
CG-4	—	65/100
BW-1	—	115/121
BW-2	—	95/103
BL-1	—	114/116
BL-2	—	90/100
CS-1	—	90/96
CS-3	—	40/45
Coorg Green	—	75/100
Bleachable White	—	65/100

c) VIRUDHUNAGAR

AGEB	—	140/155
AGB	—	125/135
AGS	—	100/115
AGS-1	—	85/95
AGS-2	—	60/80
AGL	—	40/50
CS-1	—	60/75

DRY GINGER

a) BOMBAY

Unbleached	—	8.50/10.00
Bleached	—	8.00/10.50

b) ALLEPPEY

Ungraded	—	7.50/8.30
Graded	—	8.00/8.75

c) COCHIN

Unbleached	—	7.85/8.50
Bleached	—	7.80/8.25
N.G C.	—	8.50/9.75
NUGC Good	—	7.80/9.00
BUGC Good	—	7.80/8.50

DRY CHILLIES

a) VIRUDHUNAGAR

General	—	9.00/13.00

b) TUTICORIN

SS	—	12.00/16.50
SG	—	11.00/14.50

TURMERIC

a) BOMBAY

Finger:

Rajpuri	—	3.25/4.50
Cuddappah	—	3.10/3.50
Guntur	—	3.25/3.80

Bulbs :

Nizamabad	—	3.00/3.25
Cuddappah	—	3.05/3.15
Guntur	—	3.20/3.30
Powder:	—	3.00/4.00

b) ALLEPPEY

Ungraded	—	2.90/3.00
Graded	—	3.40/3.50

c) COCHIN

Alleppey - Turmeric	—	3.00/3.00
A.F.T.Fair	—	3.25/3.50

MINOR SPICES —

BOMBAY

Coriander-powder	—	7.50/9.00
Coriander-Indori	—	7.50/10.00
Coriander - Kanpuri	—	6.50/8.15
Fennel	—	8.00/10.00
Fenugreek	—	3.80/5.00
Cumin	—	8.50/12.00
Celery	—	6.00/6.50
Curry powder	—	3.50/5.50
Garlic	—	5.00/6.00

TUTICORIN

Garlic medium garded	—	2.30/2.60

TGSEB - Tellicherry Garbled Special Extra Baold
TG - Tellicherry Garbled.
MG - Malabar Garbled.
MUG - Malabar Ungarbled.
GL - Garbled Light
PH - Pin Heads
AGEB-Alleppey Green Extra Bold.
AGS-Alleppy Green Superior.
AGL - Alleppey Light Green.
CGEB-Coorg Green Extra Bold.
CS-Cardamom Seed.
BL-Bleached
BW - Bleached White.
SS - Sannam Special
SG - Sannam General

(Source: Offices of the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection)

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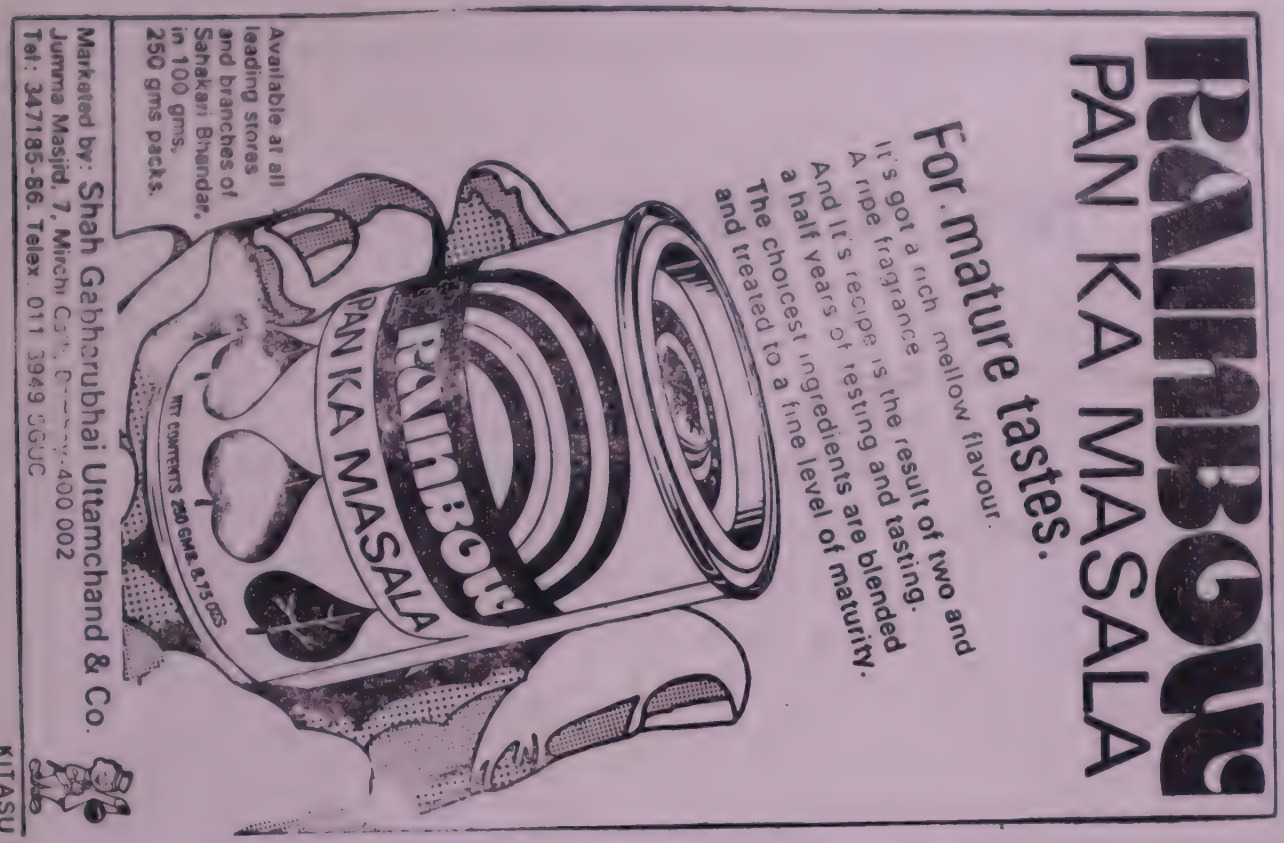
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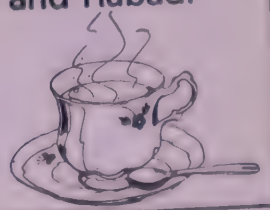

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THE SPICES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL COCHIN-682016

New Export Promotion Measures

Speaking at the first meeting of the reconstituted Central Advisory Council on Trade, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Union Minister of Commerce, Steel and Mines, said that all out efforts should be made to achieve much higher levels of exports on the one hand and to reduce our dependence on imports on the other, by a greater measure of self-reliance.

He urged that it was time to take advantage of the recent buoyancy and improvement in infrastructure in order to maximise production and exports. The general index of industrial production had gone up by about 12% in the first quarter of the current year. During the same period, power generation had improved by 11.2% and the output of cement, saleable steel and nitrogenous fertilisers had shown striking improvement of 19.6%, 27.7% and 65.3%, respectively. The production of aluminium had also shown a welcome increase of 43% during this quarter. There had also been an improvement in labour relations. He hoped that the EXIM Bank would also start operating in the near future and felt that all these factors should contribute to a comparatively higher level of performance in the economy as a whole.

The Minister reminded the Council of the severe constraints that developing countries had to face. The international environment for trade had been severely affected by the growing balance of payments difficulties of oil importing countries. Added to these were the protectionist policies followed by developed countries. The export markets had also become highly competitive. He said that our export production and management techniques had, therefore, to keep pace with the advanced techniques adopted by other exporting countries.

Shri Mukherjee said that in these efforts, both government and the industry had to work in close cooperation. He said that government had initiated a number of measures aimed at strengthening production base of exports. The Import and Export Policies had been designed to meet all essential requirements of the economy and to provide a further impetus to our exports. The Import Policy for 1981-82 reflected a balanced approach to the needs of the economy. At the same time, taking advantage of higher indigenous production in various sectors and for fuller utilisation of installed capacity, a number of items had been taken out of Open General Licence. He said that special care had been taken to assist small scale industry in securing adequaate input support. Facilities for setting up of 100% export-oriented units, duty-free import of inputs for export production, and introduction of the scheme of 'Trading Houses' were some of the important features of our policy to help export drive. In order to build up an enduring relationship between Export Houses and their supporting manufacturers, particularly those in the small and cottage sectors, a new dimension had been given to the policy by assigning a greater role to the Export Houses and Small Industries Corporations of State Governments in the import and distribution of certain raw materials, he added.

The Minister informed the Council that the country was faced

with a difficult situation arising out of an increasing foreign trade gap. The provisional figures of exports for 1980-81 stand at Rs. 6,704 crore and imports at Rs. 12,330 crore. It was expected that the final tally may reach Rs. 7,100 crore, while imports may touch Rs. 12,600 crore. In any case, there was bound to be a substantial deficit of the order of Rs. 5,500 crore. While a large number of commodities registered an increase during the year, there was a considerable set-back in the export of items like sugar, leather and leather manufactures, marine products and spices. On the import side, there had been a substantial rise following a steep escalation in the world prices of petroleum products and fertilisers, and higher bill on imports of essential items such as non-ferrous metals, edible oils, cement etc.

He said that this was time for us to make concerted efforts and to achieve a break-through, specially on the export front.

The Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)

(Mr. H. P Stowell, UNCTAD - Regional Advisor on the Rules of Origin for GSP)

The GSP is a system whereby preference giving industrialised countries grant preferential tariff treatment for certain agricultural and most industrial products imported from and originating in developing countries. Preferential treatment is accorded to virtually all developing countries through reduction of or exemption from customs duties on a non-reciprocal basis.

The GSP was established in 1970 as one of the first internationally agreed trade policy measures. Its objectives were to increase the developing countries' export earnings through trade creation and diversion, to promote their industrialisation and to accelerate their rates of economic growth. During the time it has been in operation, the GSP has asserted itself as a viable trade policy instrument for the establishment of more equitable trade and economic relations between developing countries.

How it came into being

Customs duties in the past constituted major obstacles to international trade and still continue to do so. For many years, substantial reductions of tariff duty rates, together with the liberalisation of other trade barriers have been the main objectives of international negotiations held within the framework of GATT and UNCTAD. In 1964, the idea of setting up a system of preferential tariff rates in fovour of products exported from developing countries was put forward at the First United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD I) held in Geneva. This measure was conceived with a view to enabling developing countries to compete better in international markets. The access of their export goods was to be improved through price or cost advantages resulting from reduced or zero duties charged to their goods on import to developed preference-giving countries. A Generalised System of Preferences, as elaborated during UNCTAD II in New Delhi (1968), was finally agreed upon in 1970.

In agreeing to the GSP, the preference-giving countries stipulated that the tariff preferences they granted would be temporary in nature, that their grant did not constitute a binding commitment, and that it did not in any way prevent their subsequent total or partial withdrawal. This, in fact, represented from the outset an element of uncertainty and thus a prejudice to the achievement of the long-term objectives of the GSP.

GSP at present and in future

The need to maintain and improve the system in order to achieve its declared objectives has been recognised in the Tokyo Declaration of 1973 and reaffirmed by the UNCTAD IV Conference at Nairobi.

During the recently concluded Tokyo Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), the participating countries formally acknowledged the need to maintain the generalised tariff preferences and to improve them substantially. They agreed to provide the legal basis for future "special and differential treatment" for developing countries. This "enabling clause", which has no expiration date, now provides for the continuation of the GSP and more far-reaching preferential measures in favour of developing countries' exports.

Developing countries will have to seek for improvements in preferential treatment through the substantive international forum of UNCTAD as well as through bilateral consultations with preference-giving countries. Taking into account that the MTN agreed

duty reductions would result in a loss of GSP advantages because of the erosion of preferential margins, it appears necessary for preference-giving countries to significantly improve the GSP in order to compensate for preference-giving countries to significantly improve the GSP in order to compensate for preference-receiving countries' losses, and to honour the international commitment of the Tokyo Declaration.

Elements and structure of the GSP

The GSP now consist of 16 separate schemes involving 19 market-economy countries and 5 socialist countries of Eastern Europe. The countries or groups of countries applying the schemes and the years of entry into force of such schemes are :

Australia	1974	
Austria	1 April	1972
Bulgaria	1 April	1972
Canada	1 July	1974
Czechoslovakia	28 February	1972
EEC	1 July	1971
Finland	1 January	1972
Hungary	1 January	1972
Japan	1 August	1971
New Zealand	1 January	1972
Norway	1 October	1971
Poland	1 January	1976
Sweden	1 January	1972
Switzerland	1 March	1972
United States	1 January	1976
U.S.S.R.	1 January	1965

In order to take advantage of the GSP, the potential user has to be familiar with its technicalities and mechanisms and to have at his disposal the latest information on the GSP schemes.

Although the individual schemes differ to a considerable extent, there exists a number of common elements:

a) Product Coverage

Under most schemes, a number of selected agricultural products and almost all industrial goods, with the exception of specific items are eligible for preferential treatment. It should be noted, however, that the limited product coverage for agricultural goods constitutes a major disadvantage of the schemes, particularly for countries whose economy is based on agricultural production.

b) Depth of tariff cut

By the application of a GSP rate of duty instead of the normal full rate of duty, developing countries are granted a "margin of preference" for GSP-covered goods on entry to preference-giving countries' markets. The preferenrial margin constitutes a relative price er cost advantage as compareq to goods imported from non-beneficiary countries and creates an incentive for importers in preference-giving countries to buy goods from preference-receiving countries.

The GSP thus contributes to facilitating the access of developing countries' exports to preference-giving countries' markets.

c) Safeguard meassures

Practically all the schemes include a general safeguard clause based on article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). This allows the withdrawal of preferences (and other measures) in the event that imports cause or threaten to cause market disruption in a preference-giving country.

In addition to the safeguard clause, several schemes include quantitative limitations in form of ceilings, quotas and "maximum country amounts" expressed in terms of value of quantity

The scheme of the United States includes a "competitive need criterion" which eliminates the tariff preference for a particular product once that country is deemed to be competitive in that product.

d) Rules of Origin

The rules of origin represent an essential element of the GSP and are the most complicated feature in the utilisation of the preferential advantages.

The rules of origin have been set up in order to ensure that goods eligible for preferential treatment are in fact originating in developing countries. The rules of origin applied under each scheme include the definition of "wholly obtained" goods, and of "substantial transformation" in the case of imported materials, parts and components used in the manufacture of goods for export under the GSP. Under some schemes, substantial transformation is defined by a percentage criterion; under others by a process criterion (change in tariff heading).

To benefit from preferential treatment, the exported goods generally must be accompanied by a Certificate of Origin Form A.

A few schemes provide for cumulative treatment and/or have a "donor county content" rule. Under the Schemes of Australia and New Zealand, for example, goods manufactured in a developing country wholly or partly with goods imported from any other developing country are considered as originating, provided the final process of manufacture was performed in that particular country, and the imported input

accounts for not more than 50% of the ex-factory cost of the product. The schemes of Japan, the USA, the EEC and the EFTA countries grant cumulation only in respect of countries members of regional economic groupings, subject to certain conditions.

A donor country content rule is provided under the schemes of Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Japan. Under this rule, materials, parts or components imported from the preference-giving country and used in the beneficiary country for the manufacture of goods exported to the respective preference-giving county (the donor country) are considered as originating in the exporting beneficiary country.

e) Direct consignment

Most schemes include provisions for the direct consignment of the goods from the exporting beneficiary to the importing preference-giving country. However, transit through a third country is permitted under certain conditions. This concession is of particular importance for those countries which are land-locked or which have to cope with specific transport problems due to their geographical location.

Harmonization of the Rules of Origin and further liberalisation

Although the main elements of the rules of origin applied under the 16 individual schemes have been harmonised to some extent, major difficulties for a fuller utilisation of the GSP stem from the fact that these provisions are highly technical and not identical in each case Further harmonisation and simplification of the rules would be desirable to ensure equivalent conditions and the elimination of stringent rules. During the 1980 session of the Special Committee on Preferences, preference-giving countries declared their willingness to seek for further harmonisation and liberalisation of the GSP schemes, including the rules of origin, taking into account the aims laid down in the Tokyo Declaration.

The utilisation of the GSP

In view of the relatively short time the GSP has been in operation, it would be difficult to evaluate in detail the GSP in terms of the attainment of its main objectives. Nevertheless, the trade and tariff data received from most preference-giving countries show toe positive effects which generalized tariff preferences have had on the export trade of beneficiary countries.

Around 150 developing countries benefit from preferential tariff treatment under the GSP. However, the degree of utilisation varies considerably among individual beneficiary countries, and tee overall utilisation of the schemes remains unsatisfactory, in spite of improvements in performance from year to year. This is due to various constraints, shortfalls and differences in the schemes.

The limitations under the schemes, the stringency and diversity of the rules of origin and a lack of information on the GSP have been mainly responsible for the fact that the GSP potential has not been fully used. For instance, imports into the EEC and the ten other OECD preference-giving countries from beneficiaries under the respective schemes amounted to US$ 157.9 billion in 1976. Almost 50%, or US $ 78.1 billion, of these imports were dutiable and could therefore fall within the purview of the GSP. However, only US $ 25.3 billion or one-third of these dutiable imports consisted of products covered by the schemes and only US $ 10.5 billion, or 40% of these covered imports are etimated to have actually received preferential treatment. Industrial products constituted the bulk of imports covered by the GSP and of those which received preferential treatment.

There is much scope for increased utilisation of the GSP. In addition to improvements in the various schemes it is vital that preference receiving countries take appropriate measures in respect of their production and trade, including trade promotion, in order to improve their performance under the GSP. An important element would be the prompt dissemination of up-to-date information on the individual schemes to both exporters in preference-receiving countries and to importers in preference-giving countries. Training, especially with regard to the application of rules of origin is also important, focal points for GSP established in beneficiary countries have proved to offer tne appropriate infrastructure for this purpose.

The UNDP UNCTAD Project "Assistance to developing countries for the fuller utilisation of the GSP" is contributing to the dissemination of GSP information by undertaking advisory missions to beneficiary countries, organising regional and interregional seminars and by publishing handbooks on the different GSP schemes for distribution to government officials, exporters and manufacturers.

Ex-Im Bank

The Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981 (No. 28 of 1981) received the assent of the President on the 11th September, 1981. This is an Act to establish a corporation to be known as the Export-Import Bank of India for providing financial assistance to exporters and importers, and for functioning as the principal financial institution for co-ordinating the working of institutions engaged in financing export and import of goods and services with a view to promoting the country's international trade and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, says a Gazette of India Extraordinary issued on the 14th September 1981.

The 'Business of the Ex-Im Bank' are :

(1) The Exim Bank may grant in or outside India loans and advances by itself or in participation with any bank or financial institution, whether in or outside India, for the purposes of export or import and shall also function as the principal financial institution for co-ordinating the working of institutions engaged in financing of the export and import in such manner as it may deem appropriate.

(2) The Exim Bank may also carry on and transact all or any of the following kinds of business, namely:—

(a) granting loans and advances to a scheduled bank or any other bank or financial institution notified in the Official Gazette by the Central Government in this behalf by way of refinance of loans and advances granted by it for purposes of export or import;

(b) underwriting the issue of stocks, shares, bonds of debentures of any company engaged in export or import;

(c) issuing bid bonds or guarantees in or outside India by itself or in participation with any Government, bank or financial institution in or outside India;

(d) accepting, collecting, discounting, re-discounting, purchasing, selling or negotiating, in or outside India, bills of exchange or promissory notes arising out of transactions relating to export or import and granting of loans and advances in or outside India against such bills or promissory notes;

(e) granting, opening, issuing, confirming or endorsing letters of credit and negotiating or collecting bills and other documents drawn thereunder;

(f) undertaking any transaction involving a combination of Government to Government and commercial credit for purposes of export or import;

(g) granting lines of credit to the Government of any foreign State or any financial institution or person outside India for purpose of export or import;

(h) granting loans and advances outside India for any Indian joint venture;

(i) granting loans and advances to any person in India in connection with his equity contribution in any joint venture in any country outside India;

(j) financing export or import of machinery and equipment on lease basis;

(k) subscribing to or investing in, or purchasing of stocks, shares, bonds or debentures of any development bank or Export-Import Bank of any country outside India;

(l) buying or selling of, or entering into such other dealings in foreign exchange, as may be necessary for the discharge of its functions;

(m) opening of any account in or outside India or the making of any agency arrangement with, or acting as an agent or correspondent of, any bank or other institution in or outside India;

(n) transferring, for consideration, any instrument relating to loans and advances granted by it;

(o) issuing participation certificates;

(p) subscribing to, or investing in, or purchasing of stocks, shares, bonds or debentures to the extent necessary for the enforcement of a lien, pledge or other contractual right;

(q) undertaking and financing of research, surveys, techno-economic or any other study in connection with the promotion and development of international trade;

(r) providing technical, administrative and financial assistance of any kind for export or import;

(s) planning, promoting, developing and financing export-oriented concerns;

(t) forming or conducting subsidiaries for carrying out its functions;

(Continued on page No. 6)

NEWS & NOTES

Seminar on Export Financing

The Management Development Institute, Jeevan Tara Building, Gate No. 3, 1st Floor, 5-Parliament Sreet, New Delhi-1, in association with Export Credit & Guarantee Corporation Ltd. has planned to hold a seminar on 'Export Financing' from December 21 to 24, 1981 at Hotel Taj Coromandel, Madras.

Executive Development Programme :

The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has recently annouced a 5 - day Executive Development Programme on 'Legal Aspects of International Marketing' at President Hotal Bombay, during January 5-9, 1982.

The above programe is primarily designed to acquaint the participants with the various methods and techniques of dealing with Legal Aspects of International Marketing illustrate through cases and exercises some possible solutions and motive and enthuse the participants to apply the relevant techniques in decision making. The programme may be useful to the managers in public and private enterprises as also consultants and advisers on export pricing in Commodity Boards, Commodity Councils and other export service and banking institutions etc.

The fee for the programme is Rs. 1600/-. Nominees of IIFT member organisations will be entitled to a concession of 25% on the fee and will be charged Rs. 1200/- per participant.

Interested persons/firms may write direct to Section officer (Training), Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Ashok Bhawan, 93 Nehru Place, New Delhi - 110019 for a copy of programme brochure and application form.

EEC assistance for product development programme of MPEDA

The European Economic Community (EEC) has extended assistance to the Marine Products Export Development Authority for its projects on diversification of export products. Under this programme the services of Mr. Templeton a technical expert f.om the EEC. have been made available to MPEDA for the following purposes:- to develop processing technology for diversified items of marine products suitable for EEC market - to develop and give advice on selecting suitable consumer packs for the EEC markets and - to assist in establishing markets in EEC countries for the products developed by the consultant.

Mr. Templeton arrived at Cochin on 18th October 1981 to stay in India for a period of 3 weeks for identifying potential new items of marine products and also for rendering technical guidance for production of end products, acceptable to the European buyers.

Last year also the EEC Commission had made available to the MPEDA, the services of another technical expert for product development. This had resulted in perfecting the technology for producing head on whole shrimp (raw and cooked), which has emerged as a value-added export product having very good demand overseas.

(Courtesy: Sea Food News Letter)

Conference covering the Trades between Europe and India :

"Madras & Pondicherry Continental Conference & Madras Homeward Freight Conference" have announced that there has been a significant improvement in the berthing situation at Madras Port.

In these circumstances the existing 10% Surcharge applicable to East-bound and West-bound cargo, has been with-drawn with effect from 12th October 1981.

Ex-IM BANK

(*Continued from page No 5*)

(u) acting as agent of the Central Government, any State Government, the Reserve Bank, the Development Bank or any other person as the Central Government may authorise;

(v) collecting, compiling and disseminating market and credit information in respect of international trade;

(w) doing any other kind of business which the Central Government may authorise;

(x) generally doing such other acts and things as may be incidental to consequential upon, the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, including sale or transfer of any of its assets.

(3) The Exim Bank may receive in consideration of any of the services mentioned in sub-sections (1) and (2) such commission, brokerage, interest, remuneration or fees as may be agreed upon.

(4) The Exim Bank shall not grant any loan or advance or other financial accommodation on the security of its own bonds or debentures. □

Around the World

United Kingdom Trade Agency

The United Kingdom Trade Agency for Developing Countries (UKTA) is an organisation established in 1973 by the British Government Overseas Development Administration, especially to provide advice and assistance to Developing Countries planning to expand and diversify their export trade. Their services are available both to businessmen and officials in these countries and to their Commercial Attaches or Embassy Representatives in the U.K.

For further information/guidance in the export field, you may please contact United Kingdom Trade Agency for Developing Countries, London Chamber of Commerce Building, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB, England.

Telephone: (01)—248 4444
Telex: 888941 LCCIG—Attn. UKTA
Telegrams: CONVENTION LONDON EC 4

Indian Trade Exhibition, Bahrain

One of the richer countries in the Middle East is Bahrain which lies to the east of Saudi Arabia. Bahrain has been maintaining her stance of a prospective buyer of Indian goods. Business confidence is on the increase in Bahrain and follows a liberal import policy. The country's transport and communications system is considered to be the best in the Gulf. It is against this background that Indian Trade Exhibition has been scheduled to take place in Bahrain during 1-10th February, 1982.

China opens office in Singapore

Visitors to the People's Republic of China can apply for their visas in Singapore from 4th September 1981, and for this purpose the commercial representative office of the People's Republic of China has been opened for business. This office would help to promote economic ties and trade development between both countries and would process applications of visas for business and excursion-visits and handle all trade inquiries. (High Commission of India, Singapore).

Change of address

Kindly note the change of address of Indian Mission at San Francisco:

"Consulate General of India,
540 Arguello Blvd.,
San Francisco, Ca. 94118, USA."
Telephone Number (415)—
668—0662

Cable: Congendia
Telex No. RCA 278416

Indo-Argentine Trade Agreement signed

India and Argentina signed a 3 year Trade Agreement in Buenos Aires on the 28th July, 1981. It envisages the granting of most favourable conditions to bilateral trade and the formation of a Joint Committee to promote trade and economic cooperation between the two nations. The Committee will meet annually in India and Argentina alternatively. The Agreement lists a series of items which can be exported from Argentina to India which include edible oils, wool, training substances, agricultural equipments, fishing vessels, machinery for dairy, textile and leather industries, organic and inorganic chemcials, diesel engines, lead, nickel, tin etc. The products which India can export, include railway equipment, textile machinery, auto parts, tea, coffee, films, dyes, shellac, sports goods, etc.

12th International Sweets and Biscuits Fair Cologne

This Fair has been scheduled to be held at Cologne (W. Germany) during 1st-5th February 1982. The display area covers about 40,000 sq metres. Opening hours are 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. (Monday to Thursday) & 9 a. m to 3 p. m. on Friday. Tickets are obtainable free of charge at the International Reception Centre (main entrance to Eastern Halls). Hotel accommodation and rooms in private houses are arranged by the Verkehrsamt der Stadt Koln (Cologne Municipal Tourist Office), Am Dom, D-5000 Koln 1.

The exhibits are: chocolate, chocolate products, cocoa, dry baked goods, snack products, sweets & sugar confectionery, ice cream, fondants, invert sugar, vending machines for sweets etc. along with speciality groups like Christmas seasonal products. Easter seasonal products, Diabetic products, refreshments, sweets containing alcohol, children's articles, marzipan products etc

Free copies of the fair catalogue are available from AISM-Arbeitskreis Internationale Su-Bwarenmesse, Grillparzerstrasse 38, D-800 Munchen 80 (West Germany); Indo-German Chamber of Commerce, Maker Towers E, 1st Floor, (Opp. World Trade Centre), Cuffe Parade, P. O. Box 11092, Bombay - 400020; or the above Chamber of Commerce (in India) at New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bangalore, in the matter.

New regulations in Bahrain about lables of origin

From 1st July 1981, all goods imported into Bahrain require a label specifying the country of manufacture. A certificate of origin will still be required.

...(Embassy of India, Bahrain)

Population in Bangladesh

According to the preliminary report based on the second population census conducted in Bangladesh on 6-8 March, 1981, total population of Bangladesh was just under 9 crore at the time of of the census. The exact figure arrived at is 8,99,40,000.

Population of Dacca City stands at just over 34.5 lac including about 74,000 transient persons. Population of Chittagong city is put at 13.89 lac and that of Khulna, Sylhet, Barisal and Rangpur at 6.23 lac, 1.67 lac, 1.59 lac and 1.55 lac respectively. Among 20 districts of the country, Dacca leads with a population of over one crore followed by Oomilla with 68.8 lac and Mymensingh with 65.43 lac. The Chittagong Hill Tracts have the least population of 7.46 lac among districts but here the rate of growth of populations has been highest during last decade viz. 46.85 percent, mainly due to migration from other areas.

Relations with Argentina & Brazil being strengthened

An Indian delegation led by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Union Minister of Commerce, Steel and Mines, had wide ranging dialogue on Trade and Commerce issues in Brazil and Argentina, recently. The subjects discussed included expansion and diversification of India's trade with these Latin American countries, joint venture projects in each others countries and joint participation in third country projects, especially in West Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In Buenos Aires, Argentina the Union Commerce Minister presided over a two-day meeting of India's commercial representatives in Latin America to evolve a strategy for increasing India's trade and economic co-operation with countries of this region. He also had a detailed review of bilateral trade between India and Argentina with his counter-part and signed the first Trade Agreement between the two countries. The bilateral talks in Argentina also included identification of products for increasing trade and economic co-operation, and the issue of concerted stand on multilateral issues in fora like UNCTAD, GATT. The question of improvement of shipping services between India and Argentina was also discussed at length.

Later in Brazil, Shri Mukherjee met Brazilian Ministers of Finance, Industries & Commerce and External Affairs in Brasille. The Commerce Minister met Confederation of Industries at Brazil in Sao-Paulo. He also met Confederation of Industries and Commerce in Rio-de-Janeiro.

During the five year period 1975-76 to 1979-80, India's exorts to Latin Amercia increased by 5.5%, the annual growth being as low as 1.1% the lowest in Hard Currency area. In terms of value, the average annual exports were about Rs. 20 crore.

With regard to imports from Latin America, it registered a growth of 223.9%, the highest when compared to all the other major territorial segments. Whereas Latin America accounted for 0.3% of India's total exports during 1979-80, its share in India's total imports was 1.3%.

An analysis of trade figures for the year 1978-79 and three year average of 1976-79 indicate that the 4 major countries, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina and Mexico together accounted for 70% of our exports and 88% of India's imports to and from Latin America, the two way trade being 78%. In the Carribean region Trinidad and Tobago was our major trading partner followed by Netherlands Antilles, Guyana and Surinam.

India's exports to Latin America mainly comprise of jute products lac, shellac, natural gums, spices and handicrafts.

Imports of Spices into Denmark in 1979

	1979
PEPPER:	Tons
India	17,8
Indonesia	366,3
Malaysia	178,0
CARDAMOM:	
India	1,8
Gautemala	16,4
Tanzania	2,4
GINGER:	
India	18,4
Brasil	5,8
TURMERIC:	
India	19,0
W. Germany	7,5
CURRY POWDER AND PASTE:	
India	18,6
U. K.	61,9

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India-Belgium Economic Cooperation

Shri Khurshed Alam Khan, Minister of State of Commerce said that India desired not only diversification of trade with Belgium but also increase in its volume in a manner that the trade gap might not grow to her disadvantage nor it should remain static, he added.

He was delivering the keynote address at a seminar of Indo-Belgium economic cooperation in Ghent, Belgium, recently. The symposium had been organised by the Engineering Export Promotion Council to coincide with 'India Day' celebrations in the Ghent International Fair. India was selected as a 'Guest Country' in the Fair, with focus on its industrial development and cultural heritage.

Shri Khan said that India has recently taken certain measures such as setting-up of 100% export units anywhere in the country, liberalisation of industrial licensing policy, expeditious clearances of industrial and foreign collaboration applications, 3 year tax holiday for units set up in the existing free trade zone and EXIM Bank etc. He stressed that foreign companies operating in India were in fact treated at par with their Indian counterparts.

The Minister asked the Belgian firms to take advantage of the growing acceptability of Indian expertise and technology in developing countries, for forging joint ventures in the third countries. In this connection, he added that as many as 210 joint ventures have been set up in 36 countries by Indian firms of which 124 are in production and 86 under various stages of implementation.

Shri Khan noted with satisfaction the new interest taken by Belgium in the potential of India as a partner and referred to the encouraging response received from Belgian firms during the conference on sub-contracting held in Paris last year and visit of delegation from CBCE Fabrimetal to India in February this year. From the Indian side, he said that 'India Trade Centre' had already started functioning in Brussels which was staffed by experts in fields like Engineering, Electronics, Textiles, Leather, Jute and Coir, and Agricultural products. He hoped that this facility would be made use of by interested Belgian firms to promote trade between the two countries. □

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EXPORTS OF SPICES FROM INDIA - PORTWISE

During the Months of September 1981 and Sept. 1980 and during the period April-Sept. 1981 and April-Sept. 1980.

(Quantity : M. Tons) (Value : in '000 Rupees)

Port/Commodities		September 1981		September 1980		April-September 1981		April-September 1980	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
BOMBAY	Pepper	18.49	344.70	47.51	904.86	252.32	4,251.64	473.16	7,789 35
	Cardamom small	64.16	6,776.43	70.51	10,316.92	346.32	41,634.56	519 58	81,958.41
	Cadamom big	6.03	135.02	9.49	232.77	20.88	595.67	71.21	1,626.75
	Chillies	33.59	363.74	29.38	280.49	198.21	1,915.85	291.30	2,422.56
	Ginger	113.42	968.31	143.51	772.51	640.61	5,635.30	760.74	4,070.47
	Turmeric	771.48	3,314.72	948.29	5,259.88	5,668.11	23,432.90	4,135.59	24,599.84
	Curry Powder	50.65	766.14	96.20	907.05	365.82	3,961.97	438.91	3 762.59
	Coriander seed	39.01	366.92	72.56	473.99	725.83	5,025.51	813.07	4,548.30
	Cumin seed	166.32	2,515.34	1,203.48	13,590.80	4,331.78	45,885.51	3,920.35	44,386 27
	Celery seed	150.99	1,060.96	158.09	778.02	977.81	6,384.45	834.60	4,255 46
	Fennel seed	93.72	848.56	93.66	525.42	707.54	6,042.69	616.93	4,332.75
	Fenugreek seed	24.09	122.26	189.72	747.68	1,482.48	5,933.31	964.09	3,430.26
	Garlic	55.82	442.93	173.07	836.86	1,985 34	9,487.04	1,334.01	6,865.06
	Cassia	0.09	1.30	25.00	222.40	86.09	868.40	357.10	2,512.36
	Ani seed	—	—	1.60	17.50	1.00	8.10	1.60	17.50
	Nutmeg	0.29	8.81	—	—	0.31	9.71	--	—
	Tejpat	10.00	20.20	1.30	3.54	36.81	157 37	142 36	300.67
	Misc. Spices	34.45	268.41	85.36	1,021.28	480.78	3 056.36	353.90	3,037.96
	Oils of Spices	—	—	0.03	29.56	0.05	20.00	2.23	318.83
	Oleoresins of Spices		50.05	—	—		52.18		17.70
	Total :	1,632.85	18,374.80	3,348.76	36,921 53	18,308.36	1,64,358.53	16,030.85	2,00,252 65
COCHIN	Pepper	149.87	2,062.35	1,474.55	19,946.00	7,521.69	1,01,462.70	12,264 50	1,80,485.08
	Cardamom small	13.50	1,648.12	7.20	877 99	295 97	29,148.76	196 75	26,993.28
	Chillies	5.00	59.91	70.07	560.04	175 95	1,607.23	478 85	3,965.05
	Ginger	14.75	125.76	557.79	2,486.30	1,596.53	12,872.61	2,786.56	13,954.20
	Turmeric	60.64	247.30	142.88	752.24	1,319.30	6 073.36	1,346 09	7,919.31
	Curry Powder	16.97	135.09	39.01	528.89	188 54	2,067.73	454.37	5,165.49
	Coriander seed	—	—	0.03	1.12	—	—	15.65	124.43
	Cumin seed	—	—	6.00	72.00	0.50	0.60	173.47	2,139.67
	Fennel seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	17.01
	Fenugreek seed	—	—	10.00	43.64	—	—	11.00	53.74
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	0.50	2.71	—	—
	Tejpat	—	—	4.36	8.30	9 21	20.26	4.36	8.30
	Misc. Spices	—	—	2.00	45.00	0.50	10.89	6.30	129.90
	Oils of Spices	0.48	139.49	2.00	507.60	5.84	1,767.61	4.76	1,520.81
	Oleoresins of Spices	14.39	2,481.44	10.50	1,646.77	78.59	12,270.52	53.09	7,706.36
	Total :	275.60	6,899.46	2,326.39	27,475.89	11,192.67	1,67,304.98	17,796.75	2,50,182.63

Port/Commodities		September 1981		September 1980		April - September 1981		April - September 1980	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
MADRAS	Pepper	—	—	—	—	0.10	1.25	0.65	26.41
	Cardamom small	—	—	0.05	7.93	—	—	0.05	7.93
	Chillies	—	—	—	—	25 04	252.18	97.20	570 65
	Turmeric	47.87	171.91	17.73	94.86	391 33	1,492 45	—	—
	Curry Powder	65.85	670.00	70.39	698.44	220.29	2,089.56	115 15	668 78
	Coriander seed	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.99	282.15	2,749 56
	Cumin seed	0.40	4.58	—	—	0.72	10 10	0.51	5 00
	Fennel seed	—	—	—	—	0.06	1.14	0.15	3.04
	Fenugreek seed	—	—	—	—	0.50	2.05	0.05	0.24
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	0.03	3.19	—	—
	Tejpat	2.68	3.20	—	—	2.68	3.20	4.52	5.78
	Misc. Spices	—	—	—	—	9.27	36.00	0 19	18 69
	Oils of spices	0.03	5.00	(5 kgs)	3.89	0.05	7.88	0 23	253.46
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	—	—		36.55	0 32	47.34
	Total :	116.83	854.69	88.18	805.12	650.34	3,936.54	501.17	4,356.88
TUTICORIN	Pepper	0.15	2.66	—	—	15.75	187.29	1.40	24.50
	Cardamom small	—	—	—	—	6.20	514.23	—	—
	Chillies	9.00	111.99	52.30	266.74	143.11	1,374.72	5,679.50	34,066.23
	Ginger	—	—	1.00	5.85	52.77	257.09	8.00	39.76
	Turmeric	19.00	50.10	6.50	32.96	202.85	740.20	100.86	511.12
	Coriander seed	35.70	242.35	10.50	32.49	41.30	289.84	67.90	226.66
	Cumin seed	30.20	264.72	30.00	283.72	436.40	3,678.06	393.91	3,811.58
	Celery seed	—	—	0.50	2.01	7.00	25.10	7.50	31.47
	Fennel seed	0.20	1.40	5.50	27.26	95.40	606.90	76.20	407.37
	Fenugreek seed	20.00	80.96	71.88	252.78	261 40	1,003.40	278.89	855 83
	Garlic	320.20	967..05	275.38	428.38	1,552.48	4,317.95	1,670.68	3 088.27
	Tejpat	—	—	—	—	2.01	6.60	—	—
	Misc. spices	15.00	58.55	0.30	2.03	18.50	77.77	0.30	2.03
	Total :	449.45	1,779.78	453.86	1,334.22	2.835.17	13,079.15	8,285.14	43.064.82
MANGALORE	Pepper	25.40	96.49	—	—	25.40	96.49	—	—
	Cardamom Small	—	—	—	—	40.00	4,330.00	10.00	1,300 00
	Turmeric	8.96	20.25	—	—	8.96	20 25	—	—
	Cumin seed	2.00	20.50	—	—	2.00	20.50	—	
	Fenugreek seed	2.00	10.23	—	—	2.00	10.23	—	—
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—		170.00	—	—	1.40	228.36
	Total :	38.36	147.47	—	170.00	78.36	4,477.47	11.40	1,528.36
CALICUT	Pepper	—	—	—	—	3.02	52.78	3.34	54.47
	Ginger	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.16	6.14
	Turmeric	—	—	—	—	1.00	5.64	—	—
	Total .	—	—	—	—	4.02	58.42	4 50	60 61
CALCUTTA	Curry Powder	—	—	—	—	0.76	16.75	—	—
	Cumin seed	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
	Total :	—	—	—	—	0.76	16.75	—	—

Source : Customs Daily/Weekly Lists (Provisional and incomplete figures.)

Subject to revision; (for use within the country only)

PRICES OF SPICES IN U.S.A.

(EXTRACT FROM WEEKLY MARKET REPORT DATED 30-10-1981 OF M/s. A. A. SAYIA AND COMPANY. HOBOKEN, U. S. A.)

BLACK PEPPER: Both spots & deliveries sagged. With October commitments tendered and the Tocantins released. the squeeze on ready goods ended. Brazil is still pressing for sales. This is causing futures to ease as well. Indonesia would like to sell Lampong nearby but wants a premium for 1982 shipments.

CASSIAS: What goes up normally comes down and Korintjes do not appear to be the exception. Padang shippers held a meeting with their government's, Trade Department in order to determine what type of support to expect. They reported that although a quota system is in the works it is not likely to be instituted until December/January. Offers from source which had been restricted, became more widely available. New York buyers were not so eager to commit in the face of the better supply situation and so prices plummeted. Peter who was in Padang in the midst of this indicates that supplies there are improving and, even with the Indonesian government's help prices will depend on U.S. demand.

RED PEPPER: The first shipments of new crop Dundicuts are due on the *Great Republic* November 4th. The overall supply position, however, will probably not approach normal until early December. Prices from Pakistan stiffened. Even though levels are already higher than last year, they are still the cheapest CHILLIES in the world. China has very few varieties to offer India will not be offering Sannams until their next picking in March.

BLACK PEPPER:

15 tons Lampong	spot	@ $	.64 ↓
15 tons Lampong	Nov. ship.	@ $	.63 ↓
15 tons Malabar	spot	@ $	.82
15 tons Brazilian	,,	@ $	.58 ↓
15 tons Brazilian	Nov/Dec.	@ $	.57 ↓
5 tons Tellicherry Extra Bold	spot	@ $	1.00

WHITE PEPPER:

5 tons Muntok	spot	@ $	.96 ↓
5 tons Muntok	Nov. ship.	@ $	.94 ↓
10 tons Muntok	afloat	@ $	.94
10 tons Muntok/Brazilian	Nov/Dec.	@ $	.92

CASSIA:

1 ton Batavia "AA" Cut 3"/6"	spot	@ $	1.20
1 ton Batavia "AA" Cut 2-3/4"	,,	@ $	1.15
15 tons Korintje "A" 3 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	68 ↓
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.75 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.60 ↓
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.50 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.59 ↓
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/ SVO		@ $	.58 ↓
15 tons Korintje "C" 2.00 ML/ SVO	spot	@ $	.56 ↓
15 tons Korintje "C" 1.50 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.55 ↓
15 tons Korintje "A" 2.75 ML/ SVO	Nov/Dec.	@ $	.65 ↓
15 tons Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.59 ↓
15 tons Korintje "C" 1.50 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.55 ↓
5 tons Ceylon Cinnamon	afloat	@ $	1.30
5 tons Taiwan	spot	@ $	.35

CLOVE:

5 tons Madagascars spot @ $4.98	afloat	@ $	4.93
5 tons Brazilian	spot	@ $	4.93
2½ tons Brazilian Clove Stems	,,	@ $	.75

GINGER:

10 tons Cochin	spot	@ $	.52
10 tons Chinese Whole Peeled ‖ 1	,,	@ $	.46
10 tons Chinese Whole Peeled ‖ 2	,,	@ $	.42
5 tons Sliced	,,	@ $	.41
1 ton Jamaican	,,	@ $	2.15

Prices of Spices in U. S. A. (continued)

MACE:

1 ton ‖ 2 Siauw Mace Siftings A.R.	spot	@ $	1.70

NUTMEG :

5 tons West India (Whole)	spot	@ $	1.05
5 tons East India	,,	@ $	.98
5 tons East India	Nov.	@ $	.97 ↓

PIMENTO :

5 tons Jamaican	spot	@ $	1.20
2½ tons Guatemala/Honduras	,,	@ $	.93
2½ tons Mexican	,,	@ $	.88

RED PEPPER :

10 tons Indian Sannams	Mar/Apr.	@ $	.91
5 tons Chinese Fukien Rice Chillies	spot.	@ $	1 05
15 tons Chinese Haiman/ Yunnan	,,	@ $	.91
15 tons Chinese Wangtu/ Liling/Chengtu	,,	@ $	.89
10 tons Pakistan Dundicuts	afloat	@ $	.68 ↓
15 tons Pakistan Dundicuts (New Crop)	Oct/Nov.	@ $	.65 ↑

TURMERIC :

5 tons Alleppey	spot	@ $	.37
15 tons Alleppey	Oct. ship.	@ $	.36
5 tons Haitian	spot	@ $	.29

PAPRIKA :

100 bags Spanish (110 ASTA) New Crop	A.R.	@ $	1.07
100 bags Spanish (90 ASTA) ,, ,,	,,	@ $	.99
100 bags Spanish (70 ASTA) ,, ,,	,,	@ $	.87
100 bags Spanish (50 ASTA) New Crop	spot	@ $	.74 ↓
100 bags Spanish (90 ASTA) Old Crop	spot	@ $	.98
100 bags Spanish (80 ASTA) Old Crop	,,	@ $	.93
100 bags Hungarian (71 ASTA) Old Crop	,,	@ $	.78

ANISE:

50 bags Spanish (R. O. A.) @ $ 2.50 ↑ Recleaned		@ $	2.90 ↑
100 bags Egyptian (R. O. A.) afloat @ $ 1.50 ↑	A.R.	@ $	1.60 ↑
50 bags Chinese Star Anise	spot	@ $	1.70

CARAWAY :

200 bags Egyptian @ 48c	,,	@ $	.48
100 bags Dutch/Polish	spot	@ $	.63

CARDAMOM :

5 cases Bleached "AA"	spot	@ $	12.00
5 cases Extra Fancy Greens	spot	@ $	9.50
5 cases Decorticated @ $ 3.35 Nov. ship		@ $	3.25
5 cases Guatemala Mixed Greens-spot		@ $	3.75
5 cases Guatemala Sun Dried	,,	@ $	3.25

CELERY :

15 tons Indian spot @47c	afloat	@ $	.46
15 tons Chinese	spot	@ $	.37

CORIANDER :

15 tons Moroccan	spot	@ $	.37 ↓
15 tons Rumanian	,,	@ $	.37 ↓
15 tons Argentine afloat @36 c Chinese	,,	@ $	.30
10 tons Turkish	spot	@ $	.64

DILL :

10 tons Dewhiskered	spot.	@ $	.44 ↓

FENNEL:

5 tons Indian (Recleaned) @71c R.O.A.		@ $	.62
5 tons Egyptian	afloat	@ $	.42
5 tons Chinese	R.O.A.	@ $	45

FENUGREEK :

5 tons Indian/Israeli	spot	@ $	.38

SAFFRON:

5 lbs. Spanish	spot	@ $	425 00

SPICES IN SRI LANKA MARKET

(MARKET REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1981
from M/s. Forbes & Walker Limited., COLOMBO)

CARDAMOMS: 3530.01 Kgs of Cardamoms were offered at this weeks sale an increase of 1376.68 kgs compared to the previous weeks total. The market was irregular and although some of the better grades experienced dearer levels a few lots were also withdrawn from the sale. L G quality cardamoms improved by Rs 16/- on the lower limit but declined by R . 6/- on the upper limit to be sold at between Rs. 217/- to Rs. 230/- per kg. LLG 1 grade was better by Rs. 15/- on the lower limit and by Rs. 30/- on the upper limit to be sold at Rs. 171/- to Rs. 200/- per kg, whilst LLG 2 eased slightly on both limits the quotation closing at between Rs. 129/- to Rs. 165/- per kg. LB quality was also irregular easing by Rs. 3/- on the lower limit and coming up by Rs. 7/- on the upper limit to be sold at Rs. 130/- to Rs. 149/- per kg whilst LNS quality eased by Rs. 14/- on the lower limit and by Rs. 14/- on the upper limit and was quoted at Rs. 104/- to Rs. 134/-per kg. There were no cardamom seed on offer.

CINNAMON: 807.75 kgs of Cinnamon Quills were offered at this weeks sale, a decrease of 719.02 kgs compare to the previous weeks total. The market was fairly steady the C 4/5 quality quills on offer being sold and quoted at Rs. 41.00 to Rs. 42.00 per kg.

PEPPER: 12.240.63 kgs of Black Pepper were offerd at this week's sale, an increase of 3688.75 kgs compared to the previous week's total. The market was somewhat easier and the quotation for the No. 1 quality grade being made at Rs. 22 00 nominal per kg.

NUTMEG: A lot of Nutmeg weighing 65.35 kgs was disposed of at Rs. 19.00 per kg at which levels nominal quotations were made.

MACE: A lot of Mace weighing 7.75 kgs offered at this sale was sold and quoted at Rs. 44.50 nominal per kg.

F. O. B. FLOOR PRICES (By the Controller of Export)

Valid from 26th September to 9th October, 1981. (Quoted in U. S. Dollars per M Ton.)

CARDAMOMS	LGS	US —
	LG	14.000
	LLG 1	12.000
	LLG 2	11.500
	LB	9.000
	LNS	5.00
CINNAMON	C 5	4.152
	C 4	3.487
	M 5	2.661
	M 4	2.333
	H 1	2.284
	H 2	2 211
CLOVES	GRADE 1	13.000
	GRADE 2	12.500
	STEMS	1 00
ESSENTIAL OILS	Cinnamon Bark Oil (Spcl. Gr. 55% CA)	155 per kg
	Cinnamon Bark Oil (Avg Gr. 45% CA)	109 per kg
	Cinnamon Bark Oil (Ord. Gr. 30% CA)	88 per kg
	Cinnamon Bark Oil (Min. 75% Eugenoil)	5.00 per kg

COMMODITY	DEALERS QUOTATIOO PER KG
Cloves	Rs. 285.00
Cloves Stems	Rs. 18.00
Nutmeg without shell	Rs. 35.00
Nutmeg wite shell	Rs. 19.00
Pepper	Rs. 27.00
Mace	Rs. 38.00

ESSENTIAL OILS	DEALERS QUOTATION (EX GALLE)
Cinnamon Oil	Rs. 70.00 per kg

SPICES - Prices in Indian Markets in October 1981

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

BLACK PEPPER

a) BOMBAY

TGSEB	32.00/32.50
TGEB	24.00/24.50
MG-1	17.25/19.00
MG-2	16.00/18.50
MUG-1	15.00/16.25
MUG-2	14.00/14.75
Light Pepper	11.50/14.75

b) COCHIN

Ungarbled	13.10/13.85
Garbled	13 30/13.75
TGSEB	14 25 15.00
TGEB	14.00/14.50
TG	13.70 14.50
MG-1	13.30 14.20
MG-2	13.30/14.00
MUG-1	13.20/13.75
MUG-2	13.10/13.75
GL-1	10.00/10.00
GL-2	9.00/9.50
PH-1	2.50/3.00

CARDAMOM (Small)

a) BOMBAY

AGEB	155/175
AGB	135/180
AGS-1	115/160
AGS-2	110/140
Bleached	65 135
Coorg Variety	80/150

b) MANGALORE

CGEB	120/135
CGB	115/125
CG-1	110/120
CG-2	100/115
CG-3	90/100
CG-4	60/90
BW-1	117/122
BW-2	100/116
BL-1	115/126
BL-2	95/100
CS-1	88/97
CS-3	65/66
Coorg Green	70/100
Bleachable White	70/100

c) VIRUDHUNAGAR

AGEB	140/150
AGB	120/135
AGS	105/110
AGS-1	80 85
AGS-2	65/75
AGL	45/50
CS 1 (Seeds)	60/70

DRY GINGER

a) BOMBAY

Unbleached	8.00/9.50
Bleached	8.20/8.50

b) ALLEPPEY

Ungraded	8.00/8.00
Graded	8.00/8.25

c) COCHIN

Unbleached	7.35/8.35
Bleached	7.00/8.00
N.G.C.	8.50/9.25
NUGC Good	7.80/8.50
BUGC Good	7.25/8.25

DRY CHILLIES

a) TUTICORIN

SS	12.00/14.00
SG	10.00/11.00

b) VIRUDHUNAGAR

Chillies	9.50/13.00

TURMERIC

a) BOMBAY

Finger:

Rajpuri	3.10 5.00
Cuddappah	3.00/3.50
Guntur	3.50

Bulbs :

Nizamabad	3.10/3.75
Cuddappah	3.10/3.50
Guntur	3.00/3.75

Powder: 3.00/3.30

b) ALLEPPEY

Ungraded	3.00/3.00
Graded	3.50/3.50

c) COCHIN

Alleppey Turmeric 3.00/3.50

A.F.T. Fair 3.25/3.75

MINOR SPICES —

BOMBAY

Coriander-powder	7.25/8.20
Coriander-Indori	7.25/9.00
Coriander-Kanpuri	6.75/7.50
Fennel	7.00/12.00
Fenugreek	3.75/4.75
Cumin	8 00/14.00
Celery	3.50/6.25
Curry powder	3.40/4.00
Garlic	2.40/5.40

TUTICORIN

Garlic medium garded 2.00/2.70

TGSEB - Tellicherry Garbled Special Extra Baold
TG - Tellicherry Garbled.
MG - Malabar Garbled.
MUG - Malabar Ungarbled.
GL - Garbled Light
PH - Pin Heads
AGEB-Alleppey Green Extra Bold.
AGS-Alleppy Green Superior.
AGL - Alleppey Light Green.
CGEB-Coorg Green Extra Bold.
CS-Cardamom Seed.
BL-Bleached
BW - Bleached White.
SS - Sannam Special
SG - Sannam General

(Source: Offices of the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection)

List of Priced Publications of the Spices Export Promotion Council

Name of Publication	Price Rs. Ps.	Postage charge Rs. Ps.
1) Report of the International Seminar on Pepper (held at Cochin on 12th and 13th March 1976)	50—00	6—55 (Regd)
2) Directory of Importers of Spices (Revised-1978)	20—00	4—55 ,,
3) Directory of Exporters of Spices from India (Revised-1978)	20—00	4—55 ,,
4) Exotic Recipes with Indian Spices (Big size)	10—00	4—55 ,,
5) Exotic Recipes with Indian Spices (Small size)	1—25	1—00 (L.P.)
*6) Agmark grade specifications of Black Pepper & Ground Black Pepper (Revised & newly printed)	5—00	1—00 ,,
*7) Agmark grade specifioations of Cardamom & Cardamom seeds	5—00	1—00 ,,
*8) Agmark grade specifications of Ginger & Ginger Powder (Revised & newly printed)	5—00	1—00 ,,
*9) Agmark grade specifications of Turmeric & Turmeric Powder (Revised & newly printed)	5—00	1—00 ,,
*10) Agmark grade specifications of Dry Chillies & Chilli Powder	5—00	1—00 ,,
*11) Agmark grade specifications of Coriander seed, Fenugreek seed, Cumin seed, Fennel seed, Celery seed & their powders (Revised & newly printed)	5—00	1—00 ,,
*12) Agmark grade specifications of Curry Powder	5—00	1—00 ,,
13) Countrywise/Zonewise exports of spices from India during the financial years 1975-76 and 1976-77	3—00	0—60 (B. P.)
14) Special issue of 'Indian Spices' Journal on Asia Fair	3—00	0—60 ,,
15) SPICES NEWS LETTER (monthly):- Annual subscription	12—00	
Single copy	1—00	0—25 ,,
16) INDIAN SPICES JOURNAL (quarterly):- Annual subscription	15—00	
Single copy	4—00	0—35 ,,

* Agmark grade specification booklets are available to members of the Council at a concessional rate of Rs. 2/- each.

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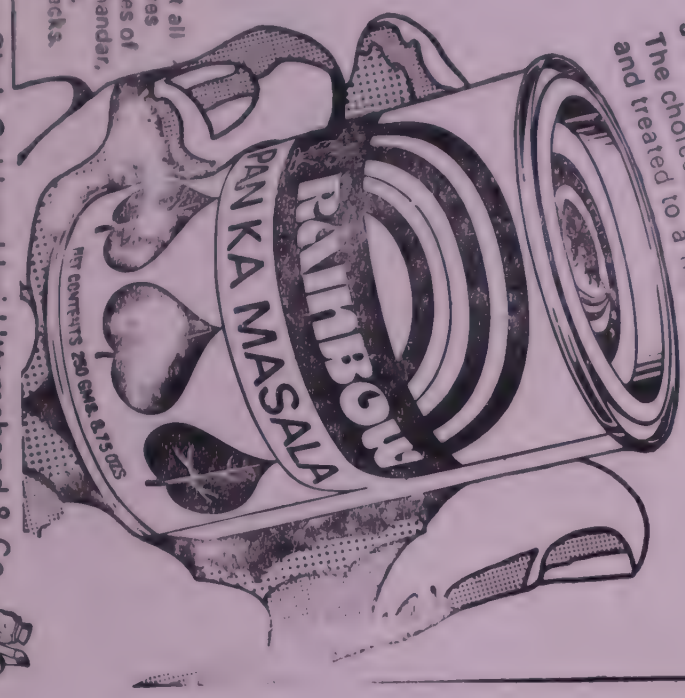

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Reg. No. 20118/71 Spices News Letter NOVEMBER 1981

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INDIA EXPORTS

SPICES NEWS LETTER

Vol. XV No 12
DECEMBER 1981

THE SPICES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL COCHIN-682016

Shri T. Tharanath Shet
Chairman

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE COUNCIL

Food ... tion Service
3 FEB ...
C.F.T.R.I., MYSORE

Shri J. M. Gandhi
Vice-Chairman

The 21st annual general meeting of the Spices Export Promotion Council was held at Cochin on 21-12-'81. Shri T. Tharanath Shet of M/s. South India Produce Co., Cochin was re-elected as Chairman and Shri J. M. Gandhi of M/s Gandhisons, Bombay was elected as Vice-Chairman for the year 1981-82.

The following were elected to the administration committee of the council to represent the different spices :

PEPPER : (1) Shri C. V. Jacob of M/s. Synthite Industrial Chemicals P. Ltd., Kolenchery.

(2) Shri John Mathai I. A. S. of M/s. The Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., Cochin.

(3) Shri Kishorkumar Shamji of M/s. Kishor Spices Co., Cochin.

CARDAMOM : (1) Shri Hemant H. Goradia of M/s. J. Harkisandas & Co., Bombay.

(2) Shri K. Ramkumar Menon of M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd., Cochin.

CHILLIES : (1) Shri A. N. Dhamodharan of M/s. V.P.S. Ayyemperumal Nadar & Sons, Virudhunagar.

(2) Shri J. M. Gandhi of M/s. Gandhisons, Bombay.

GINGER : Shri Dhirajlal L. Shah of M/s. Siddarth Spices Corporation, Cochin.

TURMERIC : Shri T. Tharanath Shet of M/s. South India Produce Co., Cochin.

MISC. SPICES : Shri N. M. Joshi of M/s. Indian Commercial Co., Cochin.

CURRY POWDER : Shri G. R. Sreenivasulu Chetty of M/s. G.K.R. Chetty & Co., Madras

OILS & OLEORESINS OF SPICES : Shri A. P. Murugan of M/s. Chillies Export House Ltd., Virudhunagar.

AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING EXPORTERS OF SPICES

The Spices Export Promotion Council's 6th and 7th sets of awards for member-exporters of spices and spice-products for outstanding export performances during 1978-79 and 1979-80 were presented at a specially got up function at Ernakulam on 21st December 1981 by Shri N. Chandrabhanu I. A. S. (Retd.), Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Kerala.

AWARD WINNERS

(A) 6th set of Awards and Certificates of Merit for the year 1978-79

AWARDS (TROPHIES)

1. M/s. Gandhi Sons, Bombay-3	—	topmost exporter of Spices in 1978-79.
2. M/s. Gandhi Sons, Bombay-3	—	topmost exporter of Spices to General Currency Area in 1978-79.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT (SHIELDS)

1. M/s. The Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, Cochin-16.	—	for outstanding export performance in PEPPER during the year 1978-79.
2. M/s. V. N. Surlivel Nadar & Brothers, Bodinayakanur.	—	for outstanding export performance in CARDAMOM during the year 1978-79.
3. M/s. Parekh Brothers, Calicut-1.	—	for outstanding export performance in GINGER during the year 1978-79.
4. M/s. Gandhi Sons, Bombay-3.	—	for outstanding export performance in TURMERIC during the year 1978-79.
5. M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd. Cochin-3.	—	for outstanding export performance in CURRY POWDER during the year 1978-79.
6. M/s. Synthite Industrial Chemicals (P) Ltd. Kolenchery.	—	for outstanding export performance in OILS & OLEORESINS OF SPICES during the year 1978-79.
7. M/s. Gandhi Sons, Bombay-3.	—	for outstanding export performance in Misc. Spices during the year 1978-79.

(B) 7th set of Awards and Certificates of Merit for the year 1979-80

AWARDS (TROPHIES)

1. M/s. The Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., Cochin-16.	—	topmost exporter of spices in 1979-80.
2. M/s. Gandhi Sons, Bombay-3.	—	topmost exporter of spices to General Currency Area during the year 1979-80.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT (SHIELDS)

1. M/s. The Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., Cochin-16.	—	for outstanding export performance in PEPPER during the year 1979-80.
2. M/s. V. N. Surlivel Nadar & Bros., Bodinayakanur.	—	for outstanding export performance in CARDAMOM during the year 1979-80.
3. M/s. Gandhi Sons, Bombay-3.	—	for outstanding export performance in GINGER during the year 1979-80.
4. M/s. S. Atam Singh Kohli & Bros., Bombay-9.	—	for outstanding export performance in TURMERIC during the year 1979-80.
5. M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd., Cochin-3.	—	for outstanding export performance in CURRY POWDER during the year 1979-80.
6. M/s. Gandhi Sons, Bombay-3.	—	for outstanding export performance in MISC. SPICES during the year 1979-80.
7. M/s. Synthite Industrial Chemicals (P) Ltd., Kolenchery.	—	for outstanding export performance in OILS & OLEORESINS OF SPICES during the year 1979-80.
8. M/s. Oceanic Dehydrates (P) Ltd., Jamnagar-1.	—	for development of new product (Dehydrated Garlic)/ New Market (Japan) during the year 1979-80.

Awards & shields winners for outstanding export performances in spices & spice products during the years 1978-79 & 1979-80

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9

1) Shri N. Chandrabhanu IAS giving away the awards (trophies) and shields to the winners, listed below:
2) Shri J. M. Gandhi of M/s. Gandhi Sons, Bombay.
3) Shri John Mathai I.A.S., Managing Director, The Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd.' Cochin
4) Shri T. A. Thomman, Vice President, The Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., Cochin.
5) Shri N. Jayaprakash of M/s. V. N. Surulivel Nadar & Bros. Bodinayakanur.
6) Shri L. M. Parekh of M/s. Parekh Brothers, Calicut.
7) Shri K. Ramkumar Menon of M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd., Cochin.
8) Shri C. V. Jacob of M/s. Synthite Industrial Chemicals (P) Ltd., Kolenchery.
9) Shri George Paul of -do-

(Shields were also presented to M/s. Oceanic Dehydrates (P) Ltd., Jamnagar; and S. Atam Singh Kohli & Bros., Bombay.)

Spices exports during the past decade had recorded phenominal growth both in terms of quantity exported and value earned. Another notable feature during the same period was that India made a real breakthrough in exports of Spice Oils and Oleoresins in the face of stiff competition from developed countries, who enjoyed almost a total monopoly in its production and exports till then. India's exports of spice oils and oleoresins attained a level of 202 tonnes valued at Rs. 3.27 crores during 1979-80. India's exports of spices at the beginning of the last decade were 48000 tonnes valued at Rs 39 crores (in 1970-71) and it attained a peak level of 1,14,959 tonnes valued at Rs. 155.1 crores in 1979-80.

SPICES - International situation - A Review (Jan. - June '81)

On the basis of information received during last six months, it is estimated that global trade in spices and spice seeds declined significantly last year (80) to around 315,000 tonnes, a reflection chiefly of reduced shipments of capsicum and chillies, ginger, turmeric and spice seeds. The decline would have been even sharper but for a recovery in exports of pepper, cardamom, pimento, cinnamon and cassia. Provisional data on *India's* exports of spices indicate a substantial fall in consignments of turmeric, cumin seed, capsicum and chillies, ginger, coriander and fenugreek seed. Exports of major spices from *Sri Lanka* in the first 11 months of last year (80) were however running only 6 percent lower than a year earlier. Nevertheless, the value of shipments rose 27 percent on account of higher unit values. Among the major markets for spices in the developed countries, declines in imports in the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands appear to have outweighed increases in the United States and Canada. However, despite the economic recession and growing unemployment in the developed countries, consumption of spices is thought to have remained stable and even increased slightly last year; (80-81) the apparent small reductions in intakes in some countries largely reflecting a sealing down of inventories because of the high costs of storage and high interest rates.

PEPPER: Information on the 1980 pepper harvests in major producer countries is sparse but the 1980-81 pepper production in India, estimated at 39,500 tonnes, will be slightly heavier than its immediate predecessor. In contrast, there are prospects for a slightly lighter harvest in Indonesia, where low prices have caused reduced plantings and only 48,000 hectares out of 53,000 hectares of pepper vines are likely to be harvested this year. In the longer term, however, a US $ 69 million loan scheme plans, over the next five years, to boost production by extending the smallholder pepper area by 28,000 hectares and replanting 9,000 hectares of old vines. In Brazil, growers' disappointment resulting from low prices and rising costs of agricultural inputs may lead to a lighter crop this year. In Malaysia too, growers' low returns have sharply reduced pepper cultivation in Sarawak, where cocoa growing is becoming more popular. The government has reduced the export duty from 21.31 ringgit to 9.76 ringgit per tonne on unground and from 158.99 ringgit to 124.34 ringgit per tonne on ground white pepper.

Despite a substantial reduction in shipments from Malaysia, world exports of pepper last year (80) are provisionally estimated at 122,000 tonnes, 12,000 tonnes more than in 1979. Exports from Brazil reached a record 32,000 tonnes, helped by sales of supplies from earlier harvests. Provisional data on pepper exports from India in 1980 indicate a rise of 32 per cent to nearly 28,000 tonnes; more than half of these were consigned chiefly to the Soviet Union and other Comecon countries. Re-exports of pepper from Singapore declined sharply, reflecting increased direct consignments from Malaysian ports. Very little is known about the level and direction of pepper trade this year (81) but exports from Malaysia, Indonesia and Brazil are expected to decline, a reflection mainly of low prices reducing cultivation and harvesting.

Imports of pepper into selected markets showed mixed trends, those into the United States rising 21 per cent to 32,849 tonnes valued at $58½ millions, (Indonesia and Brazil supplying around 42 and 32 per cent respectively of the total.) Among the EEC countries, imports into the United Kingdom, West Germany and the Netherlands declined somewhat, but those into Italy and Denmark increased substantially. Elsewhere, entries into Japan and Sweden increased, contrasting with a sharp decline of those into Australia.

Reflecting economic stringency and recessionary conditions in developed countries and running-down of stocks because of high interest rates and high warehousing costs on the one hand, and ample supplies from origins and the lack of a co-ordinated sales policy among major producers on the other, prices of pepper on the international markets continued their downward movement of recent years reaching their lowest levels since the end of 1976. At the end of June, "Sarawak black" on the London market was quoted at £ 1,350 per tonne, or £225 per tonne lower than a year earlier. Quotations on the New York market showed a similar trend. Brazil's aggressive marketing policy was also noticeable therein.

The permanent panel on techno-economic studies of the International Pepper Community, whose members-India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brazil and Malagasy Republic-account for about 99 per cent of world pepper production, held its fifth stabilisation. The meeting agreed to recommend a minimum export price system

(*Continued on page 6*)

Agency contracts: know the law

—By Mr. BRANKO VUKMIR

"Exporters should be aware that in some countries they must pay agents a special compensation when a contract is terminated."

Commercial Agents play an important role in international trade. They serve as a link between the exporter and distant markets by enabling the exporter to sell his goods abroad without being physically on the spot. Agents are familiar with the particular market conditions in their own countries and know the needs of prospective customers.

They can therefore identify new clients for the exporter, conclude sales contracts on his behalf and carry out functions connected with such sales, including collecting payments due and servicing the products sold. For these and other reasons, exporters in developing countries often use agents to help expand their sales in industrialized markets.

When an exporter decides to use the service of a commercial agent in a foreign market, he draws up a contract with the agent that outlines the duties and rights of both parties. The laws that regulate such agreements are generally those of the country where the agent is located. However, the national laws concerning such agency agreements may differ considerably from one country to another. These differences are the greatest between countries whose legislation is based on entirely different legal systems, as occurs in Western Europe. In Western Europe, two quite different bases have served as the foundation for national laws—the common law system, existing in the United Kingdom, and the civil law system, found in most of the continental West European countries (for instance France, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany). The laws concerning agency contracts vary strikingly between these two systems. In civil law countries the laws on agency agreements have strong financial implications that exporters in certain developing countries, particularly those whose own national laws are based on common law, may not be aware of. If he is not familiar with the foreign laws, an exporter might be faced with unexpected financial obligations vis-a-vis his agent. Some of the special features of agency law in Western Europe are discussed below.

Some basic variations

Before dealing with the specific question of what happens under the laws of different European countries when an exporter terminates a contract with his agent—which is the main theme of this article—a few examples will be given to show how fundamental some of the differences are concerning more general features of agency contractual relationships

On the question of the basic legal definition of an agent, the common law and private law systems have different approaches In common law countries, an agent is considered to be any person who acts on behalf of another person, regardless of whether he is a merchant (that is, involved in commercial activities) or not In the United Kingdom and the United States, for instance, a "commercial agent" does not have a distinct legal status – only the term 'agent" exists under these laws In civil law countries, on the other hand, an "agent" is by law strictly a merchant, whose status is well defined under the legislation of those countries.

Another example of the basic differences that exist between the two systems concerning agency law relates to the financial obligations that the agent assumes vis-a-vis both the exporter he is working for (or his "principal", in legal terms)* and the buyer in question. Under common law, an agent almost always creates a direct legal relationship between the exporter and the buyer. Consequently, the buyer can almost always sue the exporter directly if the conditions in the contract are not fulfilled, while the exporter can directly sue the buyer for nonpayment. On the contrary, in civil law countries an agent can act either as an "agent" or as a "commission agent" ("Kommissionare" in German (F. R.) law, "commissionare" in French law). If he acts as a commission agent, there is no direct relationship between the exporter and the buyer concerned. If the buyer wants to sue because the conditions in the contract have not been fulfilled, he can sue only the agent—not

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Branko Vukmir is senior legal adviser of INGRA, a Yugoslav business association of manufacturers of industrial equipment and of civil engineering and building contractors. Dr. Vukmir is also professor of international trade law at Zagreb University and is an expert adviser to the UN Centre on Transnational Corporations in New York. He has likewise served as an ITC adviser to the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and wrote, together with B. Bhattacharyya, the report *Export Agency Agreements—A Study in France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.*

(Courtesy : "International Trade Forum" of International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT)

the exporter—as the law considers that there is no legal relationship between the buyer and exporter. Similarly, the exporter cannot sue the buyer for nonpayment. He can sue only the agent. At the same time, however, the agent is not necessarily responsible for nonpayment of the delivered goods, because he did not act on his own account but rather on that of the exporter.

There are many more such differences in agency law between civil law and common law countries but the one that is looked at in detail here is the particularly important one concerning the treatment of agents at the end of an agency relationship.

The case of final compensation

When an agent first begins working for an exporter, his main task is usually to locate new buyers, as the exporter's product is probably not well known in the market. The agent may therefore make a considerable effort to develop appropriate commercial contacts and establish a regular clientele for the exporter. Once business is well under way, however, the exporter may feel that he no longer needs the services of the agent, because his products have an established reputation and sales are expanding steadily. The exporter may therefore decide to terminate his relationship with the agent so that he does not have to pay a commission on each new sale made.

After the exporter has terminated his contract with his agent, however, he probably in fact still continues to benefit from the work that the agent did for him. For instance, the exporter may receive new orders from buyers simply because of the goodwill that the agent created. Or orders that had almost been formalized before the agent's services were ended may now become firm. To compensate the agent for some of his past efforts that were not directly covered by the commissions he received, legislation has been adopted in some European countries requiring the exporter to make an extra payment to the agent at the end. This payment, or compensation, could in certain cases be a considerable sum. An exporter may not be aware that such a payment is due unless he has studied the laws of that particular country, since this requirement is not necessarily mentioned in the contract that he initially signs with the agent.

[To be continued in next issue]

*In this article the term "exporter" is used in place of "principal", in order to simplify the discussion.

SPICES - International situation - A Review

(*continued from page No. 4*)

(of 62, 60 and 58 US cents per lb for India, Indonesia and Malaysia respectively) for black pepper prices and to maintain its unit value, problems of industrial processing, product diversification and standardisation of different grades of pepper produced in member countries were also discussed. Already grading of pepper for exports is being undertaken at Alleppey, Calicut and Cochin in India, at six government-appointed regional laboratories in Indonesia, and at three cleaning and grading plants at Kuching, Sari-kei and Johore in Malaysia. A new pepper oleoresin plant at Lampong, Indonesia has recently been established with French collaboration. The ninth annual session of the Community was held in Bali, Indonesia, in August-September 1981.

CARDAMOM

With increased production, exports of cardamom from India and Guatemala recovered significantly last year (80) and reached new peaks. The main markets for cardamom are located in Saudi Arabia and other countries in the Middle East, where the spice is used for flavouring coffee. Elsewhere, a revival in import demand in Hong Kong, the United Kingdom the Netherlands and the United States last year (80) was significant. Prices of this high-valued spice have been declining for over two years, and the quotation for Indian Alleppey AGS 1 spice at the end of June on the London market ruled around £4,500 per tonne, compared with over £11,000 per tonne at the export tax burden in India, where a Cardamom State Trading Corporation is being set up to improve the country's overseas marketting operations; domestic annual consumption of cardamom in India is put at 1,500 tonnes. Tanzania's producer price for cardamom has been fixed at 80 shs per kg for grade I, 70 shs per kg for grade II and 45 shs per kg for grade III.

GINGER

World trade in ginger last year (80) declined substantially due mainly to a sharp reduction in shipments from India, which was only partially offset by a considerable increase in re-exports from Singapore. Among the importing countries, the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan and West Germany took less. Prices of ginger on the London market during the first half of 1981 remained stable for produce originating in Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Jamaica, but quotations for Cochin (Indian) ginger gradually improved, reaching £600 per tonne at the end of June when they were 54 per cent higher than a year earlier.

(Courtesy: "Fruit and Tropical Products" June 1981 issue-published by Commonwealth Secretariat, Marlborough House, London—P. 70, 71 & 72) ○

NEWS & NOTES

Rate of exchange between the Indian Rupee and the Roubles

Public Notice No. 47 - ITC (PN) / 81 dt. 21-9-'81 from the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi is repoduced below, for information.

"In accordance with the Protocol concluded between the Government of India and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) on November 25, 1978 and consequent on changes in the value of the Indian Rupee in terms of a specified basket of currencies, an exchange rate of Rs. 9.7247 per Rouble shall, with effect from September 10, 1981, apply to the settlement of all existing and future credit agreements and commercial transactions between the two countries which have been or may be designated in Roubles. The rate of exchange shall also apply to contracts designated in Indian Rupees where the contract price is specifically linked to the rate of exchange between the rouble and the rupee because of the period of implementation of the contract being one year or more.

The manner of application of the new rate of exchange to various credit and commercial transactions between India and the USSR will remain the same as indicated in Public Notice No. 3-ITC (PN) / 79 dated January 5, 1979."

IDBI to tap public deposits:

The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the apex development bank in the country, is planning to tap deposits from the public in a big way. The expectations are that it will be able to raise at least Rs. 100 crores from this source in the current year

The Industrial Development Bank of India is also exploring the possibilities of raising huge resources from abroad, mainly from the Euro-Dollar market. Thus, it will be turning its attention increasingly to non-traditional sources of finance in a bid to bridge a substantial part of the resources gap estimated at over Rs. 400 crores for the year 1981-82.

Growth in national income

The national income has reportedly grown by 7% to Rs. 47,431 crores last year. According to a quick estimate by the National Sample Survey (NSS), the estimate is higher than the 6.5% mentioned in the pre-Budget economic survey of February 1981. The high growth rate comes after a 5% decline in the national income in the previous year i. e. 1979-80. The fall was from Rs. 46,636 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 44,328 crores in 1979-80. The 1980-81 national income is, therefore, about 2% higher than the 1978-79 figure.

Tea production

World tea production in 1980 was a record 1.80 million metric tons, nearly 2 percent greater than the 1979 outturn of 1.77 million tons. The bumper crop was due largely to production increases by India, mainland China, Turkey, Indonesia, and Bangladesh. However, drought conditions cut output in Sri Lanka, Kenya and the USSR. "(Foreign Agriculture circular" from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington D. C.)

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Around the World

India won bronze medal at Bucharest

Bucharest International Trade Fair was held in Bucharest (Rumania) from October 15-28, 1981. Over 85 foreign countries and a number of foreign firms and Rumanian foreign trade enterprises etc had participated in this Fair. India had participated through a photographic and audio-visual presentation of Indian cultural and artistic heritage and present industrial development. Indian Pavilion was organised by the Trade Fair Authority of India. India won bronze medal at the Fair.

India-Singapore Trade

India's exports to Singapore during April to July, 1981 amounted to S $ 110.2 million (Rs. 395.7 million) an increase of S $ 22.4 million (Rs. 80.4 million) or 25% compared with S $ 87.8 million (Rs. 315.3 million) of the similar period last year.

India's imports from Singapore during April-July, 1981 amounted to S $ 291.8 million (Rs. 1047.7 million), a drop of S $ 111.3 million (Rs. 399.6 million) or 27% compared with S $ 403.1 million (Rs. 1447.4 million) of the similar period last year.

Malawi-Exchange rates as on 31-10-81

One Kwacha - US Dollars 1.0998
One Kwacha - £ Sterling 0.5889
One Kwacha - Indian Rupees 9.9525

Singapore-Exchange rate as on 31-10-81

S $ 1.00 = Rs. 3.5906 at the Reserve Bank of India rate.

The current banking rate is about S $ 22.75 = Rs. 100.

Rumania-Exchange rate as on 31-10-81

Non-commercial rate of exchange: Rs. 100 = Lei 122.75.

Commercial rate of exchange: Rs. 100 = Lei 49.88.

Food & Hotel Asia '82 Exhibition

The third International Exhibition of Food, Drink, Processing, Catering and Hotel Equipment will be held at Hyatt Convention Centre, Singapore during May 18-21, 1982. The details of the exhibition can be had from M/s. Singapore Exhibition Services Pvt. Ltd., 410 Cathay Building, Singapore-0922. (Telex: RS. 235 97 Singex)

Imports of spices from India into Canada

(All values in Canadian Dollars)

1978—3,007,094
1979—2,836,138
1980—3,630,518

Embassy of India, Brussels

Shri S. S. Puri has now taken over charge as Ambassador of India to Belgium and Luxembourg and to the European Economic Community.

The new address of Embassy of India, Brussels is given below:

Embassy of India,
Chaussee de Vleurgat, 217,
B-1050 Bruxelles Belgium.
(Telephone Number: 02/640.91.40
Telex Number: 22510 INDEMB.B.)

New address of ITC

The International Trade Centre (ITC) UNCTAD/GATT has moved to a new premise. Their present address from April 1st, 1981 is: 54-56, Rue de Montbrillant, CH-1202, Geneva.

Postal address:- Palaisdes Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.
Tel. 346021;
Telex: 289052 ITC-CH.

Import Promotion office in Finland

Finland has established an import promotion office under the title "Produce - Import". It is financed by the Government of Finland through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as part of the country's technical assistance to developing countries. The main purpose of the office is to offer the following services to the exporters of the developing countries:

(i) acting as an intermediary in establishing business contacts between exporters from the developing countries and Finnish importers;

(ii) general information about the Finnish market;

(iii) information on Finnish import duties and other import restrictions.

For details, interested parties may contact the Product Import, the Helsinki School of Economics, Lapuankatu 4,00100 Helsinki 10, Finland.

(Telephone: 358-0-407252;
Telex: 124500 PROD)

India-Sri Lanka Exchange Rates

Indian Rupee	Buying rate	Selling rate
1-8-1981		
(per I. Rs. 100)	SL Rs. 211.80	SL Rs. 212.20
31-8-1981		
(per I Rs. 100)	SL Rs. 220.51	SL Rs. 220.91

India Trade Centre at Copenhagen

The Federation of Indian Export Organisations proposes to sign memoranda of understanding with the Chambers of Commerce in Sweden, Norway and Finland soon. This is being done to help boost exports of Indian products to these countries. Likewise, FIEO proposes to set up an India Trade Centre at Copenhagen. The move follows the keen interest shown by the Scandinavian countries in developing trade with India. These are the two high spots of the follow-up of the visit of a FIEO business team led by its President, Mr. Binay Kumar to the Scandinavian countries during October 1981. The Scandinavian countries were keen to set up joint ventures with Indian collaboration besides importing a wide range of products. These include battery cells and lamps, pharmaceuticals, consumer durables, garments, engineering goods, jewellery and sports goods. Similarly, these countries were eager to join hands with India in third country projects as also in providing protective clothing for off-shore drilling.

Status reports of American companies

The Trade Development Authority of India has made arrangements with Dun & Bradstreet Inc., New York, through their New York office for obtaining status reports of American companies. The D & B reports are made available on payment to the interested Indian exporters. The highlights of the reports are (a) summary, (b) history, (c) finance, (d) operations, and (e) trade. The charges for one report are Rs. 225/- and yearly subscription is Rs. 1,200/- (maximum 10 reports). For further details, interested member-exporters may please contact the Trade Fair Authority of India, Bank of Baroda Building, 16-Parliament Street, New Delhi - 110001, directly.

Hellenic Indian Association

(Reproduced below are extracts from a letter received from the Hellenic Indian Association, Athens for members' information.)

"We are happy to inform you that with the close cooperation of the Embassy of India in Athens, we have recently formed the Hellenic Indian Association in order to promote the existing friendship between our peoples and to develop further relations between our two countries. Amongst other aims of the Association is the promotion of economic and commercial relations between Greece and India. We would be happy to assist Indian entrepreneurs in promoting this aim. You are no doubt aware that Greece is now a full member of the European Economic Community. Also, geographically and politically, Greece is the crossroad between Europe and Asia-Africa for all business transcations. Many foreign firms have established Greek units (alone or in joint-venture) in order to expand their business with the EEC countries while others create branch offices in accordance with the law 89/1967 to handle off-shore business. All correspondence may be addressed to the Secretary The Hellenic Indian Association, 3-Z. Pigis Str., Athens, Greece. (Phone: 3629728)."

— (Source: "PLEXCONCIL BULLETIN" - 6 & 7 of 1981-P.16)

International Green Week in Berlin - Jan. 22-31, 82:

The International Green Week, a trade fair in the agricultural and food stuff sector, will be held in Berlin during January 22-31, 1982.

The Fair is expected to attract a good number of visitors from over 30 countries. The main focus of the fair is on three sectors: (a) agriculture & horticulture (b) the international food stuff industry (c) technical supporting programme.

The Fair will provide an opportunity to exhibit products and explore possibilities of marketing products in European markets.

For more details, please contact, the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce, Maker Towers, 'E', 1st Floor, Cuffe Parade, Bombay-400005, or any of its offices.

—(Courtesy: Sea Food Newsletter)

Exports to Nigeria

The Nigerian High Commission has withdrawn their circular dated 26th May, 1981 addressed to all exporters requiring that all forms of certificate of value and origin and invoice for exports to Nigeria should be seen stamped and attested by Nigeria High Commission in Delhi before any goods are shipped or air-freighted to Nigeria from India. The exporters are therefore, no longer required to get these documents attested from the Nigerian High Commission.

EXPORTS OF SPICES FROM INDIA - PORTWISE

During the Months of October 1981 and April-October 1981 and during the period October 1980 and April-October 1980.

(Quantity : M. Tons)

(Value : in '000 Rupees)

Port/Commodities		October 1981		October 1980		April-October 1981		April-October 1980	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
BOMBAY	Pepper	23.42	434.74	25.24	403.23	275.74	4,686.38	498.40	8,192.58
	Cardamom small	57.93	13,729.68	49.12	7,485.09	404.25	55,364.24	568.70	89,443.50
	Cardamom big	1.90	32.94	7.97	168.39	22.78	628.61	79.18	1,795.14
	Chillies	2.82	57.24	44.23	409.28	201.03	1,973.09	335.53	2,831.84
	Ginger	69.74	627.14	36.27	195.78	710.35	6,262.44	797.01	4,266.25
	Turmeric	378.23	1,481.20	580.30	3,282.45	6 046.34	24,914.10	4,715.89	27,882.29
	Curry Powder	36.47	381.31	128.78	941.31	402.29	4,343 28	567.69	4,703.90
	Coriander seed	112.26	996.70	143.05	772.30	838.09	6,022.21	956.12	5,320.60
	Cumin seed	457.61	4,962.83	296.96	3,300.86	4,789.39	50,848 34	4,217.31	47,867.13
	Celery seed	62.00	440.75	246.14	1,149.48	1,039.81	6 825.20	1,080.74	5,404 94
	Fennel seed	4.74	45.08	62.84	489.39	712.28	6,087.77	679.77	4,822.14
	Fenugreek seed	144.56	605.75	319.22	1,286.38	1,627.04	6,539.06	1,283.31	4,716.64
	Garlic	268.54	1,189.65	337.74	1,326.86	2,253.88	10 676.69	1,671.75	8,191.92
	Cassia	5.00	13.64	5.84	75.23	91.09	882.04	362.94	2,587.59
	Ani seed	—	—	—	—	1.00	8.10	1.60	17.50
	Nutmeg	—	—	2.00	29.00	0.31	9.71	2.00	29.00
	Tejpat	—	—	26.00	46.80	36.81	157 37	168.36	347.47
	Misc. Spices	40.82	348.84	61.08	369.31	521.60	3,405.20	414.98	3,407.27
	Oils of Spices	—	—	—	112.19		20.00		430.58
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	—	—		52.18	—	17.70
	Total :	1,666 04	25,347.49	2,372.83	21,843.33	19,974.40	1,89,706.01	18,403.68	2,22,095.98
COCHIN	Pepper	585.48	7,499.33	563.20	7,248.98	8,107.17	1,08,962.03	12,827 70	1,87,734.06
	Cardamom small	27 75	3,007 65	27.90	3,984 34	323 72	32,156.41	224 65	30,977.62
	Chillies	10.00	128.00	108.00	875.98	185 95	1,735.23	586.85	4,841.03
	Ginger	276.25	2,420.18	594.16	2,703.22	1,872.78	15,292.79	3,380.72	16,657.42
	Turmeric	141.24	534 72	95 01	512.65	1,460.54	6 608 08	1,441.10	8,431.96
	Curry Powder	114.59	1,315.00	39.71	467.18	303.13	3,382.73	494.08	5,632.67
	Coriander seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.65	124.43
	Cumin seed	1.00	12.95	—	—	1.05	13.55	173 47	2,139.67
	Fennel seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	17.01
	Fenugreek seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.00	53.74
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	0 50	2 71	—	—
	Tejpat	—	—	—	—	9 21	20.26	4.36	8.30
	Misc. Spices	—	—	—	—	0.50	10.89	6.30	129.90
	Oils of Spices		160.96		303.96	6 34	1,928 57	5.19	1,824.77
	Oleoresins of Spices		1,739.07		2,076.96	91.72	14,009.59	65.09	9,783.32
	Total :	1,169.94	16,817.86	1,440.41	18,173.27	12,362.61	1,84,122.84	19,237.16	2,68,355.90

(Quantity: M. Tons)

(Value: in '000 Rupees)

Port	Commodities	October 1981 Quantity	October 1981 Value	October 1980 Quantity	October 1980 Value	April - October 1981 Quantity	April - October 1981 Value	April - October 1980 Quantity	April - October 1980 Value
MADRAS	Pepper	0.05	1.02	1.20	3.86	0.15	2.27	0.85	30.27
	Cardamom small	0.05	7.62	—	—	0.05	7.62	0.05	7.93
	Chillies	0.25	3.94	10.50	75.21	25.29	256.12	107.70	645.86
	Turmeric	39.74	137.62	—	—	431.07	1,630.07	—	—
	Curry Powder	45.76	406.83	36.83	213.08	266.05	2,496.39	151.98	881.86
	Coriander seed	—	—	37.45	311.09	0.07	0.99	319.60	3,060.65
	Cumin seed	0.15	1.78	0.10	0.69	0.87	11.88	0.61	5.69
	Fennel seed	—	—	—	—	0.06	1.14	—	—
	Fenugreek seed	0.20	1.31	0.65	3.36	0.70	3.36	0.70	3.60
	Garlic	—	—	—	—	0.03	3.19	—	—
	Tejpat	—	—	—	—	2.68	3.20	4.52	5.78
	Misc. Spices	—	—	—	—	9.27	36.00	0.19	18.69
	Oils of spices		15.02		48.22		22.90		301.68
	Oleoresins of Spices		14.66	—	—		51.21		47.34
	Total :	86.33	589.80	89.56	706.04	736.67	4,526.34	590.73	5,062.92
CALCUTTA	Curry Powder	2.12	63.69	—	—	2.88	80.44	—	—
MANGALORE	Cardamom Small	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.00	1,300.00
	Oleoresins of Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—		228.36
	Total :	—	—	—	—	—	—		1,528.36
CALICUT	Pepper	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.34	54.47
	Ginger	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.16	6.14
	Total :	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.50	60.61

Note:- Figures for October 1981 for Tuticorin not available; all other ports are nil.

Source : Customs Daily/Weekly Lists (Provisional and incomplete figures.) Subject to revision; (for use within the country only)

PRICES OF SPICES IN U.S.A.

All varieties of Indian and Chinese RED PEPPERS are in short supply in New York. With only a few lots of Chinese afloat and new crop SANNAMS not ready for shipment till January/February, requirements for the next few months should be reviewed. New crop Pakistan Dundicuts have begun to arrive and this year's quality is good. Prices remain firm in Pakistan.

BLACK PEPPER:

15 tons	Lampong	spot	@ $	.62
15 tons	Lampong	Dec./Jan.	@ $	.63
15 tons	Malabar	spot	@ $	.82
15 tons	Brazilian	,,	@ $	.57 ↓
15 tons	Brazilian	Jan./Feb.	@ $	.57 ↓
5 tons	Tellicherry Extra Bold	spot	@ $	.98

CASSIA:

1 ton	Batavia "AA" Cut 3"/6"	spot	@ $	1.20
1 ton	Batavia "AA" Cut 2-3/4"	afloat	@ $	1.12 ↓
15 tons	Korintje "A" 3 ML/ SVO	spot	@ $	.63 ↓
15 tons	Korintje "B" 2.75 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.60
15 tons	Korintje "B" 2.50 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.58
15 tons	Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/ SVO		@ $	.57
15 tons	Korintje "C" 2.00 ML/ SVO	spot	@ $	.56
15 tons	Korintje "C" 1.50 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.54 ↓
15 tons	Korintje "A" 2.75 ML/ SVO	Dec./Jan.	@ $	.61
15 tons	Korintje "B" 2.25 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.57
15 tons	Korintje "C" 1.50 ML/ SVO	,,	@ $	.52
5 tons	Ceylon Cinnamon	afloat	@ $	1.30
5 tons	Taiwan	spot	@ $	.35

CLOVE:

5 tons	Madagascars spot @ $5.20	afloat	@ $	5.15 ↑
5 tons	Brazilian	Dec. ship	@ $	5.00
2½ tons	Brazilian Clove Stems	spot	@ $	.75

GINGER:

10 tons	Cochin	spot	@ $	.55
10 tons	Chinese Whole Peeled ‖ 1	,,	@ $	.45
10 tons	Chinese Whole Peeled ‖ 2	,,	@ $	.42
5 tons	Sliced	,,	@ $	.42
1 ton	Jamaican	afloat	@ $	2.10

MACE:

1 ton	‖ 2 Siauw Mace Siftings A.R.	spot	@ $	1.70

NUTMEG:

5 tons	West India (Whole)	spot	@ $	1.05
5 tons	East India	,,	@ $	1.00
5 tons	East India	Dec. ship	@ $	.98 ↓

RED PEPPER:

10 tons	Indian Sannams	Mar/Apr.	@ $	.83
5 tons	Chinese Fukien Rice Chillies	spot.	@ $	1.05
15 tons	Chinese Haiman/ Yunnan	,,	@ $	.92 ↑
15 tons	Chinese Wangtu/ Liling/Chengtu	afloat	@ $	.89 ↑
10 tons	Pakistan Dundicuts A.R. @ 80 c	,,	@ $	.78 ↑
15 tons	Pakistan Dundicuts	Dec./Jan.	@ $	.75 ↑

TURMERIC:

5 tons	Alleppey	spot	@ $	.37½
15 tons	Alleppey	Dec. ship.	@ $	.36
5 tons	Haitian	spot	@ $	.29

ANISE:

50 bags	Spanish (R. O. A.) @ $ 2.50 ↑ Recleaned		@ $	2.90
100 bags	Egyptian (R. O. A.) afloat @ $ 1.60	A.R.	@ $	1.60
50 bags	Chinese Star Anise	spot	@ $	1.70

CARAWAY:

200 bags	Egyptian @	,,	@ $	.48
100 bags	Dutch/Polish	spot	@ $	.64

Prices of Spices in U. S. A. (continued)

CARDAMOM :

5 cases Bleached "AA" spot @ $ 12.00
5 cases Extra Fancy Greens spot @ $ 9.50
5 cases Decorticated @ $ 3.35
Dec. ship @ $ 3.25
5 cases Guatemala Mixed
Greens-spot @ $ 3.75
5 cases Guatemala Sun Dried ,, @ $ 3.25

CELERY :

15 tons Indian spot @45c afloat @ $ .44
15 tons Chinese spot @ $ .34

CORIANDER :

15 tons Moroccan spot @ $ .37
15 tons Rumanian ,, @ $ .37
15 tons Argentine
spot @37 c t Chinese ,, @ $ .30

CUMIN :

15 tons Indian spot @ $ .78
15 tons Pakistan Dec. ship. @ $ .71

DILL :

10 tons Dewhiskered spot. @ $ .43 t

FENNEL:

5 tons Indian (Recleaned) @72c t
R.O.A. @ $ .63 t
5 tons Egyptian afloat @ $ .42
5 tons Chinese R.O.A. @ $ .45

FENUGREEK :

5 tons Indian/Israeli spot @ $ .38

SAFFRON:

5 lbs. Spanish spot @ $ 410.00

(EXTRACT FROM WEEKLY MARKET REPORT DATED 27-11-1981 OF M/s. A. A. SAYIA AND COMPANY. HOBOKEN, U. S. A.)

Imports of spices into USA. (January-June Imports) (in pounds)

	1979	1980	1981
Pepper, black	24 684.070	36,764,802	33,016,691
Cardamom	3,819,176	2,941,141	3,482,113
Ginger	3,814,053	2,916,291	3,599,466@
Capsicums	5,505 009	6,831,788	6,400,031
Turmeric	2,265,099	1,882,585	2,892,755
Caraway	3,819,176	2,941,141	3,482,113
Celery seed	1,969,931	2,058,558	2,198,414
Coriander	2,176,802	2,488,630	2,745,258*
Cumin	5,914,977	3,903,436	6,329,171
Fennel	1,147,754	1,468,418	1,610,400
Cassia	12,281,158	7,904,350	10,228,049
Cinnamon	484,950	817,188	1,245,253
Cloves	1,485,596	1,339,162	1,204,269
Mace	267,462	282,537	236,699
Nutmeg	2,836,815	2,018,472	2,195,433

@ Figures include only Jamaica, India, P. R. China, Sierra Leone.
* Imports from Mexico deducted —
— (Data supplied by Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA) —
(Courtesy: American Spice Trade Association)

SPICES - Prices in Indian Markets in November 1981

(Prices in Rs. per kg.)

BLACK PEPPER

a) BOMBAY

TGSEB	32.00/32.50
TGEB	24.00/24.25
MG-1	18.00/20.25
MG-2	16.25/19.00
MUG-1	15.00/17.20
MUG-2	14.25/15.00
Light Pepper	11.00/12.00

b) COCHIN

Ungarbled	13.30/14.40
Garbled	13 50/14.75
TGSEB	15.00/15.75
TGEB	14.75/15.35
TG	14.50 15.10
MG-1	13.50/14.75
MG-2	13.50/14.40
MUG-1	13.30/14.25
MUG-2	13.30/14.00
GL-1	10.00/11.00
GL-2	9.00/9.75
PH-1	3.00/3.00

CARDAMOM (Small)

a) BOMBAY

AGEB	145/180
AGB	135/160
AGS	125/145
AGS-1	110/135
AGS-2	95/128
Bleached	75 120
Coorg Variety	75/145

b) MANGALORE

CGEB	115/130
CGB	110/125
CG-1	105/120
CG-2	90/115
CG-3	80/110
CG-4	60/80
BW-1	118/126
BW-2	94/103
BL-1	115/127
BL-2	95/100
CS-1	90/101
CS-3	50/55
Coorg Green	80/110
Bleachable White	70/100

c) VIRUDHUNAGAR

AGEB	140/150
AGB	120/135
AGS	105/120
AGS-1	80 90
AGS-2	65/80
AGL	45/60
CS 1 (Seeds)	60/70

DRY GINGER

a) BOMBAY

Unbleached	8.00/8.75
Bleached	8.00/9.00

b) ALLEPPEY

Ungraded	7.25/7.60
Graded	7.50/8.10

c) COCHIN

Unbleached	7.35/8.75
Bleached	7.00/8.50
N.G C.	8.75/9.50
NUGC Good	8.00/9.50
BUGC Good	7.30/8.50

DRY CHILLIES

a) TUTICORIN

SS	12.00/15.00
SG	11.00/12.00

b) VIRUDHUNAGAR

Chillies	11.00/14.00

TURMERIC

a) BOMBAY

Finger:

Rajpuri	3.75/5.00
Cuddappah	3.10/3.75
Guntur	3.40/3.80

Bulbs :

Nizamabad	3.00/3.50
Cuddappah	3.00/3.50
Guntur	3.20/3.75

Powder: 2.90/3.25

b) ALLEPPEY

Ungraded	3.25/3.60
Graded	3.75/3.85

c) COCHIN

Alleppey - Turmeric	3.00/3.75
A.F.T.Fair	3.50 4.25

MINOR SPICES —

BOMBAY

Coriander-powder	6.50/7.75
Coriander-Indori	7.00/9.00
Coriander - Kanpuri	5.50/7.50
Fennel	8.00/12.00
Fenugreek	3.75/4.00
Cumin	8.50/14.00
Celery	5.70/8.00
Curry powder	3.40/3.80
Garlic	5.00/5.50

TUTICORIN

Garlic medium graded	2.50/3.50

TGSEB - Tellicherry Garbled Special Extra Baold
TG - Tellicherry Garbled.
MG - Malabar Garbled.
MUG - Malabar Ungarbled.
GL - Garbled Light
PH - Pin Heads
AGEB-Alleppey Green Extra Bold.
AGS-Alleppy Green Superior.
AGL - Alleppey Light Green.
CGEB-Coorg Green Extra Bold.
CS-Cardamom Seed.
BL-Bleached
BW - Bleached White.
SS - Sannam Special
SG - Sannam General

(Source: Offices of the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection)

Mini Dictionary of spices

Pepper	—	Pungent aromatic condiment got from dried berries of certain plants used whole or ground into powder.
Cardamom	—	Spice from seed-capsules of East Indian plants.
Chilli	—	Dried pod of capsicum (as relish or made into cayenne).
Ginger	—	(Plant with) hot spicy root used in cooking and medicine and preserved in syrup or candy as swee (black ginger, unscraped, from East Indies; white ginger, scraped from Jamaica. ginger shall be hot in the mouth, the love of pleasure is immortal). Gingerale, beer, popular kinds of aerated ginger flavoured drink; ginger brandy, a cordial.
Turmeric	—	East Indian plant of ginger family; powdered root of this as dye-stuff; stimulant and condiment especially in curry powder; turmeric paper, saturated with turmeric and used as test for alkalis.
Garlic	—	Plant with bulbous strong-smelling, pungent-tasting root used as flavouring in cookery.
Nutmeg	—	Hard aromatic spheroidal seed got from fruit of evergreen East Indian tree, used as spice and in medicine.
Saffron	—	Orange coloured stigmas of the autumnal crocus used for colouring and flavouring confectionery and liquors.
Aniseed	—	Seed of anise, used as a carminative.
Caraway	—	Umbelliferous plant with fruit (caraway seeds) used in cakes.
Cassia	—	Inferior kind of cinnamon; kinds of plants yielding senna-leaves.
Cayenne	—	(Also cayenna pepper) Pungent red pepper of capsicum (assimilation to Cayenne capital of French Guiana).
Celery	—	Plant of which blenched stem is used as salad and vegetable.
Cinnamon	—	(East Indian tree with) aromatic inner bark used as spice.
Clove	—	(pungent aromatic dried bud of) tropical tree (oil of cloves, extracted from cloves and used in medicine.)
Coriander	—	Annual plant with aromatic fruit (popularly called coriander seed) used for flavouring.
Cumin	—	Umbelliferous plant like fennel, with aromatic seed.
Dill	—	Umbelliferous annual yellow-flowered herb.
Fennel	—	Yellow-flowered fragrant umbelliferous herb used in sauces.
Fenugreek	—	Leguminous plant with seeds used in farriery.

(Compiled by Shri P. I. Sankaranarayanan from the Concise Oxford Dictionary - Fifth Edition reprinted in India in 1968)

Courtesy : "Cardamom" of Cardamom Board, Cochin-18.

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	Name of Publication	Price Rs. Ps.	Postage charge Rs. Ps.
1)	Report of the International Seminar on Pepper (held at Cochin on 12th and 13th March 1976)	50—00	6—55 (Regd)
2)	Directory of Importers of Spices (Revised-1978)	20—00	4—55 ,,
3)	Directory of Exporters of Spices from India (Revised-1978)	20—00	4—55 ,,
4)	Exotic Recipes with Indian Spices (Big size)	10—00	4—55 ,,
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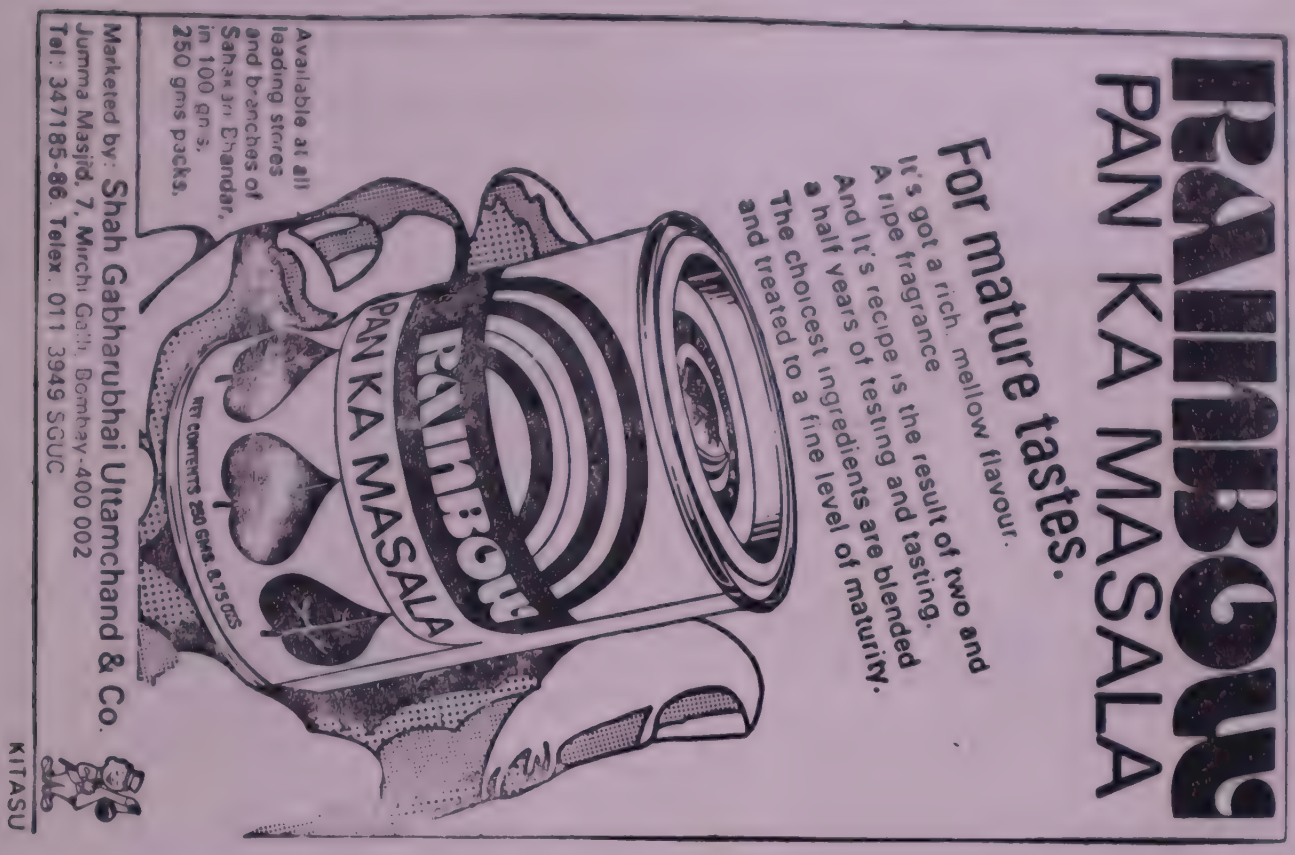
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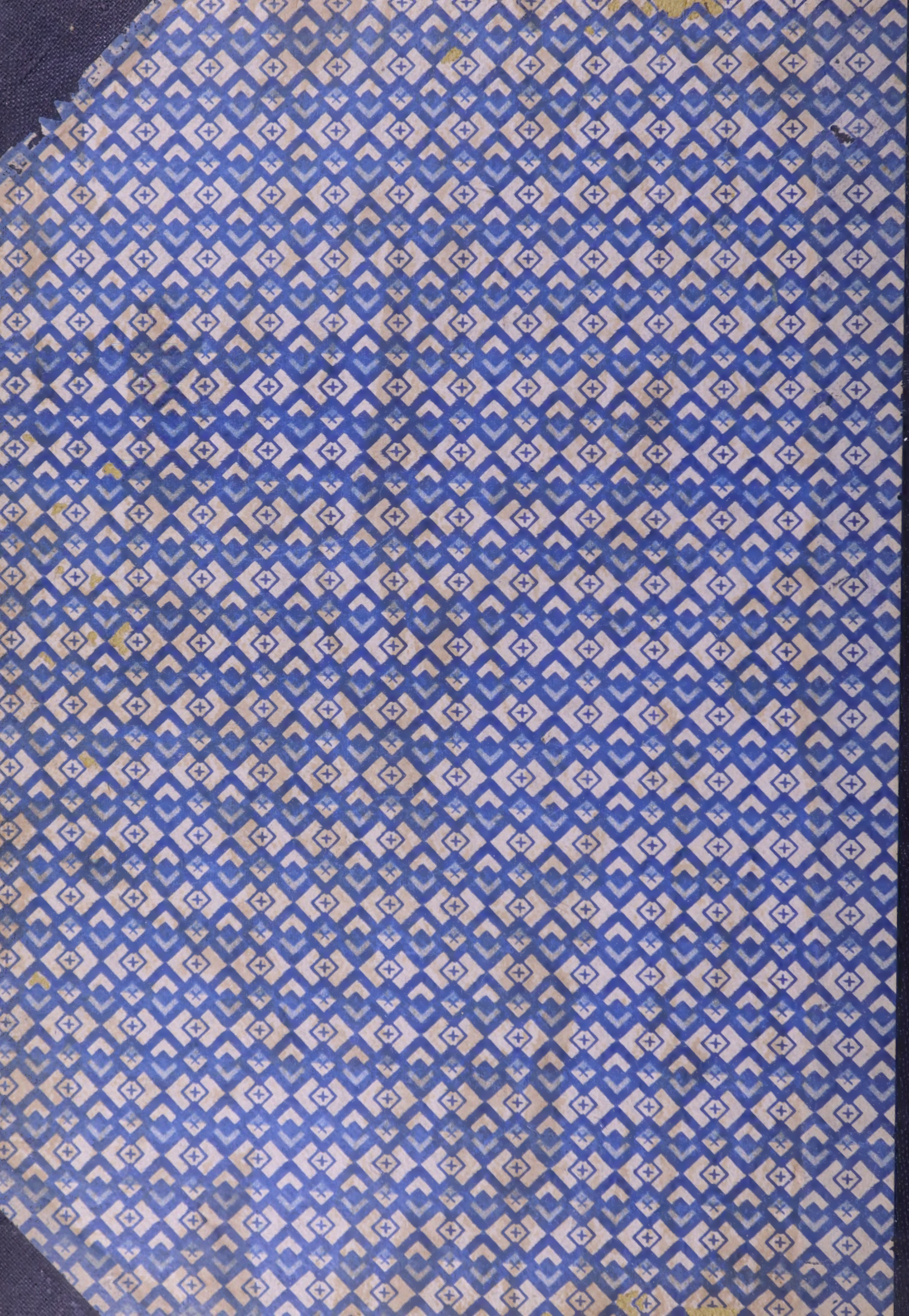
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